

**FIFTH ADDENDUM TO THE  
CERTIFIED FINAL PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (PEIR)  
FOR THE GENERAL PLAN 2025 PROGRAM  
CITY OF RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

(State Clearinghouse Number 2004021108)

**CERTIFIED NOVEMBER 2007**

**RESOLUTION NUMBER 21535**

**FIFTH ADDENDUM – XXXX, 2012**

**RESOLUTION NUMBER XXXXX**

**CASE NUMBER – P10-0770 & P11-0594**

**P10-0770  
GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT TO ADD AIR QUALITY ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION  
PLAN TOOLS (PROGRAMS) TO THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OF THE  
GENERAL PLAN 2025.**

**P11-0594  
THIRD ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE GENERAL PLAN 2025, INCLUDING AMENDMENTS TO  
THE CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, OPEN  
SPACE AND CONSERVATION, PARK AND RECREATION, PUBLIC SAFETY AND PUBLIC  
FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS OF THE  
GENERAL PLAN 2025**

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## SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Purpose and Background

This Fifth Addendum to the Certified Final Program Environmental Impact Report for the General Plan 2025 Program has been prepared by the City of Riverside (“City”) in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.) (“CEQA”), the State CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code Regs., Title 14, Chapter 3 § 15000 et seq.) and the City of Riverside CEQA Resolution No. 21106, to address minor changes to the General Plan 2025 Program (“Program”) (as defined below) as a result of the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program and General Plan Amendments.

**Planning Case P10-0770** - the City is proposing an amendment to the General Plan 2025 Implementation Plan by comprehensively reviewing and updating the tools (programs) of the existing Implementation Plan and adding implementation plan tools/programs for the Air Quality Element of the General Plan 2025.

**Planning Case P11-0594** - the City is proposing minor amendments to the General Plan 2025 in conjunction with the Third Annual Review of the program components of the General Plan 2025 Program; 1) General Plan 2025; 2) Zoning Code (Title 19); 3) Subdivision Code (Title 18); Citywide Design and Sign Guidelines; and 4) and the Noise Code (Title 7). Minor amendments are proposed to the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Park and Recreation, Open Space and Conservation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements of the General Plan 2025. The proposed amendments include: 1) adding policies to the Circulation and Community Mobility Element related to mobility for seniors and disabled, neighborhood electric vehicles (NEV) and support of the Western Riverside Council of Government’s (WRCOG’s) non-motorized transportation plan; 2) revising the Historic Preservation Element related to discussion of “Modernism” in the Historic Context section; 3) adding policies to the Open Space and Conservation Element to support agricultural production in the City agricultural areas including maintaining City processes in compliance with the Williamson Act; 4) adding policies to the Public Safety Element related to flood hazards in the City’s greenbelt, latest technologies for seismic safety in liquefaction areas, railroad quiet zones and a technical correction to earthquake faults and earthquake fault zone information; and 5) updating the Park and Recreation and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements to reflect current information on park and recreation facilities.

### 1.2 Lead Agency and Discretionary Approvals

This Addendum documents the City’s consideration of the potential environmental impacts resulting from the minor changes to the Program associated with the amendment to the General Plan Implementation Plan to add implementation plan tools (programs) for the Air Quality Element of the General Plan 2025 and minor amendments to the Circulation and Community Mobility, Open Space and Conservation, Historic Preservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements of the General Plan 2025 and explains the City’s decision that a subsequent Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is not required. The City of Riverside is the lead agency and has approval authority over the Program.

### 1.3 Documents Incorporated by Reference

Section 15150 of the State CEQA Guidelines encourage environmental documents to incorporate by reference other documents that provide relevant data and analysis.

The following documents are hereby incorporated by reference within this Addendum, and all of these documents are considered part of the Final PEIR.

- *Certified Final Program Environmental Impact Report – City of Riverside General Plan 2025 Program, **Certified Final Environmental Impact Report**, State Clearinghouse #2004021108, Volumes I, II & III, Certified November 20, 2007.*
- *First Addendum to the Certified Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the General Plan 2025 Program, adopted February 24, 2009.*
- *Second Addendum to the Certified Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the General Plan 2025 Program, adopted November 10, 2009.*
- *Third Addendum to Certified Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the General Plan 2025 Program, adopted March 20, 2012.*
- *Fourth Addendum to Certified Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the General Plan 2025 Program, adopted July 24, 2012.*
- *General Plan 2025, adopted November 20, 2007.*
- *General Plan 2025 Implementation Plan, adopted November 20, 2007 and as amended since original adoption.*

These documents incorporated by reference are available for review at the City of Riverside Community Development Department – Planning Division.

### 1.4 CEQA Requirements for Use of an Addendum

When a lead agency has already prepared an EIR, CEQA mandates that "no subsequent or supplemental environmental impact report shall be required by the lead agency or any responsible agency, unless one or more of the following events occurs: (a) substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the environmental impact report; (b) substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is being undertaken which will require major revisions in the environmental impact report; (c) new information, which was not known and could not have been known at the time the environmental impact report was certified as complete, becomes available" (Cal. Pub. Res. Code, § 21166). State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 clarifies that a subsequent EIR or supplemental EIR is only required when "substantial changes" occur to a project or the circumstances surrounding a project, or "new information" about a project implicates "new significant environmental effects" or a "substantial increase in the severity of previously significant effects."

When only some changes or additions to a previously certified EIR are necessary and none of the conditions described in Public Resources Code Section 21166 or Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for the preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR are met, CEQA allows the lead agency to prepare and adopt an addendum. (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15164(a).)

Previous analysis of environmental impacts has been conducted for the Program, including an Initial Study, a draft PEIR, and a Certified Final PEIR (“Final PEIR”).

### **1.5 Summary of Analysis and Findings for an Addendum**

Based upon the environmental checklist supporting checklist responses prepared for the proposed General Plan amendments (Section 3), no further clarification or additional explanation is warranted, beyond the analysis contained in the Final PEIR. The environmental effects associated with the Amendment to the General Plan 2025 Implementation Plan adding Air Quality Implementation Tools/Programs and General Plan Amendments associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 do not require additional analysis beyond the analysis previously prepared and distributed in the Final PEIR.

Pursuant to Section 15164 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the City of Riverside finds that only minor modifications are required to the Circulated Final PEIR and that none of the conditions described in Public Resources Code Section 21166 or Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines requiring preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR have occurred. More specifically, the City of Riverside has determined that:

- The primary basis for the changes to the Program is to make minor amendments to the General Plan 2025 including: 1) comprehensively reviewing and updating the tools (programs) of the existing Implementation Plan and adding implementation plan tools/programs for the Air Quality Element of the General Plan 2025. 2) adding policies to the Circulation and Community Mobility Element related to mobility for seniors and disabled, neighborhood electric vehicles (NEV) and support of the Western Riverside Council of Government's (WRCOG's) non-motorized transportation plan; 3) revising the Historic Preservation Element related to discussion of “Modernism” in the Historic Context section; 4) adding policies to the Open Space and Conservation Element to support agricultural production in the City agricultural areas including maintaining City processes in compliance with the Williamson Act; 5) adding policies to the Public Safety Element related to flood hazards in the City's greenbelt, latest technologies for seismic safety in liquefaction areas, railroad quiet zones and a technical correction to earthquake faults and earthquake fault zone information; and 6) updating the Park and Recreation and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements to reflect current information on park and recreation facilities.
- There are no substantial changes to the Program that would require major revisions of the Final PEIR for the Program, due to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of impacts identified in the Final PEIR.
- No substantial changes have occurred in the circumstances under which the proposed amendments to the General Plan 2025 are being undertaken that will require major revisions of the Final PEIR to disclose new significant environmental effects or that would result in a substantial increase in the severity of the impacts

identified in the Final PEIR. The proposal includes an amendment to the General Plan Implementation Plan to add implementation plan tools (programs) for the Air Quality Element that serve to implement and re-affirm the Objectives and Policies of the existing Air Quality Element. In addition, the proposed General Plan amendments associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 serve to provide updated information to the Historic Preservation, Park and Recreation and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements and adds policies to the Circulation and Community Mobility Element related to mobility for seniors and disabled, neighborhood electric vehicles (NEV) and support of the Western Riverside Council of Government's (WRCOG's) non-motorized transportation plan; adds policies to the Open Space and Conservation Element to support agricultural production in the City agricultural areas including maintaining City processes in compliance with the Williamson Act; and adds policies to the Public Safety Element related to flood hazards in the City's greenbelt, latest technologies for seismic safety in liquefaction areas, railroad quiet zones and a technical correction to earthquake faults and earthquake fault zone information. These policies supplement enhance upon or add to the existing objectives and policies of the General Plan. This newer data does not substantially change the analysis of the Final PEIR but rather provides information and policies that support supplement current policies of the General Plan 2025 and establishes Air Quality Implementation Plan tools (programs) to implement the existing policies of the Air Quality Element of the General Plan.

- There is no new information of substantial importance, which was not known at the time that the previous Final PEIR for the General Plan 2025 was certified showing that:
  - The proposed amendments to the General Plan 2025 will have one or more significant effects not previously discussed in the Final PEIR;
  - Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the Final PEIR ;
  - Mitigation Measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
  - Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the Final PEIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

## **SECTION 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION**

### **2.1 Project Description**

The proposal includes an amendment to the General Plan Implementation Plan to add implementation plan tools (programs) for the Air Quality Element that serve to implement and re-affirm the Objectives and Policies of the existing Air Quality Element. In addition, the proposed General Plan amendments associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 serve to provide updated information to the Historic Preservation, Park and Recreation and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements and adds polices to the Circulation and Community Mobility Element related to mobility for seniors and disabled, neighborhood electric vehicles (NEV) and support of the Western Riverside Council of Government's (WRCOG's) non-motorized transportation plan; adds a policy to the Open Space and Conservation Element to support agricultural production in the City agricultural areas including maintaining City processes in compliance with the Williamson Act; and adds policies to the Public Safety Element related to flood hazards in the City's greenbelt, latest technologies for seismic safety in liquefaction areas, railroad quiet zones and a technical correction to earthquake faults and earthquake fault zone information.

The Program still remains as the adoption and implementation of the following programmatic land use planning documents:

1. Comprehensive update of the City of Riverside General Plan.
2. Comprehensive update of the City of Riverside Zoning Code (Title 19 of the Municipal Code of the City of Riverside) and the rezoning of properties to reflect new zone names and to respond to General Plan land use designation changes in focus areas Citywide.
3. Comprehensive update of the City of Riverside Subdivision Code (Title 18 of the Riverside Municipal Code of the City of Riverside).
4. Amendment to the Noise Code (Title 7 of the Municipal Code of the City of Riverside).
5. Adoption of the Magnolia Avenue Specific Plan.
6. Adoption of Citywide Design and Sign Guidelines.

### **2.2 Environmental Setting**

The City's Planning Area for the Program encompasses approximately 143 square miles and includes a broad array of land uses, ranging from high-density residential, and commercial to semi-rural to agricultural.

The City of Riverside is located in western Riverside County and is bounded on the north by the unincorporated Riverside County communities of Rubidoux the City of Jurupa Valley and the cities of Colton and Rialto (San Bernardino County), on the east by Riverside County and the City of Moreno Valley, to the south by unincorporated

Riverside County, and to the west by the Riverside County and the cities of Norco and Corona.

### SECTION 3 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Environmental Issues	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis
<b>I. Aesthetics</b>			
<b>Would the project:</b>			
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic building within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a-d).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and proposed amendments to the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities &amp; Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. This is because none of the proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools and none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan 2025 are related to aesthetics or will have any effect on aesthetics including any adverse effect any scenic vista or scenic resource, potential to degrade the visual character of the area or to create any new source of light and glare.</p>			
<b>II. Agriculture Resources</b>			
<p><b>In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effect, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in the Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:</b></p>			
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Issues	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)) or timberland (as defined in Public Resources Code section 4526)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a-e).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and proposed amendments to the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities &amp; Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. The proposed amendment to the Open Space and Conservation Element involves the addition of policies to support agricultural production in the City agricultural areas including maintaining City processes in compliance with the Williamson Act. These policies support existing policies to preserve and protect agricultural land and will encourage preservation and agricultural production of land that is currently designated for agricultural uses under the General Plan. As such, they will not result in the conversion of farmland nor interfere existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract. Further, none of the proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools and none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan 2025 are related to agricultural resources or will have any effect on agricultural resources and no changes are proposed to the General Plan land use map to increase or diminish the amount of land currently designated for agricultural uses. Furthermore, there is no impact on forest land by this project as no forest land exists within the City of Riverside.</p>			
<p><b>III. Air Quality</b>  <b>The following responses are based on the air quality data provided in Appendix c of this document. The air quality data includes an air quality assessment methodology, existing regional and local air quality data, and air emissions calculations.</b></p> <p><b>Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:</b></p>			
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Issues	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions, which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a-e).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and proposed amendments to the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. This is because the proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) supplement and implement existing objectives and policies of the Air Quality Element of the General Plan 2025 and because none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan are related to or have an effect on air quality impacts. The proposed General Plan amendment is consistent with the General Plan 2025 Program "Typical Growth Scenario" and will not result in the violation of any ambient air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, will not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant, and would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations or create objectionable odors as the proposed changes will not increase or significantly change the impacts on air quality as no objectives or policies and no land use map changes are proposed that would change air quality impacts within or near the Project area. Further, the proposed adoption of the Air Quality Implementation Plan will establish a set of implementation tools/programs that merely implement the Objectives and Policies of the Air Quality Element of the General Plan 2025 that was adopted in 2007 and is based on the projected population numbers that were analyzed in the Final PEIR which is 383,077 at ultimate build out of the City (346,867 within the current incorporated boundaries of the City and 36,209 within the City's sphere of influence). This change to the Program does not increase or significantly change the impacts on air quality as previously analyzed.			
<b>IV. Biological Resources</b> <b>Would the project:</b>			
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Issues	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a-f).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and proposed amendments to the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. This is because, none of the proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools and none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan are related to or have an effect on biological resources. As a result, there is no impact on biological resources, local applicable policies protecting biological resources, and there will no conflict with any local applicable policies protecting biological resources. Additionally, there will be no effect on the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other local habitat conservation plan and therefore will not conflict with such plans. Therefore, none of these proposed changes to the Program will increase impacts on biological resources beyond that which has already been analyzed under the PEIR.			
<b>V. Cultural Resources</b> <b>Would the project:</b>			
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Issues	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a-d).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and proposed amendments to the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the original analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. Related to cultural resources and more specifically historic resources, the proposed amendment to the Historic Preservation Element involves providing a narrative of the "Modernism" in the Historic Context section of the Historic Preservation Element. The narrative is merely informational text that provides a greater level of understanding of the Modernism period in Riverside's history and as such it would not involve a substantial change from the previous analysis of the Final PEIR. Additionally, there will be no impacts on cultural resources as none of the proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools and none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan are related to or have an effect on cultural resources.			
<b>VI. Geology and Soils</b> <b>Would the project:</b>			
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury or death involving:			
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Issues	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a-e).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and the proposed General Plan Amendment amending the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the original analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. Related to geology and soils, a proposed amendment involves adding a policy to explore latest technologies in addressing seismic safety in areas with soils having liquefaction potential and a technical correction to earthquake faults and earthquake fault zone information. Because the policy is intended to provide greater emphasis in ensuring seismic safety in areas with soils subject to liquefaction it would not involve a substantial change from the previous analysis of the Final PEIR. With respect to other proposed amendments, there will be no impact on Geology and Soils as none of the proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools and none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan are related to or have an effect on geology and soils.			
<b>VII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b> <b>Would the project:</b>			
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis a-b).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and the proposed General Plan Amendment amending the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the original analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. This is because the proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) supplement and implement existing objectives and policies of the Air Quality Element of the General Plan 2025 including those related to greenhouse gas emissions and because none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan are related to or have an effect on greenhouse gas emissions. As such, the proposed amendments will not result in an increase in or significantly change any impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions.			

Environmental Issues	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis
<b>VII. Hazards And Hazardous Materials</b> <b>Would the project:</b>			
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the likely release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Issues	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis
<b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a - h).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and the proposed General Plan Amendment amending the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the original analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. Specifically, none of the proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools and none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan will serve to cause any change or result in any increase in impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.			
<b>VIII. Hydrology and Water Quality</b> <b>Would the project:</b>			
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner, which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures, which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Issues	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a – j).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and the proposed General Plan Amendment amending the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the original analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. Related to hydrology and flooding, a proposed amendment adds Policy PS 2.7 of the Public Safety Element to minimize flood risks to the City's agricultural greenbelt by working with the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District to identify and implement appropriate flood control measures where feasible. This policy will serve to further minimize flood impacts and as a result would serve to lessen impacts related to hydrology and water quality and would not cause any change or result in any increase in impacts related to hydrology and water quality. In addition, none of the proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools and none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan will serve to cause any change or result in any increase in impacts related to hydrology and water quality.			
<b>IX. Land Use and Planning</b> <b>Would the project:</b>			
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural communities conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a-c).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and the proposed General Plan Amendment amending the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the original analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. The proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) will serve to implement existing Objectives and Policies of the Air Quality Element of the General Plan 2025 which support and are consistent with the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) Air Quality Management Plan and none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan 2025 are related to or will cause any change or result in any increase in impacts land use and planning impacts such as physically dividing a community, conflicting with a land use plan or policy, or conflict with any habitat conservation plan.			

Environmental Issues	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis
<b>X. Mineral Resources</b> <b>Would the project:</b>			
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a, b). No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a – j).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and the proposed General Plan Amendment amending the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the original analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. This is because none of the proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools and none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan are related to mineral resources or will serve to cause any change or result in any increase in impacts related to mineral resources.			
<b>XI. Noise</b> <b>Would the project:</b>			
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Issues	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis
<b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a-f).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and the proposed General Plan Amendment amending the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the original analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. A proposed amendment involves adding, within the Public Safety Element of the General Plan, a policy encouraging quiet zones at railroad crossings to enhance safety while minimizing railroad noise impacts. Because the policy would serve to reduce noise impacts and provide a greater level of safety at railroad crossings it would not involve a substantial change from the previous analysis of the Final PEIR. In addition, none of the proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools and none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan are related to noise or will serve to cause any change or result in any increase in impacts related to noise.			
<b>XII. Population and Housing</b> <b>Would the project:</b>			
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a-c).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and the proposed General Plan Amendment amending the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the original analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. This is because none of the proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) and none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan 2025 are related to population and housing or will serve to cause any change or result in any increase in impacts related to population and housing.			
<b>XIII. Public Services</b> <b>Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:</b>			
a) Fire Protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Police Protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Issues	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis
<b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a-e).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and the proposed General Plan Amendment amending the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the original analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. With regard to public services, the proposed amendments are limited to updating and correcting information in the Park and Recreation and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements of the General Plan 2025 to reflect current information on park and recreation facilities that exist within the City today. In addition, none of the proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools and none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan are related to public facilities or will serve to cause any change or result in any increase in impacts related to public facilities.			
<b>XIV. Recreation</b>			
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a, b).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and the proposed General Plan Amendment amending the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the original analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. With regard to recreation, the proposed amendments are limited to updating information in the Park and Recreation and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements of the General Plan 2025 to update and correct these General Plan elements to reflect current information on park and recreation facilities that exist within the City today. In addition, none of the proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools and none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan are related recreation or will serve to cause any change or result in any increase in impacts related to recreational facilities.			

Environmental Issues	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis
<b>XV. Transportation/Traffic</b> <b>Would the project:</b>			
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Issues	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis
<p><b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a-f).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and the proposed General Plan Amendment amending the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities &amp; Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the original analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. The proposed amendments to the Circulation and Community Mobility Element of the General Plan 2025 include adding policies related to mobility for seniors and persons with disabilities, neighborhood electric vehicles (NEV), and support of the Western Riverside Council of Government's (WRCOG's) non-motorized transportation plan. These policies will serve to enhance and supplement existing adopted policies &amp; programs regarding public transit, bicycle &amp; pedestrian facilities and will promote greater mobility alternatives for all segments of the population. In addition, language is added to the "Alternate Modes of Transportation" discussion of the Circulation and Community Mobility Element to further describe existing transportation services offered to seniors and the disabled including Dial-A-Ride and the City's Parks and Recreation and Community Services Department's special transportation available to seniors and the disabled. Due to the fact that the description of services is informational and the policy changes are intended to promote greater mobility and use of alternative transportation, especially for seniors and the disabled, the amendments would not result in an increase in or significant change to the transportation/traffic impacts previously analyzed as part of the General Plan 2025 Final PEIR.</p>			
<p><b>XVI. Utilities and Service Systems</b> <b>Would the project:</b></p>			
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Issues	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis (a-g).</b> The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and the proposed General Plan Amendment amending the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the original analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR. This is because no land use changes are proposed that would affect or increase demand on utilities and service systems beyond what was previously analyzed as part of the General Plan 2025 Final PEIR and analyzed as part of the Fourth Addendum to the General Plan 2025 Final PEIR including subsequent analysis of more recent water supply information. In addition, none of the proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools and none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan are related to utilities and service systems or will serve to cause any change or result in any increase in impacts related to utilities and service systems.			
<b>XVII. Mandatory Findings of Significance</b>			
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis.</b> The changes proposed by the General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and the proposed General Plan Amendment amending the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities & Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not adversely affect this analysis or increase or significantly change impacts to habitat of fish or wildlife species because none of the proposed Air Quality Implementation Tools and none of the other informational or policy related amendments to other Elements of the General Plan are related to or have an effect on cultural or biological resources.			
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Issues	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis
<p><b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis.</b> With regard to cumulative effects, the General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and the proposed General Plan Amendment amending the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities &amp; Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change this analysis or increase or significantly change the Program's cumulative impacts. This is because the proposed amendments involve adding policies and programs serving to supplement existing policies to protect the environment and because there are no proposed changes to any land use designation on the General Plan 2025 Land Use Map and no proposal that would increase density or population where potential cumulative impacts could occur.</p>			
c) Does the project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis.</b> Potential direct and indirect impacts that result of the proposed General Plan Amendments are the same as were discussed in detail in the Environmental Impact Analysis, Section 7.5, within each issue area, and are summarized throughout the entire Certified Final PEIR document. The proposed General Plan Amendment to incorporate Air Quality Implementation Tools (programs) into the Implementation Plan of the General Plan 2025 Program and the proposed General Plan Amendment amending the Circulation and Community Mobility, Historic Preservation, Open Space and Conservation, Park and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Facilities &amp; Infrastructure Elements associated with the Third Annual Review of the General Plan 2025 Program does not change the original analysis previously performed in the Certified Final PEIR and does not increase or significantly change the Program's direct or indirect effects on human beings.</p>			

**ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION**

Based upon the evidence in light of the whole record documented in the attached environmental checklist explanation and cited incorporations:

- ☒ I find that the amended project has previously been analyzed as part of an earlier CEQA document. The amended project is a component of the whole action analyzed in the previous CEQA document.
- ☐ I find that the amended project has previously been analyzed as part of an earlier CEQA document. Minor additions and/or clarifications are needed to make the previous documentation adequate to cover the project which are documented in this addendum to the earlier CEQA document (CEQA § 15164).
- ☐ I find that the amended project has previously been analyzed as part of an earlier CEQA document. However, there is important new information and/or substantial changes have occurred requiring the preparation of an additional CEQA document (ND or EIR) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 through 15163.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
Steve Hayes, City Planner

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION 4 REFERENCES

*Certified Final Program Environmental Impact Report – City of Riverside General Plan 2025 Program, **Certified Final Environmental Impact Report**, State Clearinghouse #2004021108, Volumes I, II & III, Certified November 20, 2007.*

*First Addendum To The Certified Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) For The General Plan 2025 Program dated February 24, 2009.*

*Second Addendum To The Certified Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) For The General Plan 2025 Program dated November 10, 2009.*

*Third Addendum To The Certified Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) For The General Plan 2025 Program dated March 20, 2012.*

*Fourth Addendum To The Certified Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) For The General Plan 2025 Program adopted on July 24, 2012.*

*General Plan 2025, adopted November 20, 2007.*

*General Plan 2025 Implementation Plan, adopted November 20, 2007.*

*City of Riverside Public Utilities Department 2009 Water Supply Plan,*

## **SECTION 5 APPENDICES**

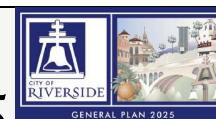
- Appendix A - Proposed Text Amendment to the General Plan 2025 - Air Quality Implementation Tools for General Plan 2025 Implementation Plan
- Appendix B – Proposed Text Amendment to the General Plan 2025 – Circulation and Community Mobility Element
- Appendix C – Proposed Text Amendment to the General Plan 2025 - Historic Preservation Element
- Appendix D–Proposed Text Amendment to the General Plan 2025 – Open Space and Conservation Element
- Appendix E – Proposed Text Amendment to the General Plan 2025 - Parks and Recreation Element
- Appendix F – Proposed Text Amendment to the General Plan 2025 - Public Facilities and Infrastructure Element
- Appendix G –Proposed Text Amendment to the General Plan 2025 - Public Safety Element

# Appendix A

Proposed Text Amendment to the General Plan 2025 –  
Air Quality Implementation Tools for General Plan 2025 Implementation Plan

# OVERARCHING IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
1	Implement the requirements of the Municipal Code. In particular implement Titles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 7 - Noise Code</li> <li>- 16 - Building Code</li> <li>- 16.32 - Fire Prevention Code</li> <li>- 17 - Grading Code</li> <li>- 18 - Subdivision Code</li> <li>- 19 - Zoning Code</li> <li>- 20 - Historic Preservation Code</li> </ul>	<b>All Departments</b>	On-going	All	On-going - The City continuously implements its Codes.
2	Adopt the proposed new versions of Title 18 (Subdivision Code) and Title 19 (Zoning Code).	<b>City Council</b>	Completed	All	Completed - The General Plan 2025 Program adopted November 2007 completed this task.
3	Adopt the proposed Citywide Design Guidelines.	<b>City Council</b>	Completed	All	Completed - The General Plan 2025 Program adopted November 2007 completed this task.
4	Continue to enforce all County, State and Federal regulations as they apply, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)</li> <li>- Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP)</li> <li>- Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee (TUMF) Program</li> <li>- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)</li> <li>- Williamson Act</li> <li>- South Coast Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)</li> <li>- Inter-Regional Partnership (IRP) Program</li> <li>- Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (RCALUCP)</li> </ul>	<b>All Departments</b>	On-going	All	On-going - The City continuously enforces all County, State and Federal regulations.

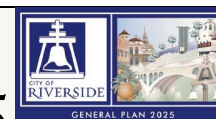
Completed	On-going	In Progress
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Under "Responsible Agency" the first Agency listed in **bold** is the Lead Agency.

TBD = To Be Determined

# OVERARCHING IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
5	<p>Continue to implement the recommendations, as appropriate, of various City and joint local agency Task Forces and Committees, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Model Clean Air</li> <li>- Senior Housing</li> <li>- Washington/Alessandro Committee (WAC)</li> <li>- Home Ownership</li> <li>- Santa Ana River</li> <li>- High Tech</li> <li>- GoRiverside</li> <li>- Walkable Communities</li> <li>- Neighborhood Governance</li> <li>- View Through the Windshield</li> <li>- City/County Arroyo Group</li> </ul>	All Departments	On-going	All	<p>On-going - The City implements the recommendations, as appropriate, of all various City and joint local Task Forces and Committees. For example, SmartRiverside reached 4,000 families with Digital inclusion that provides free training, PCs, wireless internet and Microsoft Office software to low income households. In addition, in 2010 a SmartRiverside Strategic Plan was approved and is in the early stages of implementation.</p> <p>On May 25, 2010, a "Neighborhood Governance Initiative" was approved by the City Council. The initiative calls for the ratification of Neighborhood Councils within each of the 26 residential neighborhoods through an application process developed by the Development Department in partnership with the Riverside Neighborhood Partnership. The Neighborhood Councils will act as a vehicle for City Departments to share information relevant to neighborhoods that will then be disseminated by the councils into the neighborhood. The councils will also provide an opportunity for a greater level of neighborhood communication between local groups and build social capital.</p> <p>(See Housing Element Section relative to update on Senior Housing and Home Ownership)</p>
6	<p>Regularly review the General Plan and recommend needed changes to the Plan and the Implementation Plan for City Council consideration.</p> <p>In addition, conduct bi-monthly or regular workshops with the City Council on the General Plan reviewing the document, element by element, and give updated reports on the progress of the Implementation Plan items.</p> <p>In this regard, the Planning Commission has offered to appoint two members to sit on an advisory committee with the City Council to hear and act on status and progress reports of the Implementation Plan.</p>	Planning Division	On-going	I-1.1	<p>On-going - This report represents the second annual review of the General Plan 2025 Program <u>was adopted by the City Council on January 4, 2011</u>. On April 20, 2010, the City Council adopted the first addition to the Implementation Plan, the Circulation and Community Mobility Element implementation Plan that was added as part of a Workshop on the Element given on April 20<sup>th</sup>. <u>This review will add the second addition to the Implementation Plan, the Air Quality Element Implementation Plan.</u></p> <p><del>Currently the</del> <u>In May of 2012, the State Department of Housing and Community Development Department is reviewing the approved the updated Housing Element and Implementation Plan that is expected to come back before the Planning Commission and. Subsequently, the Housing Element including the HE Implementation Plan was adopted by the City Council on July 24, 2012. As such, the approved Housing Element Implementation Tools are incorporated into this Implementation Plan, in the first quarter of 2011.</u></p>

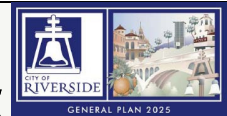
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TBD = To Be Determined

# OVERARCHING IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



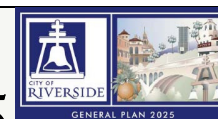
Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
7	Continue to schedule amendments to the General Plan quarterly (January, April, July and December).	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	I-2.1	On-going – The City processes General Plan amendments quarterly.
8	Annually review the Capital Improvement Program of the City and local public works projects of other local agencies within the corporate boundaries of Riverside for consistency with the General Plan, pursuant to 19.050.030 B 6 (of revised Zoning Code) in accordance with State Law.	<b>All Departments</b>	On-going	I-1.2 LU-10.2	On-going –
9	Establish regular coordination meetings with the County to review ideas of mutual interest, including development proposals, design guidelines, City sphere land use designations and annexations.	<b>Planning Division</b> County of Riverside	On-going	LU-4.3 LU-87.2 LU-87.3 LU-87.4	On-going – City staff has met several times <del>this past year, 2010</del> , with County staff as they prepare their General Plan update, to address coordination issues between the two General Plans.
10	Coordinate the General Plan land use designations within City's sphere plan with the County's RCIP. Particular emphasis should be placed on the Highgrove area including community meetings with the Highgrove Community Services Area Committee.	<b>Planning Division</b> County of Riverside	On-going	LU-87.4	On-going – City staff has met several times <del>this past year, 2010</del> , with County staff as they prepare their General Plan update, to address coordination issues between the two General Plans.
11	Continue to expedite annexations in the City's sphere of influence.	<b>Planning Division</b> County of Riverside LAFCO	Ongoing	LU-87.2 LU-87.3	On-going – The City continues to expedite applicant driven annexations; however, due to shift in City Council priorities other annexations are not being actively pursued at this time.
12	Adopt an Overlay Zone for Victoria Avenue that will implement the Design and Development Standards for development on Victoria Avenue as approved by City Council. <sup>1</sup>	<b>Planning Division</b>	Last Quarter 2012	LU-13 LU-39.1 LU-85.3 CCM-2.14 CCM-4.3	<del>This case has been assigned and will be processed as time permits.</del> <u>Forthcoming to the Land Use Committee is a report on a proposal to create a Scenic Corridor Overlay Zone that would establish development and design standards along freeway corridors, railroad rights-of-way, and other transportation corridors as appropriate, including Victoria Avenue. With guidance from the Land Use Committee, the Planning Division will begin work on the creation and implementation of this Overlay Zone.</u>

<sup>1</sup> City Council Report – Recommendations of the Victoria Avenue Ad Hoc Committee, November 12, 2003, Item 24.

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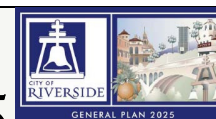
Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
13	Designate Victoria Avenue, excluding the traveled roadway, as a City Park per City Council approval. <sup>2</sup>	<b>Public Works</b> Parks, Recreation and Community Services Planning Division	TBD	LU-13 LU-39.1 LU-85.4	Since the City Council proposed the designation of Victoria Avenue as a park site, the responsibility for maintenance of the parkway and median landscapes along the Avenue have been assumed by the Public Works Department, which has been working cooperatively with "Victoria Avenue Forever" and other interested citizens groups to preserve the historic landscapes along the Avenue. Consequently, it is recommended that Public Works be assigned to take the lead on this proposal and revisit the proposal with City Council. <u>No action</u>
14	Prepare a specific plan type study for the connection of Overlook Parkway from Alessandro Boulevard on the east to the 91 Freeway, on the west. The study will address crossing of the Alessandro Arroyo, possible traffic calming measures to protect adjoining local streets, protection of Victoria Avenue and the specific connection route to the 91 freeway westerly of Washington Street.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division	<u>Second Quarter 2012</u> TBD	LU-17 CCM-4.1 CCM-4.2	<del>This matter is scheduled for discussion with the Transportation Committee on November 15, 2010.</del> <u>On December 14, 2010 the City Council initiated an environmental impact report (EIR) to be prepared for the opening of the gates at Crystal View Terrace and Green Orchard Place in relationship to the Overlook Parkway Crossing. Work is commencing on this EIR at this time.</u>
15	Amend the Airport Protection Overlay Zone to adequately address the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility policies and requirements for new development, redevelopment and the handling of tenant improvements for speculation buildings where uses will be limited due to the proximity to the airport. Rezone underutilized and vacant single family residential and all multi-family residential, commercial and industrial zoned properties within the influence area of RMA and Flabob Airports to add the AP - Airport Protection Overlay Zone.	<b>Planning Division</b>	Last Quarter 2012	LU-22 LU-23 CCM-11 PS-4 N-2 N-3	This case has been assigned and will be processed as time permits.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

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# OVERARCHING IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
16	Consider rezoning properties in the airport area to include the AI Zone.	<b>Planning Division</b>	Last Quarter 2011	LU-22 LU-23	Discussions have been initiated with the Development staff to consider how and when to best proceed with this tool. A recommendation will be forwarded to the Land Use Committee for their consideration in the Fall of 2011.
17	Prepare a plan for updating each of the Neighborhood Plans for City Planning Commission and City Council approval. The plan will establish a schedule with priority assignments, completing one or two neighborhoods per year.	<b>Planning Division</b> Development Department/ Housing & Neighborhoods Division	Completed	LU-30.1 LU-30.7	Completed – The University Neighborhood Plan was adopted on June 17, 2008 and the Eastside Neighborhood Plan will be before the City Council June 9, 2009. In addition, on October 6, 2008 the Riverside Neighborhood Partnership established the following recommendation for upcoming neighborhood plans in the following order, La Sierra Hills/La Sierra Acres, Arlanza, Northside and Magnolia Center. Due to budget consideration and staff reductions no time table has been established for the preparation of neighborhood plans.
18	Revise General Plan documents to separate Sycamore Canyon Business Park from Canyon Springs Business Park neighborhood.	<b>Planning Division</b> Development Department/ Housing & Neighborhoods Division	Completed	LU-30.1 LU-30.7	Completed – After some discussions with the Development Department/Housing & Neighborhoods Division and Mayor's staff it was determined that, these two areas do not need to be split apart into separate neighborhoods.
19	Implement zoning consistency cases as a means of stabilizing and improving neighborhoods.	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	LU-30	On-going – The City has been actively pursuing this goal since the adoption of the General Plan 2025.
20	Reference the Design Guidelines of the 2001 Arlington Community Plan that have now been incorporated into the Magnolia Avenue Specific Plan, in reviewing new development and remodeling work.	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	LU-36.7	On-going – The City uses these Design Guidelines when working on projects in the Arlington Community area.
21	Deleted as it repeated 22				See 22

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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
22	<p>Implement the Rancho La Sierra Specific Plan pursuant to Proposition R and Measure C with the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Housing shall be clustered to protect the riverbottom wildlife refuge, the agricultural lands along the river bluffs and the open-space character of the areas;</li> <li>— Natural open space areas shall be preserved to protect the natural features of the site such as significant natural hills, steep slopes, rock outcroppings and arroyos;</li> <li>— The wildlife refuge, agricultural land and open space character of the river shall be preserved;</li> <li>— Any future roads/or utility service shall be located so as to protect the wildlife refuge; and</li> <li>— Public trail access along the river corridor compatible with protection of the wildlife refuge shall be maintained and provide for hiking, bicycling and equestrian use.</li> </ul>	<b>Property Owner</b> Planning Division	TBD	LU-63	At such time as plans are submitted for the development of this land, Planning Division staff will ensure that development is in concurrence with the Rancho La Sierra Specific Plan.
23	Review the feasibility of preparing a Regional Planning Element.	<b>Planning Division</b>	TBD	LU-88.3	No action taken.
24	Implement and regularly review the Mitigation Monitoring Program of the General Plan 2025 Program for compliance and completion.	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	All	On-going - The City Planning Division regularly uses the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) when reviewing Planning cases.

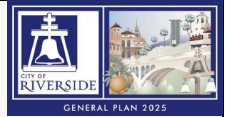
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## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
25	Begin meeting with the Technical Advisory Committee of the General Plan 2025 Program to review, add to and prioritize the draft tools prepared for the General Plan 2025 Program to further supplement this Implementation Plan.	All Departments	On-going	All	On-going – With the update of this Implementation Plan for this second General Plan 2025 Program Update, Planning Division staff has received input from all of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) members who have a stake in the Implementation Plan to ensure that the updated information being provided in this plan is accurate. In the future, the TAC will be reconvened to update the Implementation Plan as needed.
26	Use the General Plan as basis for future strategic planning and prioritization.	All Departments	On-going	All	On-going – The General Plan 2025 is used regularly for strategic planning and the prioritization of programs.
27	Consider the creation of a Freeway Overlay Zone to protect and improve the appearance of the City along the freeway corridors.	Planning Division	Last Quarter 2012	All	<del>No action taken.</del> <u>Forthcoming to the Land Use Committee is a report on a proposal to create a Scenic Corridor Overlay Zone that would establish development and design standards along freeway corridors, railroad rights-of-way, and other transportation corridors as appropriate, including Victoria Avenue. With guidance from the Land Use Committee, the Planning Division will begin work on the creation and implementation of this Overlay Zone.</u>
28	Create a center based child care ordinance.	Planning Division	Last Quarter 2011	LU-26 All	This case has been assigned and will be completed as time permits.
29	Continue to solicit comments from registered neighborhood groups on land use proposals.	Planning Division Development Department/ Housing & Neighborhoods Division	On-going	LU-30	On-going – The Planning Division routes planning cases to the Office of Neighborhoods for reviews with registered neighborhoods groups as part of the planning process.  On May 25, 2010, a “Neighborhood Governance Initiative” was approved by the City Council. The initiative calls for the ratification of Neighborhood Councils within each of the 26 residential neighborhoods through an application process developed by the Development Department in partnership with the Riverside Neighborhood Partnership. The Neighborhood Councils will act as a vehicle for City Departments to share information relevant to neighborhoods that will then be disseminated by the councils into the neighborhood. The councils will also provide an opportunity for a greater level of neighborhood communication between local groups and build social capital.

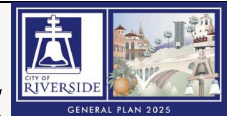
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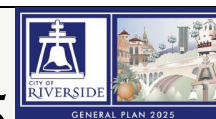


Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
30	Create an interdisciplinary Parkway Planning Team to develop an overall, General Parkways Plan and Parkway Guidelines for how public and private right-of-way and setback adjacent to the rights-of-ways are treated relative to the parkway functions and policies noted in the General Plan.	<b>Planning Division</b> Public Works Public Utilities Development	Last Quarter 2012	LU-11 LU-12 LU-13 LU-14 LU-15 LU-16 LU-17 LU-18 LU-19 LU-20 LU-21	No action taken.
31	Place a high priority on having the trails on Figure PR-1 - Parks, Open Space and Trails Map placed into GIS for accuracy.	<b>Parks, Recreation and Community Services</b> Information Technology Planning Division	<u>On-going</u> Last Quarter 2010	All	<u>On-going</u> – City staff will continue to work on verifying and adjusting the master plan alignments for feasibility for future construction.
32	Review the need and feasibility of creating fuel modification zones for fire breaks in areas where needed, preserving natural open spaces. Any fuel modification areas will generally be on property proposed for development and not placed on neighboring properties.	<b>Fire Department</b> Planning Division	<u>On-going</u> Second Quarter 2011	PS-6	<u>On-going</u> – Under State law, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, in conjunction with the City of Riverside Fire Department, have identified Fire Severity Zones within the City of Riverside. The Very High Fire Severity Zone (VHFSZ) areas are subject to Title 24 Building and Fire Code Requirements.
33	Place all Metropolitan Water District properties located within the City and the sphere in the PF - Public Facilities/Institutional General Plan designation as requested by the Metropolitan Water District (Implementation Plan Figure B - Metropolitan Water District Letter).	<b>Planning Division</b> Information Technology	On-Hold	All	Staff is ready to process the rezoning and General Plan amendment cases when they are submitted by the MWD.
34	Amend the Subdivision Code, upon adoption, to add street and trail standards to Chapter 18.210 "Development Standards" (Pages V-59 - V-67).	<b>Planning Division</b> Public Works Trails Coordinator	Last Quarter 2012	All	Development standards are currently being created by the Trails Coordinator and when complete they will be added to the Subdivision Code. Street standards are completed and are ready for insertion.

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# OVERARCHING IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
35	Prepare guidelines for cultural villages for the Citywide Design Guidelines.	<b>Planning Division</b>	TBD	All	No action taken.
36	In addition to complying with any applicable rules and regulations, <u>including all Executive Orders related to GhG reduction and climate change</u> , the City, working through its Customer Relations / Marketing Manager and Sustainability Officer or any other similarly qualified staff, will consult with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and any other appropriate agencies to identify any additional ways the City can assist CARB and other appropriate agencies in reducing statewide greenhouse gas emissions as provided in AB 32, including but not limited to, measures identified in the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement such as study and make recommendations on participating in an emissions inventory and reduction program.	<b>Customer Relations / Marketing Manager and Sustainability Officer</b> Planning Division	On-going	AQ-7	<p><u>On-going</u> – The City of Riverside has completed a Greenhouse Gas Emission baseline for all Municipal Facilities. Riverside has begun a community GhG Emission Baseline study in Quarter 2 of 2009 to be complete by 2010. In addition to the Community Baseline Report, Riverside will receive reports providing methodologies in which the City can reduce municipal and community emissions to reach its goal of 7% below 1990 levels noted in the Mayor's Climate Protection Agreement.</p> <p>As a side partnership, Riverside is working with the Department of Conservation with the pilot Emerald Cities Program. Riverside will establish 'stretch goals' to expand the original Green Action Plan items to further assist with air quality and overall emission levels throughout the community.</p>
37	The City will adopt an updated Water System Master Plan, following appropriate environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), addressing issues such as, but not limited to, the capacity of the water system in relation to the implementation of the General Plan 2025.	<b>Public Utilities Water</b>	Last Quarter 2011	PF-1	<p><u>Contract for the preparation of an Integrated Water Management Plan and Program EIR awarded by the Board of Public Utilities on July 1, 2011. The IWMP will incorporate and prioritize recommendations from all system master plans (supply, distribution, recycled, etc) into a single comprehensive document.</u> Master Plan update complete and under review by consulting engineer. CEQA review to begin upon completion of consulting engineer's review of the Master Plan.</p>
38	The City will explore funding mechanisms to support the standards identified in the Library's 2000 Strategic Plan as appropriate.	<b>Library</b>	2012	ED-5	<p>Funds have been secured to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct the Arlington Cybrary</li> <li>Relocate Marcy into a facility 120% larger than the current facility. (Current facility is 4,200 square feet and new facility will be 9,100 square feet)</li> <li>Completely renovate the Casa Blanca branch with a 100%+ increase in technology access</li> </ul>

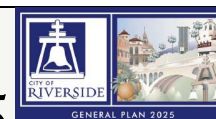
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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
39	The City will adopt an updated Wastewater Master Plan, following appropriate environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) addressing issues such as, but not limited to, the capacity of the wastewater system in relation to the implementation of the General Plan 2025.	Public Works	Completed	PF-3	<u>Completed</u> – Wastewater Master Plan EIR was certified on October 26, 2010.
40	The City will adopt an updated Electric System Master Plan, following appropriate environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) addressing issues such as, but not limited to, the capacity of the electric system in relation to the implementation of the General Plan 2025.	Public Utilities Electric	Completed	PF-6	<u>Completed</u> – The Electric System Master Plan (ESMP) was presented to the Board of Public Utilities in the last quarter of 2009 and elements were included in the 2010/2014 Electric Capital Improvement Plan.
41	The Library Department shall revisit their 2000 Strategic Plan to determine if existing standards for Library services are still appropriate and reflect public needs for library services given the evolution of technology, public use of the internet, and other relevant factors.	Library	2012	ED-5	Recent computer usage statistics show a continued increase in demand for technology and public access computers. The Library System continues to expand access to computers as it redevelops and builds new libraries in the City. Utilizing current library statistics, the programs and services continue to evolve to better meet the needs of the community. The Library Staff is working with the Library Board of Trustees on developing library programs and services that meet the identified needs.
42	The Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department shall revisit the Parks Master Plan and the standards set within it to determine whether its standards appropriately reflect the recommendation of the 2003 Parks Master Plan and evolving public needs and preferences for recreational facilities and services.	Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department	End of 2013	PR-1 PR-3	Parks Staff is recommending that the Parks System Master Plan be updated on a 10-year cycle with the next update scheduled for 2013. With the Renaissance Program currently underway, there have been insufficient resources available to undertake the Park System Master Plan by end of 2009.

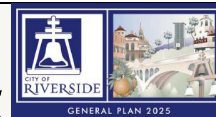
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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
43	The City's Code Enforcement Division will work with South Coast Air Quality Management District SCAQMD, City Attorney's Office and the Fire Department regarding updating and codifying the City's practices and requirements in regard to weed abatement. Through this process the City will evaluate ways to educate landowners about the SCAQMD's Rule 403 requirements.	<b>Code Compliance</b> City Attorney's Office Fire Department	Completed	AQ-4 & AQ-6	Completed – As part of the Settlement on the General Plan 2025 Program, the weed abatement contracts and notices have been changed to reflect AQMD requirements.
44	Revise the University Avenue Specific Plan to reflect the new expanded role of this thoroughfare as envisioned in the General Plan 2025 Program.	<b>Planning Division</b>	Last Quarter 2011	LU-14	This case has been assigned and is currently being processed by the Planning Division. With the completion of the Eastside Neighborhood Plan, a concerted effort can now be made to update both the University Avenue and Market Place Specific Plans. The Planning Division received monies for this undertaking through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 Grant to incorporate green and sustainable incentives into the Specific Plans.

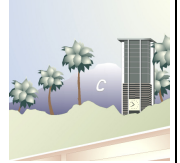
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# AIR QUALITY ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025

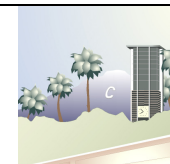


<u>Tool</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Responsible Agency</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>	<u>Related General Plan Objectives</u>	<u>Progress</u>
<u>AQ 1</u>	Analyze construction-related air quality and greenhouse gas related impacts of development projects using the most current estimation software module including URBEMIS, CAFEEMOD, or other methods sanctioned by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), and require further analysis and mitigation as necessary to ensure air quality thresholds are not exceeded.	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	AQ-3.3 AQ-3.4 AQ-4.2 AQ-4.3 (MM Air 1) (MM Air 7)	On-going – the Planning Division has begun to use the recently developed CAFEEMOD program to analyze air quality and GhG emissions. A training session was held in April 2011 to educate staff on the use of the program.
<u>AQ 2</u>	Ensure that development projects implement emission reduction measures for construction-related activities consistent with SCAQMD's Rule 403 Best Management Practices. Measures may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a construction traffic management program that includes, but is not limited to, rerouting construction related traffic off congested streets, consolidating truck deliveries, and providing temporary dedicated turn lanes for movement of construction traffic to and from site;</li> <li>• Sweep streets at the end of the day if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent paved public roads;</li> <li>• Wash off trucks and other equipment leaving the site;</li> <li>• Replace ground cover in disturbed areas immediately after construction;</li> <li>• Keep disturbed/loose soil moist at all times;</li> <li>• Suspend all grading activities when wind speeds exceed 25 miles per hour;</li> <li>• Enforce a 15 mile per hour speed limit on unpaved portions of the construction site.</li> </ul>	<b>Planning Division</b> Building and Safety Public Works	On-going	AQ-4.2 AQ-4.3 AQ-4.5 (MM Air 2)	On-going – As part of the California Environmental Quality Act review of a project, each project construction activities are evaluated using tools like CAFEEMOD to determine the best available implementation measures are applied to the project to ensure that air quality emissions are reduced to the lowest extent possible.

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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# AIR QUALITY ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



<u>Tool</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Responsible Agency</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>	<u>Related General Plan Objectives</u>	<u>Progress</u>
<u>AQ 3</u>	<u>Implement Best Available Control Technologies and Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, as defined by SCAQMD, in the City's practices, including but not limited to advanced diesel particulate traps on City vehicles and purchase and use of aqueous diesel fuel vehicles.</u>	<u>General Services</u>	<u>On-going</u>	<u>AQ-4.1</u> <u>AQ-4.2</u> <u>AQ-4.3</u> <u>(MM Air 3)</u>	<u>On-going – Particulate traps have been installed on all required vehicles in the City's fleet.</u> <u>Fleet does not have any plans to purchase aqueous fueled vehicles and instead is focusing on the current alternative fueling platforms we currently have in place (ie, CNG, LPG). Our next phase will be to install particulate traps which will be required for off-road construction equipment over 50 horsepower in the next few years.</u>
<u>AQ 4</u>	<u>To reduce diesel emissions associated with construction, require that construction contractors provide temporary electricity to the site to eliminate the need for diesel-powered electric generators, or provide evidence that electrical hook ups at construction sites are not cost effective or feasible.</u>	<u>Planning Division</u>	<u>On-going</u>	<u>AQ-4.3</u> <u>(MM Air 4)</u>	<u>On-going – This measure is required wherever feasible.</u>

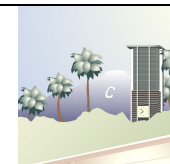
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# AIR QUALITY ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



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AQ 5	<p>To reduce construction related particulate matter air quality impacts of City projects the following measures shall be required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The generation of dust shall be controlled as required by the AQMD;</li> <li>2. Grading activities shall cease during periods of high winds (greater than 25 mph);</li> <li>3. Trucks hauling soil, dirt or other emissive materials shall have their loads covered with a tarp or other protective cover as determined by the City Engineer; and</li> <li>4. The contractor shall prepare and maintain a traffic control plan, prepared, stamped and signed by either a licensed Traffic Engineer or a Civil Engineer. The preparation of the plan shall be in accordance with Chapter 5 of the latest edition of the Caltrans Traffic Manual and the State Standard Specifications. The plan shall be submitted for approval, by the engineer, at the preconstruction meeting. Work shall not commence without an approved traffic control plan.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Planning Division</b> Public Works</p>	On-going	<p>AQ-4.2 AQ-4.3 (MM Air 5)</p>	On-going – This tool is applied to projects as appropriate.
AQ 6	<p>Continue to promote and enforce the adopted Citywide Good Neighbor Guidelines to minimize exposure of diesel emissions to neighbors in close proximity to a warehouse/distribution center by eliminating unnecessary diesel truck trips through residential neighborhoods and reducing diesel idling periods within the Warehouse/distribution centers.</p>	<p><b>Planning Division</b> Public Works</p>	On-going	<p>AQ-1.3 AQ-2.11 (MM Air 6)</p>	On-going – The Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Warehouse Distribution Facilities was adopted on October 14, 2008 and the policies are applied to projects as appropriate.

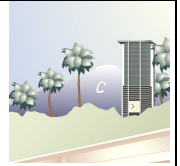
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<u>AQ 7</u>	To reduce greenhouse gas (GhG) emissions through reduced energy consumption and the procurement of lower-emission resources, Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) shall join the California Climate Action Registry ( <a href="http://www.climateregistry.org">www.climateregistry.org</a> ) and comply with GhG regulations developed by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the California Energy Commission (CEC) pursuant to AB 32. RPU shall perform yearly GhG inventories according to the Power/Utility Protocol to identify and implement conservation measures and resource procurement practices that will reduce its GhG emissions.	<u>Riverside Public Utilities</u>	<u>On-going</u>	<u>(MM Air 8)</u>	<u>On-going</u>
<u>AQ 8</u>	To reduce GhG emissions, the City's Environmental Relations Manager, working in conjunction with RPU shall develop, enhance, and/or implement programs to reduce energy consumption. Some examples of programs may be, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Replacing incandescent light bulbs with compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) or light-emitting diodes (LEDs);</u></li> <li>• <u>Participating in the Energy Star Programs;</u></li> <li>• <u>Promotion of the use of energy efficient equipment and vehicles;</u></li> <li>• <u>Promotion of commercial and residential solar energy rebate programs; and</u></li> <li>• <u>Performance based, commercial/ industrial energy efficiency rebate program.</u></li> </ul>	<u>Public Utilities</u>	<u>On-going</u>	<u>AQ-8.6</u> <u>AQ-8.8</u> <u>AQ-8.9</u> <u>(MM Air 9)</u>	<u>On-going</u>

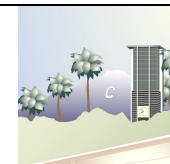
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<u>AQ 9</u>	<p>The City will implement an incentive based program, Green Builder Program, by the end of 2008 to reduce GhG emissions through the energy consumption of proposed new development. A Riverside Green Builder home must meet five criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Energy Efficiency – built to exceed California Title 24 energy efficiency standards by 15%;</u></li> <li>• <u>Water Conservation – conserving 20,000 gallons of water per home per year;</u></li> <li>• <u>Waste Reduction – at least 50% of construction waste diverted from landfills;</u></li> <li>• <u>Wood Conservation – wood must be from a certified sustainable source and engineered wood products must be used; and</u></li> <li>• <u>Indoor Air Quality – Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC) designed by a licensed engineer to Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA) manual J, S and D or equivalent Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractor's National Association (SMACNA) or American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) standards.</u></li> </ul>	<u>Building and Safety Planning Division</u>	<u>Program Implemented. Activities on-going</u>	<u>AQ-3.5</u> <u>AQ-3.6</u> <u>AQ-4.4</u> <u>AQ-8.17</u> <u>AQ-8-21</u> <u>(MM Air 10)</u>	<u>On-going – On June 12, 2007 the City Council adopted the Voluntary Residential Green Building Program (Riverside Green Builder), the Smart Home Incentive Program (SHIP) and the Community Energy Efficiency Program (CEEP). While these programs are still available the requirements of the 2011 California Green Building Code that went into effect on January 1, 2011 make these incentive based programs more of a requirement.</u>
<u>AQ 10</u>	<u>For all new residential projects located within 1,000-feet of any freeway, implement a process by which full disclosure shall be provided on all rental, lease and sale documents to future tenants and/or buyers of a potential increased cancer risk due to the proximity of the freeway.</u>	<u>Planning Division</u>	<u>On-going</u>	<u>AQ-1.3</u> <u>(MM Air 11)</u>	<u>On-going – This measure is applied to projects as appropriate.</u>

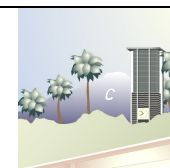
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<u>AQ 11</u>	<u>Continue to enforce the requirement that all new truck terminals, warehouses and other shipping facilities requiring the use of refrigerated trucks and with more than 50 truck trips per day shall provide electrical hookups for the refrigerated units to reduce idling and its associated air quality pollutants. Additionally, future tenant improvements involving conversion of a warehouse for refrigeration storage shall include electrical hookups for refrigerated units.</u>	<u>Planning Division</u> <u>Building and Safety</u>	<u>On-going</u>	<u>AQ-2.11</u> <u>(MM Air 12)</u>	<u>On-going – This measure is applied to projects as appropriate.</u>
<u>AQ 12</u>	<u>Require projects to mitigate, to the extent feasible, anticipated emissions which exceed AQMP Guidelines.</u>	<u>Planning Division</u>	<u>On-going</u>	<u>AQ-1.21</u> <u>AQ-3.4</u> <u>AQ-3.7</u> <u>AQ-7.10</u> <u>(MM Air 13)</u>	<u>On-going – As part of the California Environmental Quality Act review of a project, each project construction activities are evaluated using tools like CAFEEMOD to determine the best available implementation measures are applied to the project to ensure that air quality emissions are reduced to the lowest extent possible.</u>
<u>AQ 13</u>	<u>Develop and incorporate policies to support Neighborhood Electric Vehicles (NEVs) and Western Riverside Council of Government's (WRCOG) 4-City NEV Plan in the Circulation and Community Mobility Element of the General Plan 2025.</u>	<u>Planning Division</u> <u>Public Works</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>AQ-1.24</u> <u>AQ-2.24</u> <u>AQ-8.35</u>	<u>On November 9, 2010 the City Council supported WRCOG's 4-City NEV Plan for incorporation into the Circulation and Community Mobility Element of the General Plan 2025 with the 2011 annual review of the General Plan.</u>
<u>AQ 14</u>	<u>Adopt and implement Western Riverside Council of Government's (WRCOG) Non-Motorized Transportation Plan to provide an enhanced network of bicycle and pedestrian options that begin to play a role in reducing congestion, emissions, and vehicle trips while benefiting public health and livability.</u>	<u>Public Works</u> <u>Planning Division</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>AQ-1.19</u> <u>AQ-1.20</u> <u>AQ-2.10</u>	<u>March 2011 the Executive Committee of WRCOG voted to encourage member agencies to use the <b>Western Riverside County Non-Motorized Transportation Plan</b> as a policy or reference document for coordinating the development of a regional network of bicycle routes throughout Western Riverside County.</u>
<u>AQ 15</u>	<u>Continue to provide City representation on Western Riverside Council of Government's (WRCOG) Air Quality Task Force.</u>	<u>Planning Division</u>	<u>On-going</u>	<u>AQ-1.21</u> <u>AQ-2.5</u> <u>AQ-7.1</u>	<u>On-going – Currently an Associate Planner of the CDD-Planning Division General Plan Team serves as a member of this Task Force and attends these meeting monthly.</u>

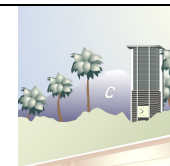
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<a href="#">AQ 16</a>	<a href="#">Utilize the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) through the Initial Study Process (Appendix G) to adequately assess project impacts with regard to air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, and transportation impacts related to project construction and operation.</a>	<a href="#">Planning Division</a>	<a href="#">On-going</a>	<a href="#">AQ-1.22</a>	<a href="#">On-going – Appendix G of the CEQA Statutes and Guidelines is used regularly to assess projects for their impacts to the environment.</a>
<a href="#">AQ 17</a>	<a href="#">Evaluate projects for consistency with Riverside County Transportation Commission's (RCTC) Congestion Management Program (CMP).</a>	<a href="#">Planning Division</a>	<a href="#">On-going</a>	<a href="#">AQ-1.22</a>	<a href="#">On-going – As part of the Appendix G review of CEQA projects are evaluated for their compliance with RCTC's CMP.</a>
<a href="#">AQ 18</a>	<a href="#">Continue to evaluate all development and construction projects for consistency with the California Green Building Code.</a>	<a href="#">Building and Safety Planning Division</a>	<a href="#">On-going</a>	<a href="#">AQ-3.6</a> <a href="#">AQ-8.20</a> <a href="#">AQ-8.21</a>	<a href="#">On-going – Through the Planning and Building Divisions all projects are reviewed for compliance with the recently adopted 2011 California Green Building Code.</a>
<a href="#">AQ 19</a>	<a href="#">Continue to support and implement the City's Green Building Policies for Municipal Buildings in accordance with the Sustainable Riverside Policy Statement to meet a minimum of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standard for new City buildings in excess of 5,000 square feet.</a>	<a href="#">General Services Development</a>	<a href="#">On-going</a>	<a href="#">AQ-5.2</a> <a href="#">AQ-5.7</a> <a href="#">AQ-8.20</a>	<a href="#">On-going – On August 28, 2007 the City Council adopted a policy requiring all new City buildings over 5,000 square feet to be built to a minimum of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standard.</a>
<a href="#">AQ 20</a>	<a href="#">Complete an assessment of existing City buildings to identify opportunities to make more efficient use of natural resources.</a>	<a href="#">General Services</a>	<a href="#">Completed</a>	<a href="#">AQ-5.2</a> <a href="#">AQ-5.7</a> <a href="#">AQ-8.20</a>	<a href="#">Completed</a>
<a href="#">AQ 21</a>	<a href="#">Continue to encourage homebuilders to participate in the voluntary California Green Builder Program to conserve resources, preserve the environment, and measure the related impacts.</a>	<a href="#">Building and Safety</a>	<a href="#">On-going</a>	<a href="#">AQ-3.5</a> <a href="#">AQ-4.4</a> <a href="#">AQ-6.4</a> <a href="#">AQ-8.21</a>	<a href="#">On-going – On June 12, 2007 the City council adopted the Voluntary Residential Green Building Program (Riverside Green Builder), the Smart Home Incentive Program (SHIP) and the Community Energy Efficiency Program (CEEP). While these programs are still available the requirements of the 2011 California Green Building Code that went into effect on January 1, 2011 make these incentive based programs more of a requirement.</a>

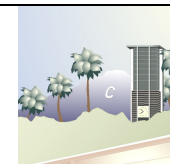
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<u>AQ 22</u>	<u>Continue to implement the traffic light synchronization program and seek funding sources for future activities. (Also see Tools CCM 11 and CCM 24)</u>	<u>Public Works</u>	<u>2011 (On-going)</u>	<u>AQ-2.15</u> <u>AQ-2.27</u> <u>AQ-8.30</u> <u>CCM-2</u> <u>CCM-3</u> <u>CCM-6</u>	<u>On-going – Traffic Signal Synchronization underway for the following arterials with an anticipated completion of 2011:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Arlington Ave. from La Sierra Ave. to Van Buren Blvd.</u></li> <li><u>Arlington Ave. From Airport Dr. to SR91 Fwy.</u></li> <li><u>Magnolia Ave. from Van Buren Blvd. to 14<sup>th</sup> St.</u></li> <li><u>Jurupa Ave. from Van Buren Blvd. to Magnolia Ave.</u></li> <li><u>Central Ave. from Van Buren Blvd. to Magnolia Ave.</u></li> <li><u>Brockton Ave. from Tenth St. to Jurupa Ave.</u></li> <li><u>Indiana Ave. from Tyler St. to Arlington Ave.</u></li> <li><u>Tyler St. from California Ave. to Arlington Ave.</u></li> <li><u>California Ave. from Arlington Ave. to Harrison Ave.</u></li> <li><u>Adams St. from Arlington Ave. to Briarwood Dr.</u></li> <li><u>Central Ave. from Chicago Ave. to Sycamore Canyon Blvd.</u></li> <li><u>Chicago Ave. from Alessandro Blvd. to Columbia Ave.</u></li> </ul> <u>In addition, the following corridors are being funded by a grant from AQMD to be completed by Fall 2011:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Market St./Magnolia Ave.</u></li> <li><u>Alessandro Blvd./Central Ave.</u></li> <li><u>Van Buren Blvd. from Orange Terrace Pkwy. To Jurupa Ave.</u></li> </ul>
<u>AQ 23</u>	<u>Implement and construct the approved Riverside Recycled Water Project to use highly treated wastewater rather than high quality potable water to irrigate parks, golf courses, and other public use facilities.</u>	<u>Public Works</u> <u>Riverside Public Utilities</u>	<u>On-going</u>	<u>AQ-8.40</u> <u>AQ-8.41</u> <u>AQ-8.42</u>	<u>On-going – estimated completion 2014 for the WQCP portion</u>
<u>AQ 24</u>	<u>In compliance with Senate Bill 375, coordinate with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) to develop a Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) to reduce GhG emissions related to vehicle miles traveled (VMTs) through land use and transportation planning policies.</u>	<u>Planning Division</u> <u>Public Works</u>	<u>On-going</u>	<u>AQ-2</u>	<u>On-going – Planning staff has been working with WRCOG and SCAG staff on the preliminary steps in preparing the SCS for completion by 2012.</u>
<u>AQ 25</u>	<u>Continue to support the Clean Air Advisory Committee to address and monitor air-quality-related recommendations and strategies.</u>	<u>Public Works</u> <u>General Services</u>	<u>On-going</u>	<u>AQ-6.5</u>	<u>On-going – On November 19, 2002, the City Council approved the formation of the Riverside Model Clean Air City Advisory Committee. Hosted by the Mayor, this Committee meets once a quarter to address strategic actions to make Riverside a Model Clean Air City.</u>

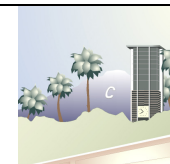
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<u>AQ 26</u>	<u>Support efforts to facilitate the expansion of public electric vehicle charging stations and facilitate installation of personal charging stations in residential properties.</u>	<u>General Services Building and Safety Public Utilities</u>	<u>On-going</u>	<u>AQ-6.6</u>	<u>City Council recently approved the installation of 11 electric vehicle charging stations at seven City facilities. Work is progressing. Building and Safety Division has streamlined the permitting process on residential installations.</u>
<u>AQ 27</u>	<u>The Green Action Plan/Emerald City Plan implements Air Quality Element Objective 8 and its policies.</u>	<u>Customer Relations / Marketing Manager and Sustainability Officer</u>	<u>On-going</u>	<u>AQ-8</u>	<u>On-going – See Green Action Plan.</u>

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# CIRCULATION & COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
CCM-1	Continue working with Riverside County Transportation Commission and Caltrans to identify an appropriate alignment for the Mid-County Parkway.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division RCTC	2014 & beyond	CCM-1 CCM-5	RCTC released the Draft EIR/EIS in 2008 and after review of the public comments the RCTC Board voted to refocus the project to I-215 to SR-79. Preparations of supplemental and revised technical studies are currently underway and a revised Draft EIR and Supplemental Draft EIS are expected in 2011. <u>Draft EIR not released yet</u>
CCM-2	Support the implementation of an HOV lane on the SR-91 and other improvement projects.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division RCTC	2015	CCM-1 CCM-5 CCM-6	RCTC is expected to bid construction of the HOV lanes in early 2011. <u>Project on hold due to State budget</u>
CCM-3	Support the I-215 North improvement project (between SR-60 and I-10).	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division RCTC	2020 & beyond	CCM-1 CCM-5	This project is on hold, but when it resumes the City will work with Caltrans to approve the design for congestion relief measures and improvements to interchanges in Riverside.
CCM-4	Coordinate with Caltrans and RCTC to develop a plan for systematic interchange improvements including SR-91 interchanges at Van Buren Boulevard, Tyler Street and Adams Street.	<b>Public Works</b> Caltrans RCTC	2015	CCM-1 CCM-2 CCM-5 CCM-1.4 LU-15	Van Buren interchange will be completed in Summer 2011. The modification of the other interchanges will be part of the widening of the SR-91 to implement the HOV lanes as noted in Tool CCM-2 above.
CCM-5	Support the widening of the I-215 between SR-60 and Van Buren Boulevard.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division RCTC	2015 & beyond	CCM-1 CCM-5	Unfunded project at this time. May be reconsidered as HOV lanes only.
CCM-6	Support efforts by Riverside County to widen Cajalco Road to six lanes.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division	2015	CCM-1 CCM-5	Project not fully funded by the County at this time.
CCM-7	Explore various traffic calming measures where needed (i.e., curb extensions, traffic diverters, entrance treatments, etc.).	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division	On-going	CCM-1 CCM-3 CCM-7 CCM-8	On-going – Public Works and Planning reviews and proceeds with these projects as requested by neighborhoods.
CCM-8	Continue to formally review development proposals impacting the City to ensure traffic impacts are effectively mitigated by measures such as raised medians and other physical barriers.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division	On-going	CCM-1 CCM-2 CCM-5 CCM-8 CCM-12	On-going – Public Works and Planning reviews development proposals as they are submitted for hearings to ensure all traffic impacts are effectively mitigated.
CCM-9	Utilize weigh-in-motion scales to protect local streets and reduce maintenance costs from the impacts of overweight truck traffic from both local truck traffic and regional cut through truck traffic.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division	2013	CCM-1 CCM-12	This is new technology that is being explored as potential conditions of approval to mitigate impacts of new development. <u>Technology is being evaluated</u>

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CCM-10	Maintain the traffic operation center to monitor traffic and modify signal timing as necessary <u>to</u> alleviate traffic congestion and improve air quality.	<b>Public Works</b>	On-going	CCM-6 AQ-2	On-going – The traffic operation center is staffed to monitor traffic and modify signal timing as required.
CCM-11	Synchronize signals and utilize traffic counts to maintain adequate level of service on all arterials.	<b>Public Works</b>	On-going	CCM-2 CCM-3 CCM-6 <u>AQ-2.15</u> <u>AQ-2.27</u> <u>AQ-8.30</u>	On-going – A phasing plan is in place to bring on the next 22 arterials by the end of 2010 for synchronization and staff utilizes traffic counts to maintain adequate level of service on all arterials.
CCM-12	Actively participate with other jurisdictions and agencies such as the County, RCTC, RTA, SCAG, WRCOG, and CALTRANS to facilitate regionally integrated transportation networks.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division	On-going	CCM-1 CCM-2 CCM-5 CCM-5.4	On-going – The City continuously participates with other agencies to facilitate an integrated transportation network. An example would be the City's participation in WRCOG – Four city Neighborhood Electric Vehicle (NEV) Program and WRCOG Non-Motorized Transportation Plan Update.
CCM-13	Work with Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and Western Riverside Council of Governments to implement policies related to SB 375.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division	2012	CCM-1 CCM-5 CCM-5.2 CCM-5.4	The City is currently working with WRCOG and SCAG to prepare the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) in compliance with SB 375.
CCM-14	Implement a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division	Spring 2011	CCM-1 CCM-2 CCM-3 CCM-6 CCM-9 CCM-9.2	A modified BRT proposal is proposed to be implemented by <u>Winter</u> – <u>Spring</u> 2011 along University Avenue, Magnolia Avenue and Alessandro Boulevard.
CCM-15	Continue working with RCTC and the California High Speed Rail Authority to support High Speed Rail along the I-215 corridor with a station in Riverside.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division RCTC HSR Authority	2020	CCM-1 CCM-2 CCM-6 CCM-9 CCM-9.4	On July 14, 2009 the City Council voted to endorse High Speed Rail with the I-215 alignment through the City of Riverside. In addition, the Council recommended that the HSR Authority study and environmentally review three possible corridor alignments through Riverside with a station on one of those alignments. <u>Coordination is on-going</u>

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TBD = To Be Determined

# CIRCULATION & COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
CCM-16	Support efforts to create a multimodal transportation center within the Marketplace Specific Plan area.	<b>Development</b> Public Works Planning Division	Last Quarter 2011	CCM-9 CCM-9.1 H-17 <a href="#">AQ-1.12</a> <a href="#">AQ-1.15</a> <a href="#">AQ-2.3</a> <a href="#">AQ-2.4</a> <a href="#">AQ-2.8</a> <a href="#">AQ-2.9</a>	The City has received an American Reinvestment and Recovery Act Grant to revise the Market-Place Specific Plan to include a multimodal transportation center near the Metrolink Station. <del>The multimodal feasibility assessment is underway and is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2010.</del> <a href="#">A multimodal feasibility assessment was funded through redevelopment in 2010 is underway and is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2011.</a>
CCM-17	Analyze ways to enhance the pedestrian connection between the multimodal transportation center in the Marketplace Specific Plan area (Downtown Metrolink Station) and the Administrative Justice Center/Downtown with regard to safety and walkability.	<b>Development</b> Public Works Planning Division	Last Quarter 2011	CCM-9 CCM-9.1 CCM-9.7 CCM-9.9 H-17 PS-5 <a href="#">AQ-1.12</a> <a href="#">AQ-1.15</a> <a href="#">AQ-2.3</a> <a href="#">AQ-2.4</a>	The City has received an American Reinvestment and Recovery Act Grant to revise the Market-Place Specific Plan to include greater opportunities for <u>mixed</u> use and transit-oriented development tied into the existing Metrolink Station and the proposed Bus Rapid Transit line along University Avenue. The Specific Plan update will include analyzing ways to enhance pedestrian connections between a multimodal transportation center near the Metrolink Station and the Downtown.
CCM-18	Encourage RTA to continue a shuttle bus service between the Downtown Metrolink Station and Downtown, consistent with General Plan 2025 Policy CCM 9.9.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division	On-going	CCM-9 CCM-9.9	The City continues to work with RTA to ensure shuttle bus service is maintained between the Downtown Metrolink Station and Downtown.
CCM-19	Continue implementation of Transportation Demand Management (TDM) ordinance (Chapter 19.880 of Title 19) for new projects when applicable.	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	CCM-1 CCM-2 CCM-6 <a href="#">AQ-2.1</a> <a href="#">AQ-2.2</a> <a href="#">AQ-2.6</a> <a href="#">AQ-2.7</a>	On-going – The Planning Division implements the TDM ordinance for new projects where it is applicable.
CCM-20	Expand the City's Wi-Fi system to include all areas of the City and work with the Greater Riverside Chambers of Commerce to encourage telecommuting through use of incubator spaces and home offices.	<b>IT</b> Planning Division	On-going	CCM-2 CCM-6	On-going – The City WiFi system now spans 78% across all of the developed areas of the City. In 2010, the WiFi network was transferred from AT&T to the City and the City contracted with US Internet for ongoing maintenance and support.

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# CIRCULATION & COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
CCM-21	Implement efficient pedestrian connectivity within shopping centers and to existing City right-of-ways and RTA bus facilities.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division	On-going	CCM-3 CCM-9.7 CCM-10 CCM-10.6 CCM-10.8	On-going – As new development for shopping centers are proposed Public Works and Planning Division staff will review the project to ensure that efficient pedestrian connectivity is created within the shopping center and to existing City rights-of-ways and RTA bus facilities.
CCM-22	Implement countdown timers on crosswalk signals at street intersections.	<b>Public Works</b>	2013	CCM-2 CCM-3 CCM-10	213 intersections have been completed to date, and the remainder of the intersections of the City will be completed as funding permits.
CCM-23	Explore opportunities to link walkways and bike paths with parks, schools and employment centers.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department	2016	CCM-2 CCM-3 CCM-6 CCM-10 <a href="#">AQ-1.18</a> <a href="#">AQ-1.19</a> <a href="#">AQ-1.20</a> <a href="#">AQ-2.10</a>	The Bicycle Advisory Committee was formed on September 29, 2009 to date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The City has added over 25 miles of bike lanes since May 2007 bringing the total number of class 2 bike lanes to over 80 miles throughout the City.</li> <li>- The City was recently approved for BTA funding to add bicycle lanes creating a Corridor connecting two major bikeway facilities in the area. The City will continue to submit application for funding for bicycle improvements.</li> <li>- A Downtown bicycle loop was recently implemented. Signs were specifically designed to identify the loop which is composed of class I, II, III bikeways. The Downtown Bike Loop is a six mile loop that will take riders through downtown Riverside, Fairmount Park and the Santa Ana River Trail.</li> </ul>
CCM-24	Continue to enhance arterials to ensure efficiency to reduce reliance on local streets.	<b>Public Works</b>	On-going	CCM-2 CCM-3 CCM-7 CCM-8 <a href="#">AQ-2.15</a> <a href="#">AQ-2.22</a>	On-going – Capital improvement projects are reviewed annually dependent upon funding.
CCM-25	Give priority to sidewalk and curb construction to areas near schools with pedestrian traffic in support of Safe Routes to School efforts.	<b>Public Works</b>	On-going	CCM-2 CCM-8 ED-4.8	On-going – Staff submits for grants annually and projects are reviewed annually dependent upon funding.

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# CIRCULATION & COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
CCM-26	Establish a bicycle advisory committee to review and advise on the implementation of the Bicycle Master Plan.	Public Works	Completed	CCM-2 CCM-10 ED-4.3 ED-4.6 <a href="#">AQ-1.15</a> <a href="#">AQ-1.20</a> <a href="#">AQ-2.10</a> <a href="#">AQ-8.34</a>	Completed – In 2009 the Bicycle Advisory Committee (BAC) was formed with the first meeting held on July 22, 2009.  <a href="#">On April 29, 2011, the Riverside Model Clean Air City Advisory Committee conceptually approved the funding for a consultant to act as a bicycling advocate to assist in implementation of the Bicycle Master Plan. The position is to be funded under AB 2766 and would report to the Public Works Director. The item is scheduled for the May 24, 2011 City Council hearing for consideration.</a>
CCM-27	Complete the necessary improvements of Phase I of the Airport Master Plan.	Airport Planning	First Quarter 2011	CCM-11	The Airport Master Plan was completed August 25, 2009. Currently an environmental assessment is being prepared on the Northside development portion of the Phase I improvement to the Master Plan for both the NEPA and CEQA processes.
CCM-28	Prepare a parking study to explore increasing parking in the Downtown Specific Plan area.	Public Works Planning	Last Quarter 2010	CCM-13	Public Works will complete a Downtown Parking Study by <a href="#">September 2011</a> <del>December 2010</del> .
CCM-29	Coordinate with March Joint Powers Authority (MJPA) on their general plan update and Meridian Specific Plan update to ensure traffic, noise and air quality impacts are adequately mitigated.	Planning Public Works	On-going	CCM-5 CCM-11 AQ-2 N-3 N-4.1 N-4.5 <a href="#">AQ-7.1</a> <a href="#">AQ-7.5</a> <a href="#">AQ-7.6</a> <a href="#">AQ-7.11</a>	On-going – Over the last year City staff and two Planning Commissioners have served on a General Plan Advisory Committee attending monthly meeting for the MJPA General Plan update. City representatives have expressed a desire to mitigate traffic, noise and air quality impacts on the City. A draft General Plan is anticipated to be presented at public workshops in each of the member jurisdictions in the Spring of 2010. An Environmental Impact Report will be prepared in the next few months and will be reviewed by City staff to ensure traffic, noise & air quality impacts have been adequately addressed. The General Plan update is anticipated to go to the March JPA Commission and Board some time in the Summer of 2010.  In addition, over the last year, City staff has served on a Technical Advisory Committee for the Meridian Specific Plan update. Comments expressing the City's concerns about mitigating traffic, noise and air quality have been communicated to the MJPA and forwarded on to the Master Developer who is now revising the Specific Plan. A revised specific plan and an Environmental Impact Report are anticipated in the next few months.

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## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
CCM-30	Protect flight paths from encroachment by inappropriate development by using the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (RCALUCP) when reviewing all development near airports.	<b>Planning</b>	On-going	CCM-5 CCM-11	On-going – Planning reviews all projects within the RCALUCP jurisdictional areas for consistency with the requirements of the RCALUCP.
CCM-31	Explore the feasibility of implementing quiet zones along the BNSF and UP rail lines.	<b>Public Works</b>	2013	CCM-12	The Quiet Zone is in progress. The City filed the Notice of Intent (NOI) in August 2010 and provided funding. <u>The project was funded in early 2011 and is in final design. The first phase, closure of Jane Street is scheduled for summer of 2011. Completion is scheduled for early 2013.</u> <del>The project should start construction 18 months after the NOI.</del>
CCM-32	Promote existing and new rail safety education programs for all residents including but not limited to Operation Life Saver.	<b>Public Works</b>	On-going	CCM-12	<u>On-going</u> – In the Summer of 2009, the City partnered with RCTC and Operation Life Safety to develop the Operation Lifesaver program and the City Council designated September as Rail Safety Month. Operation Lifesaver has made multiple presentations to schools, bus companies, and private organizations already. In addition, the City has conducted "train the trainer" sessions where City employees have become certified Operation Lifesaver trainers to conduct employee training.
CCM-33	Explore alternative pedestrian and vehicular grade crossing technologies and systems, evaluate the feasibility of safety upgrades at railroad crossings, and identify funding sources.	<b>Public Works</b>	2016	CCM-12 PS-5.5	The City has evaluated safety upgrades for the rail crossing on the BNSF line between Cridge and Buchanan Streets and is proceeding with identifying crossings, finding appropriate technologies and implementing the project
CCM-34	Prioritize at-grade crossings for implementation of necessary safety upgrades.	<b>Public Works</b>	2016	CCM-12 PS-5.5	See Tool CCM-33.
CCM-35	Coordinate with Riverside County to complete the connection of "Street A" between Van Buren Boulevard and McAllister Parkway to alleviate the impacts of cut-through traffic on City streets while providing the necessary circulation for County residents.	<b>Public Works</b>	On-going	CCM-7 CCM-7.2 CCM-7.4	<u>On-going</u> – Construction of "A" Street is contingent upon further development south of the City in the County. Timing for the project is unknown.

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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
<b>Housing Conditions</b>					
H-1	Continue to provide rehabilitation assistance to single family residential and mobile home owners through the Housing Rehabilitation Programs which help extremely low- to moderate-income households rehabilitate their homes. Low interest loans and a number of grants are available to finance housing repairs for income eligible homeowners. Programs include:	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.1	Loans/Grants Annual Allocation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Redevelopment Housing Funds: \$600,000</li> <li>- HOME Investment Partnerships Program: \$500,000</li> </ul> <p>From 2006 to 2011, the City of Riverside has provided 457 homeowners with loans and/or grants that total \$4,579,297 to single family residential and mobile home owners to eliminate health and safety matters and to address code violations.</p> <p>With the elimination of Redevelopment and the decrease in the City's HOME allocation, the City will no longer be able to fund a large number of loans and grants each program year.</p>
	<b>Rehabilitation Loans</b> – These loans provide up to \$40,000 for rehabilitation. They are available at 3% simple interest and are repayable over 20 years. A Deed of Trust is used to secure the loan (as a lien on the property).	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.1	From 2006 to 2011, the City has provided 62 housing rehabilitation loans totaling \$1,924,723 to eliminate health and safety issues and address code violations.
	<b>Senior and Disability Grants:</b> – Grants up to \$5,000 are available to seniors and persons with disabilities to make necessary housing repairs or modifications that allow disabled access.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.1 H-4	From 2006 to 2011, the City has provided 499 senior and disability grants totaling \$2,472,299 to eliminate health and safety issues and address code violations.
	<b>Emergency Grant</b> – Grants of up to \$5,000 are available to correct emergency problems. An emergency problem is considered to be a situation which threatens the health and safety of the household residents.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.1	From 2006 to 2011, the City has provided 18 emergency grants totaling \$72,580 to address repairs which can threaten the health and safety of a household.

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
	<b>Rebuilding Together Riverside (RTR)</b> – Rebuilding Together Riverside (RTR), a non-profit organization is dedicated to promoting affordable housing in Riverside and the surrounding communities. RTR holds an annual Rebuilding Day event in April to perform minor rehabilitation on owner-occupied residential properties. To be eligible, household's income cannot exceed 80% of Area Median Income.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.1	From 2006 to 2009, RTR received \$40,000 of Community Development Block Grant funds to rehabilitate 15 houses.
H-2	Provide rehabilitation assistance to 210 very low, 286 low and 124 moderate-income multi-family residential home owners. The City will perform an analysis on at-risk housing units that are need of rehabilitation as well as substandard multi-family housing units.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	Winter Quarter 2014	H-1 H-1.1	<p>In 2008, the Redevelopment Agency and the City of Riverside allocated \$1,469,910 of HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds, \$710,176 in Redevelopment Housing funds and \$225,000 in Supportive Housing Program funds to substantially rehabilitate 32 apartment units. The project was completed on January 28, 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 8 extremely low income units, restricted for 20 years and then restricted to very low income for the next 35 years</li> <li>- 9 low income units, restricted for 55 years.</li> <li>- 15 moderate income units, restricted for 55 years</li> </ul> <p>The City will continue to perform analysis on at-risk housing units and substandard multi-family housing units; however, with the elimination of Redevelopment, the City will have difficulty funding the acquisition and/or rehabilitation of at-risk housing project since funding at the State and Federal level have decreased for affordable housing activities.</p>

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# HOUSING ELEMENT

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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
H-3	Continue implementing the Multi-family Development Program for new construction as funding is available.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.1	<p>In 2009, the City received a proposal from Palm Desert Development Corporation for the development of a 78 unit affordable housing apartment community for families (Cedar Glen Project). Fifteen of the units will be reserved for individuals who have disabling mental illness and are homeless or at risk of homelessness.</p> <p>In September 2010, the City received an updated proposal for Cedar Glen, which includes decreasing the number of units to 60. As of February 2012, Palm Communities is moving forward with entitling the property.</p> <p>The City continues to accept applications from affordable housing developers for funding under the Multi-family Development Program as long as program funding is available. The Multi-family Development Program is an over the counter application process for affordable multi-family housing projects in areas in need of revitalization. Since Redevelopment has been eliminated, the Program will only be funded with the City's HOME Investment Partnerships grant.</p>
H-4	Continue to perform lead & mold abatement on homes. Through a grant provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the County of Riverside, Department of Public Health has developed a program to help fight lead paint poisoning in the County. This program offers free, or low cost, lead-based paint service to qualified families.	<b>RHDC Riverside County Department of Public Health</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.1	Between 2005 and 2011 149 housing units were abated.

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
H-5	Work in the Northside Neighborhood and the Brockton area of the Downtown Neighborhood with the single-family rehabilitation and foreclosure programs to make a significant difference in these neighborhood areas that have been hard hit by this economic down turn.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b> RHDC	On-going	H-1 H-1.1	<p>The City has adopted a Casa Blanca Neighborhood Action Plan to utilize public/private resources in a collaborative effort to provide the community with tools to enhance their neighborhood block by block (commercial buildings, houses, etc.) while the City focuses on public improvements (streets, parks, etc.). The Redevelopment Agency has allocated \$745,000 to fund exterior improvement grants (up to \$5,000) and rehabilitation loans (up to \$50,000). The City marketed Redevelopment's Commercial Improvement Program, the Down Payment Assistance Program, the Neighborhood Stabilization Program, and Riverside Public Utilities Energy-Efficiency Rebates. The City also hosted a Neighborhood BBQ on February 11, 2011 to inform residences and business owners of the aforementioned programs. Shortly thereafter, the City held a trash-bash event where Public Works' crews assisted property owners with removing inoperable vehicles and debris from their property.</p> <p>By May 2011, 4 houses located in the Casa Blanca neighborhood received assistance that totaled \$189,000 through the Casa Blanca Neighborhood Housing Rehabilitation Program to eliminate health and safety issues.</p> <p>The Casa Blanca Neighborhood Housing Rehabilitation Program was cancelled due to the elimination of Redevelopment.</p>
H-6	<p>Continue to implement affordable housing projects and programs funded with the Redevelopment 20% set-aside and Neighborhood Stabilization Program.</p> <p>Redevelopment 20% set-aside funds will continue to be used to fund the Citywide Housing Rehabilitation Program, the Citywide Down Payment Assistance Program, Foreclosure Prevention Counseling, the construction of affordable housing projects, and the substantial rehabilitation of multifamily housing units.</p> <p>Redevelopment 20% set-aside housing fund</p>	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.1	<p>From 2009 to 2011, the Redevelopment Agency funded six down payment assistance loans in the amount \$185,500. Since Redevelopment has been eliminated, the City's Down Payment Assistance Program is no longer funded with Redevelopment funds. However, the City is still able to fund Down Payment Assistance loans through a State 2010 CalHome grant.</p> <p>Starting in 2007, the Housing Rehabilitation Program was funded with 20% set-aside housing funds. From 2007 to 2011, the Agency has funded 215 loans/grants totaling \$1,211,819.50.</p> <p>From 2008 to 2011, the City committed approximately \$14.7 million from the following sources to address the foreclosure crisis in Riverside:</p>

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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
	and Neighborhood Stabilization Program (HUD funded program) funds will be used to address the foreclosure crisis by acquiring foreclosed properties; rehabilitating the acquired units; and selling them to first time homebuyers.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Federal NSP1 grant - \$6.5 million</li> <li>- Federal NSP3 grant - \$3,202,152</li> <li>- Targets of Opportunity (TOO) Program (Redevelopment Housing funds) - \$5 million</li> <li>- Line of Credit (LOC - Backed by Redevelopment) - \$20 million</li> </ul> <p>From 2008 to 2011, the Housing Authority completed the following activities under the NSP and TOO Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NSP1: 1) acquired, rehabilitated and sold 31 single-family houses to moderate income first-time homebuyers, 2) acquired, rehabilitated and rented 17 apartment units to very low income households.</li> <li>- NSP3: 1) acquired, rehabilitated and sold one single-family houses to a moderate income first-time homebuyer, and 2) acquired a 28-unit apartment complex to rent to very low-income households.</li> <li>- TOO Program: 1) acquired, rehabilitated and sold three single-family houses to moderate income first-time homebuyers, and 2) acquired and rehabilitated a single-family house that is being rented to a very low income household.</li> <li>- LOC: 1) acquired, rehabilitated and sold eight single-family houses to moderate income first-time homebuyers.</li> </ul> <p>In 2011, the TOO Program and LOC was cancelled as a result of Redevelopment being eliminated.</p>
<b>Code Enforcement</b>					
H-7	Continue implementation of Code Enforcement services including the following programs:	<b>Code Enforcement</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.2	Code Enforcement is a top priority of City Council and continues to be aggressive.

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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
	<p><b>Neighborhood Livability Program (NLP)</b> – In conjunction with other City departments, Code Enforcement coordinates and investigates neighborhood livability concerns related to illegal group homes, parolee boarding houses, unlicensed massage parlors, non-permitted homeless encampments and other severe public nuisance violations in the community.</p> <p><b>Foreclosed or Vacant Properties Program</b> – Code Enforcement addresses all complaints of vacant and foreclosed homes where the property is not being maintained to the neighborhood standards.</p> <p><b>Neglected Property Team</b> – Code Enforcement actively addresses vacant, neglected and foreclosed homes through a comprehensive enforcement program aimed at eliminating the blight associated with these properties and working with property owners to have properties rehabilitated and re-occupied.</p>	<p><b>Code Enforcement</b> City Attorney Office Police Planning Division</p> <p><b>Code Enforcement</b> City Attorney Office</p> <p><b>Code Enforcement</b> City Attorney Office</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p>	<p>H-1 H-1.2</p> <p>H-1 H-1.2</p> <p>H-1 H-1.2</p>	<p>Since September of 2003, the NLP has resolved over 100 transitional housing/group home complaints by successfully enforcing the City's ordinances regulating boarding houses, parolee homes and sober living homes. The NLP has also obtained over 48 voluntary property rehabilitations. Approximately 63 problem board-up residences have been demolished and the City has initiated 13 judicial foreclosures/receiverships. Overall, the NLP has been an unqualified success and is considered a model for cities throughout the state.</p> <p>See the response under the Neglected Property Abatement Team.</p> <p>Resources have been dedicated to addressing vacant/foreclosed properties with the passing of Riverside Municipal Code 6.11 – Maintenance of Vacant and Neglected Properties in January 2008. This Neglected Property Abatement (NPA) Team has inspected approximately 3,000 properties and obtained voluntary compliance of approximately 2,200 of these properties</p>
	<b>Warrants, Abatements, Receiverships, and Demolitions (WARD) Team</b> – Code Enforcement Officers on the WARD Team specialize in obtaining warrants, conducting abatements, coordinating receivership actions, and demolishing hazardous structures.	<b>Code Enforcement</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.2	Code Enforcement Officers continue to pursue this Program as appropriate.

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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
<b>Historic Preservation</b>					
H-8	Continue to implement the Historic Preservation Program and future amendments to Title 20.	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.3 Historic Preservation Element	<p>The momentum has continued with the City receiving two State grants to conduct surveys for the Camp Anza area and to provide a Modernism Context Statement. The City also received grants to do the Japanese American Context in Riverside and is moving forward with designation of the Brocton Avenue Arcade area as identified in the Magnolia avenue Specific Plan. As well, one in-house survey of the Five Points area has also been conducted. The Palm Heights and North Hill areas were designated as Historic Districts during this time period. More recently a comprehensive update to the Cultural Resource Ordinance, Title 20, is complete and will include an update to the Historic Preservation Element of the General Plan 2025.</p> <p>The City continues to designate buildings individually and to be part of the Certified Local Government (CLG) program. The City continues to maintain the Historic Resources Database. The City amended Title 19 (Zoning Code) and Title 20 (Cultural Resources Code) to create the Cultural Resources Overlay Zone. This Overlay Zone will be used as a way to notify property owners of their property's historic significance and obligations.</p> <p>The City created a public outreach program through the local Cable Channel and created a public outreach newsletter mailed to all designated historic properties Citywide.</p>
<b>Park and Recreation</b>					
H-9	See Tools OS-1, OS-4, OS-5, OS-6, OS-9, OS-10, OS-11, OS-13, OS-14, OS-15 and OS-19 of the Open Space and Conservation Element portion of the General Plan 2025 Implementation Plan for tools implementing Policy H-1.4.	<b>City Manager</b> Parks, Recreation and Community Services Planning Division Public Works Public Utilities	On-going	H-1 H-1.4 OS-1 OS-3 OS-5 OS-6 LU-5 LU-6 AQ-1.9	See related Tools.

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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
H-10	Continue to implement the Crime Free Multi-Housing Program. This program is designed to reduce crime, drugs and gangs on apartment properties.	<b>Police</b> Planning Division	On-going	H-1 H-1.5	Since 2005, the CFMH program has expanded to include 250 multi-housing sites, more than doubling its participation since its inception.
H-11	Continue to implement the Neighborhood Watch Program and Academy. Neighborhood Watch is the added eyes, ears and awareness on the city streets. It is critically important to reducing crime and improving the quality of life in each of the neighborhoods.	<b>Police</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.5	The Neighborhood Watch Program has a proven success at reducing crime and increasing the comfort and safety of a neighborhood and these programs enjoy genuine community support and tangible action.
H-12	Require all new projects with a Home Owner's Association (HOA) to participate in the Crime Free Multi-Housing Program.	<b>Police</b> Planning Division	On-going	H-1 H-1.5	The Planning Division will work with the Police Department to add HOA's to the Crime Free Multi-Housing Program as a condition of approval of the appropriate planning process.
<b>Neighborhood Identity</b>					
H-13	Riverside's neighborhoods are the fundamental building blocks of the overall community. Updating the neighborhood plans with the involvement of the community will ensure that a more detailed design and policy direction is available for each neighborhood for which new development projects can be measured. (See Overarching Tool 17)	<b>Planning Division</b> Housing & Neighborhoods Development	TBD	H-1 H-1.6 LU-30.1 LU-30.7	The University Neighborhood Plan was adopted on June 17, 2008 and the Eastside Neighborhood Plan was adopted on June 16, 2009. In addition, on October 6, 2008 the Riverside Neighborhood Partnership established the following recommendation for upcoming neighborhood plans in the following order, La Sierra Hills/La Sierra Acres, Arlanza, Northside and Magnolia Center. Due to budget consideration and staff reductions no time table has been established for the preparation of neighborhood plans.

Completed	On-going	In Progress
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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
H-14	Consider reopening the Neighborhood Improvement Program in the Chicago/Linden Neighborhood and if successful rolling the program out to other neighborhoods.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b> Police Planning Division	TBD	H-1 H-1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project: Revitalization of the Chicago-Linden Project Area</li> <li>Project Site: Approximately 44 gross acres and includes 80 residential properties. The units are in varying conditions, but the concentration of units, combined with the lack of participation in the City's Crime Free Multi-Housing program and the lack of covenant properties has created a focused area of high crime and a high level of police calls, deferred maintenance of the units and overall blight. A majority of the apartment units consist of one to two bedroom apartment units so there is an existing problem with overcrowding, which decreases the life of the buildings at a faster rate.</li> <li>March 2012: Received proposals from consultants to prepare a revitalization plan for the Chicago-Linden Project Area.</li> </ul>
H-15	Continue the City's efforts with neighborhood organizing, including such programs as:	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.7	All neighborhoods programs continue to grow in participation by residents. A goal of a ten percent increase each year in the Leadership Academy, Neighborhood Conference, and attendance at the Riverside Neighborhood Partnership monthly forum have been met or exceeded. Awards programs have full participation by all council members in nominating awardees for the Neighborhood Spirit Awards, and application numbers for the Jack B. Clarke Award continue to be consistently high. The Healthy Neighborhoods Assessment is still in progress and being produced in partnership with the Presley Center for Youth Violence Prevention at the University of California, Riverside.
	<b>Riverside Neighborhood Partnership</b> – The Riverside Neighborhood Partnership (RNP) is a community group whose mission is to encourage and facilitate the formation of neighborhood associations city-wide and to act as a clearinghouse for neighborhood concerns. It is the Partnership's belief that by being organized, neighborhoods are better equipped to tackle problems that periodically arise.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.7	The RNP meets monthly at City Hall and has consistently met the first Monday of each month, 6:30 pm, in the Mayor's Ceremonial Room, since 1994. This meeting provides a monthly forum for neighborhoods to present concerns and seek problem-solving assistance along with neighborhood organizing support. Neighborhood organizing efforts focus on neighborhood self-help and building social capital rather than political activism. It is a partnership with the City and other agencies and entities within the City. Board membership has become increasingly competitive with numerous individuals representing their neighborhoods running for election.

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	<p><b>Neighborhood Leadership Academy</b> – Critical to the success of any neighborhood improvement effort is the effective leadership of key residents who can guide their neighbors in community-wide decision-making. Selected applicants develop the skills and networks essential to neighborhood improvement at this free academy.</p>	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.7	The Neighborhood Leadership Academy continues to be one of the City's most successful programs, resulting in numerous graduates moving on to board and commission membership or city council races in addition to greater leadership within their own neighborhoods. Despite budget constraints, this approximately \$10,000 program continued this past year (2009) on a budget of about \$2500.00 which covered mailing, awards, and meager refreshments. It also relied upon volunteer trainers where in the past a consultant has been hired to provide the training. The 2009 class was the largest class to graduate with 36 participants. The goal for this program is 24 graduates. This goal has been met since inception in 2001.
	<p><b>Annual Neighborhood Conference</b> – This annual conference is all about Riverside's greatest resource its people. It is an opportunity for the city to celebrate neighborhood leaders and to let them share their success stories.</p>	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.7	Since its inception in 2001, participation in this one-day neighborhood leadership capacity building event has grown from under 200 to well over 400 participants. Like the leadership academy, its impact can be seen in the increase in leadership capacity and engagement of neighborhood groups in City Hall activities and neighborhood self-help.
	<p><b>Neighborhood Spirit Awards</b> – Seven neighborhood groups, one for each ward in the city, are recognized for their extraordinary commitment, accomplishments, creativity and resourcefulness as organized neighborhood groups.</p>	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.7	The Neighborhood Spirit Award was instituted in 2007, replacing the former "Neighborhoods That Work Award," which was similar. Each year, city council members suggest recipients and together with staff a group is selected. They are recognized at the Neighborhood Conference and presented with an easy-up canopy for use by the neighborhood and with the inscription "Neighborhood Spirit Award (Year)" across the top. Recipients always are in attendance for the recognition.
	<p><b>Jack B. Clarke Award</b> – This award was established in 1996 to commemorate the late Councilman Jack B. Clarke, Sr.'s vision of building neighborhood relationships and bringing neighborhoods together for the betterment of the City of Riverside.</p>	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.7	Applications are taken city-wide, and a subcommittee of the Riverside Neighborhood Partnership selects the recipient. The recipient is recognized at the Neighborhood Conference and presentation of the award is made by the Mayor and Jack B. Clarke, Jr., and Jack B. Clarke III.
	<p><b>Healthy Neighborhood Assessment</b> – On April 17, 2007 the City Council approved the Healthy Neighborhood Assessment report which provides a framework for developing a diagnostic model to assess the effective quality</p>	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-1 H-1.7	City Departments have provided data to the Presley Center for Youth Violence Prevention at University of California, Riverside for analysis and reporting back to the City. This first analysis will provide a baseline which will assist the City in more strategically directing resources to improve the relative "health" of the

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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
	life in each neighborhood. The Council has requested that the Development Department evaluate the Healthy Neighborhood Assessment report and report to the Community Services and Youth Committee with a plan to proceed with drafting a neighborhood diagnostic analysis.				neighborhoods.  Other initiatives relative to Healthy Communities are also interested in the outcome of the initial study as well as to partner with non-profits for the same reasons cited above.
H-16	Continue to support Keep Riverside Clean and Beautiful (KRCB). This organization strives to instill a sense of community pride and leadership within Riverside by creating partnerships that work toward the beautification of the city.	KRCB	On-going	H-1 H-1.7	While in partnership with local government and private business, KRCB has remained strong year round, building a sense of community pride with 24,000 volunteer hours organizing community beautification projects within the City of Riverside.
<b>Corridor Development</b>					
H-17	Revise the Market Place Specific Plan to include greater opportunities for mixed use and transit oriented development tied into the existing Metrolink Station and the proposed Bus Rapid Transit line along University Avenue. This amendment will not only promote greater housing opportunities but also reduce vehicle miles traveled and greenhouse gas emissions.	Planning Division	Last Quarter 2012	H-2 H-2.1 CCM-16 CCM-17	This case has been assigned and has received grant money under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.
H-18	Revise the University Avenue Specific Plan to reflect the new expanded role of this thoroughfare as envisioned in the General Plan 2025 Program. (See Overarching Tool 44)	Planning Division	Last Quarter 2012	H-2 H-2.1 LU-14	This case has been assigned and will be completed after the MarketPlace Specific Plan. It has also received grant money for updating from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.
H-19	Continue to implement the Downtown Specific Plan to reflect the new expanded role of this area as the arts and culture center of the Inland Empire with greater housing density as envisioned in the General Plan 2025 Program.	Planning Division	On-going	H-2 H-2.1	The City continues to implement this Specific Plan as evidenced by such projects as the Fox Theater, M'Sole Live/Work units, and Raincross Promenade units to name a few.  The City has begun the process to update the Specific Plan by the end of 2012 to include potential increase in housing units (including affordable units),

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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



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					refining entertainment districts, and restudying parking requirements (to reduce parking requirements).
H-20	Continue to implement the Magnolia Avenue Specific Plan to reflect the new expanded role of this thoroughfare as envisioned in the General Plan 2025 Program.	Planning Division	On-going	H-2 H-2.1	The City continues to implement this Specific Plan as evidenced by such projects as the Villas at Magnolia, Village at Magnolia Square and Madison Villa.
<b>Smart Growth</b>					
H-21	<b>Rezoning Program</b> To accommodate the housing need for the remaining 2,272 units affordable to lower-income households, the City will rezone land at a density allowing a minimum of 20 units per acre. Further, the program will provide for a minimum of 16 units per site. Rezoned sites include sites identified in Tables H-48 through H-50 of the Technical Report (Appendix A) of the Housing Element and will permit owner-occupied and rental multi-family residential uses by-right (without a conditional use permit, planned unit development permit or other discretionary action) pursuant to Government Code Section 65583.2(h). In addition, at least 50 percent of the remaining 2,272 units (1,136 units) will be accommodated on sites zoned for exclusively residential uses. The above applies to all sites to be rezoned which are more specifically described in Tools H-21a through H-21d below.	Planning Division	Within 1-year of Certification of the Housing Element	H-2 H-2.2	Rezoning of these properties will be implemented in order to provide sites with zoning that can accommodate units to satisfy the unmet RHNA requirement.
H-21a	Rezone sites in the following areas (Magnolia Avenue Specific Plan, Hunter Business Park Specific Plan, and various sites not within a specific plan, Tables H-49 & H-50 of the HTR) allowing an average of 25 units per acre or	Planning Division	Within 1-year of Certification of the Housing Element	H-2 H-2.1 H-2.2	Rezoning of these properties will be implemented in order to provide sites with zoning that can accommodate units to satisfy the unmet RHNA requirement.

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## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



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	<p>greater. The acreage rezoned will ensure that development capacity is provided for at least 1,136 units (50% residential-only units) to address the remaining lower income RHNA requirement. As an example, the 50 percent residential-only requirement may be achieved by rezoning a minimum of 45.44 acres from sites identified in Tables H-49 and H-50 of the Technical Report to the R-3-1500 Multiple-Family Residential Zone (acreage based on average density of 25 units per acre). Rezoning may be accomplished by rezoning sites selected at the City's discretion from sites identified in the Tables H-49 and H-50 of the Technical Report. As an example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within the Magnolia Avenue Specific Plan, rezone up to 24.49 acres to the R-3-1500 Multiple-Family Residential Zone allowing an average of 25 units per acre and rezoning up to 0.96 acres to the R-4 Multiple-Family Residential Zone allowing an average of 35 units per acre (sites identified in Table H-49 of the Technical Report).</li> <li>• Within the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan, rezone up to 7.52 acres to the R-3-1500 Multiple-Family Residential Zone allowing an average of 25 units per acre (sites identified in Table H-49 of the Technical Report).</li> <li>• Within areas not within a specific plan, rezone up to 21.71 acres to the R-3-1500 Multiple-Family Residential Zone allowing an average of 25 units per acre (sites identified in Table H-50 of the Technical Report).</li> </ul>				

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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
H-21b	Pursue rezoning of 6.7 acres within areas not within a specific plan (Table H-50 of the HTR) to the Mixed Use Village (MU-V) Zone allowing mixed use by right at 30 units per acre.	<b>Planning Division</b>	Within 1-year of Certification of the Housing Element	H-2 H-2.2	Rezoning of these properties will be implemented in order to provide sites with zoning that can accommodate units to satisfy the unmet RHNA requirement.
H-21c	As part of the update to the Marketplace Specific Plan pursue removal of the existing industrial zoning on 32.7 acres of land (Table H-48 of the HTR) and establish specific plan districts that will allow for mixed-use urban land uses by right as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allow a density of 60 units per acre on a minimum of 10.08 acres.</li> <li>Allow a density of 30 units per acre on a minimum of 22.62 acres.</li> </ul>	<b>Planning Division</b>	Last Quarter 2012	H-2 H-2.1 H-2.2	Rezoning of these properties will be implemented in order to provide sites with zoning that can accommodate units to satisfy the unmet RHNA requirement. Rezoning of these properties will be implementation strategies of the Specific Plan amendments (See Tools H-17 and H-18 above).
H-21d	As part of the update to the University Avenue Specific Plan pursue rezoning of at least 3.5 acres in the University Avenue Specific Plan (Table H-49 of the HTR) to mixed-use urban land use allowing an average density of 40 units per acre.	<b>Planning Division</b>	Last Quarter 2012	H-2 H-2.1 H-2.2	Rezoning of these properties will be implemented in order to provide sites with zoning that can accommodate units to satisfy the unmet RHNA requirement. Rezoning of these properties will be implementation strategies of the Specific Plan amendments (See Tools H-17 and H-18 above).
H-21e	Coordinate outreach to the public, development community, and stakeholders regarding land use, design, and development standards	<b>Planning Division</b>	Last Quarter 2012	H-2.3 H-2.4 H-2.5	Ongoing
H-22	The City will initiate new partnerships with non-profit developers and continue on with existing partnerships to assist in the development of affordable housing projects for extremely low- to moderate-income households. The City will annually invite non-profit developers to discuss the City's plans,	Housing & Neighborhoods Development Planning Division	Last Quarter 2014	H-2 H-2.2	- The City of Riverside released an RFP in July 2010 for the development of three single-family houses that will be sold to low-income first time homebuyers. Riverside Housing Development Corporation, a nonprofit developer was selected to develop the site. The City has awarded the developer \$270,000 in HOME Community Housing Development Organization funds to develop the houses.

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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
	resources, and development opportunities. Based on funding resources, the City will select a non-profit developer to pursue developments, including leveraging the local housing trust fund, assisting in the application for State and Federal financial resources, and offering a number of incentives such as fee deferrals, priority processing and relaxed development standards.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On June 22, 2010, the City and Redevelopment Agency approved the following funding request from USA Properties for the development of 222 affordable senior apartments plus two manager units. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HOME funds: \$1,587,905</li> <li>• Redevelopment Housing funds: \$2,912,095</li> </ul> 55-year Affordability Covenants: 64 very low-income units and 15 low-income units  The project will be completed in Spring 2012.</li> <li>- The City is working with Riverside Housing Development Corporation to pursue the acquisition and substantial rehabilitation of 7 substandard fourplexes located on Indiana Avenue.</li> <li>- Spring 2011: The City will have released a RFP for the development of four single-family houses that will be sold to low-income first-time homebuyers.</li> </ul>
H-23	Continue to provide the voluntary Riverside Green Builder (RGB) program. This program is primarily for production builders. RGB is based on the California Green Builder Program that is recognized by the California Public Utilities Commission, the California Energy Commission and California League of Cities, and is the largest residential green builder program in California.	<b>Building Division</b>	On going	H-2 H-2.3 OS-8 OS-8.2 OS-8.6	The Building Division advertises this program both at the front counter and on the Division's website.
H-24	Continue to offer "Energy Saving," "Green Power" and "Water" Rebates to residential customers and their contractors (both for rehabilitation and new construction) for energy conservation found at <a href="http://www.riversideca.gov/utilities/residents.asp">http://www.riversideca.gov/utilities/residents.asp</a> .	<b>Public Utilities</b>	On going	H-2 H-2.3 OS-8 OS-8.8	In addition to providing the highest quality water and electric services, Riverside Public Utilities offers a variety of programs and services that provide valuable rebates and incentives to residential customers who take steps to make their homes more energy and water efficient. These programs not only help to conserve water and energy, they save money. Many programs are funded by the state-mandated Public Benefits Surcharge on the electric bill.

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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
H-25	Continue to offer Energy Efficiency Loans which provide improvement financing for energy efficiency projects.	Public Utilities	On-going	H-2 H-2.3 OS-8 OS-8.8	The City is currently working with Geo Smart which provides home improvement financing that is sponsored by the Electric & Gas Industries Association (EGIA) and Viewtech financial services which offers home energy loans for a variety of energy efficiency projects. Viewtech works with independent consumer benefit organizations (such as the League of California Homeowners), for the benefit and protection of utility customers.
H-26	Continue to offer the Residential Photovoltaic System Rebate Program.	Public Utilities	On-going	H-2 H-2.3 OS-8 OS-8.4 OS-8.8 OS-8.9	The Residential Photovoltaic (PV) System rebate program is open to Riverside Public Utilities' electric customers only, and provides financial incentives to RPU customers who purchase and install solar powered systems on their homes. Effective July 1, 2007, the level of incentive is \$3 per watt, per electric account, per year. Project rebate amounts cannot exceed \$25,000 or 50% of the project costs whichever is less. Riverside Public Utilities will also provide up to \$250 toward City of Riverside Planning and Building and Safety fees per installation.
H-27	Continue to offer the WE CARE Weatherization Program for low-income, disabled and senior households.	Public Utilities	On-going.	H-2 H-2.3 OS-8 OS-8.8	WE CARE is a public benefit program that assists low-income, disabled and senior households by providing a free in-home weatherization service to help save money on utility bills.  WE CARE's free weatherization service may include the provision and installation of the following free conservation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weather stripping around a maximum of two entry doors and four exterior windows</li> <li>• Door sweeps on up to two entry doors</li> <li>• Water-saving showerheads for all existing showers.</li> </ul>
H-28	See Tools OS-30, OS-31, OS-35 and OS-38 of the Open Space and Conservation Element portion of the General Plan 2025 Implementation Plan for tools implementing Policy H-2.3.	Public Utilities Public Works Building Division Planning Division	On-going	H-2 H-2.3 OS-8 OS-9 OS-10	See related Tools.

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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
<b>Housing Incentives</b>					
H-29	Continue to provide financial incentives to facilitate the production of a variety of housing types including the following programs:	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	H-2 H-2.7	The Planning Division will continue to provide these financial incentive Programs.
	<b>Residential Infill Incentive Program</b> – Infill is defined as the development, redevelopment or reuse of less than five vacant or underutilized R-1 or RR zoned parcels of 21,780 square feet or less, surrounded by residential uses (80% of land uses within a half mile radius) where the proposed project is consistent with General Plan designations and applicable Zoning. For such, infill projects fees are adjusted, avoided and/or waived as an incentive. To keep this program current, an update of the lot inventory on the City's website should be completed.	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	H-2 H-2.7	Between 2006 and 2011 35 properties had taken advantage of this program.  The program remains available to those who would like to take advantage of the incentives.
	<b>Age-Restricted Senior Housing Program</b> – On August 23, 2005, the City Council authorized a 60% reduction in all City Permit, Plan Check, and City Impact Mitigation Fees for age-restricted senior housing projects in order to promote such development.	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	H-2 H-2.7 H-4	The Planning Division continues to provide this fee reduction program for senior housing projects.
H-30	Consider the feasibility of the certain Zoning Code incentives that would promote diversity in housing types, sustainability and affordability such as:	<b>Planning Division</b>	Last Quarter 2014	H-2 H-2.7	These programs will be explored as possible amendments to the Zoning Code.
	<b>Universal Design/Visitability</b> – Investigate the feasibility of a universal design/visitability program to expand the range of housing available for the needs of seniors. (See Tool H-	<b>Planning Division</b>	Last Quarter 2014	H-2 H-2.7 H-4	These programs will be explored as possible amendments to the Zoning Code.

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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
	47 – Recommendation #10)				
	<p><b>Second Units</b> – Consider an amendment to the Second Unit ordinance that would permit second units for creative projects that take advantage of corner lots, housing above garage units, units on alleyways, or are designed into the project with the unit already considered in terms of parking and open space requirements.</p> <p><b>Eastside Infill Program</b> – Create an infill program for the many vacant lots in the Eastside neighborhood. The program would include prototype designs for single family houses that fit the unique lot configurations found in the Eastside. This will ensure that the new homes are compatible with the Neighborhood. In addition, the prototype designs will provide incentives for property owners to move forward with home building.</p>	<p><b>Planning Division</b></p> <p><b>Planning Division</b></p>	<p>Last Quarter 2014</p> <p>Last Quarter 2014</p>	<p>H-2 H-2.7</p> <p>H-2 H-2.7</p>	<p>These programs will be explored as possible amendments to the Zoning Code.</p> <p>These programs will be explored as possible amendments to the Zoning Code.</p>
	<p><b>Graduated Density Program</b> – An amendment to the Zoning Code creating an Overlay Zone that would permit “graduated density” to provide incentives to property owners to voluntarily pool together their properties for land assembly for the incentive of higher density on larger sites. Graduated density or higher density would be given to those property owners who cooperate in land assembly for development of higher density.</p> <p>Encourage Lot Consolidation – The City will play an active role in facilitating the consolidation of smaller, multiple-family</p>	<p><b>Planning Division</b></p> <p><b>Planning Division</b> Housing &amp; Neighborhoods</p>	<p>Last Quarter 2014</p> <p>Last Quarter 2014</p>	<p>H-2 H-2.7</p> <p>H-2 H-2.4</p>	<p>These programs will be explored as possible amendments to the Zoning Code.</p> <p>The City will annually monitor the effectiveness of these strategies to address the housing needs of lower income households, report progress in the annual General Plan implementation report pursuant to Government Code Section</p>

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	<p>parcels as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The City will publicize the vacant and underutilized sites land inventory on the City's website.</li> <li>Provide technical assistance to property owners and developers in support of lot consolidation, including assessor parcel data and information on density and design incentives.</li> <li>To encourage development of quality housing at prices lower income households can afford on smaller multiple-family parcels, the City will meet with developers, including non-profit sponsors, to promote strategies and incentives within one year of adoption of the Housing Element.</li> </ul> <p>Further, the City will undertake the following strategies to support the use of State and Federal affordable housing funds on consolidated parcels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create an on-line directory of funding sources with links to State and Federal application websites.</li> <li>Assist in providing information to complete funding applications including identifying types of projects that maximize funding points, e.g. projects that support large families and/or special housing needs.</li> <li>As appropriate, provide available local funds as leverage,</li> <li>Consider feasibility of expedited review</li> </ul>	Development		<p>H-2.5</p> <p>H-2.6</p> <p>H-2.7</p>	65400 and adopt alternative strategies if needed to ensure the effectiveness of the program.

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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
	for lot consolidation requests. Lot consolidation applications are processed administratively.				
H-31	Continue to provide down payment assistance to first time home buyers.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-3 H-3.1 H-4	The City of Riverside and Redevelopment Agency reinstated the Down Payment Assistance Program in October 2008. The City/Agency anticipates assisting 12 households annually with down payment assistance. From 2008 to 2011, the City has funded 24 Down Payment Assistance loans totaling \$1,057,088. The City has six prequalified applicants who are currently looking for a house to purchase. Since Redevelopment was eliminated, the City will fund down payment assistance loans with CalHome grant funds.
H-32	Continue to promote the County of Riverside Economic Development Agency Mortgage Credit Certificate Program on the City's Housing & Neighborhoods Development's webpage.  <b>Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC)</b> – This program entitles qualified homebuyers to reduce the amount of their federal income tax liability by an amount equal to a portion of the interest paid during the year on a home mortgage. This tax credit allows the buyer to qualify more easily for a loan by increasing the effective income of the buyer. The Riverside County MCC Program provides for a fifteen percent (15%) rate that can be applied to the interest paid on the mortgage loan.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>  <b>County of Riverside Economic Development Agency</b>	On-going	H-3 H-3.1 H-4	The City continues to promote the County's MCC Program. All down payment assistance program participants are required to apply for the MCC Program.  In 2009/2010, 14 homebuyers in the City of Riverside utilized the MCC Program.  In 2011, the County of Riverside applied for \$13,760,153 in MCC funds through the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee. The County will find out in 2012 whether they received MCC funds.
<b>Homeownership Preservation</b>					
H-33	Continue to market homebuyer preservation tools, including foreclosure prevention & financial management programs, on the Housing & Neighborhoods Development's	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-3 H-3.2 H-1	The City has partnered with Neighborhood Housing Services of the Inland Empire and Fair Housing Council of Riverside County to provide monthly home buyer education workshops.

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
	<p>website including the following programs:</p> <p><b>Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc.</b> – is a non-profit agency that offers confidential counseling to help those with financial problems. FHCRC will review individuals' financial situation and develop a financial plan to meet their financial needs.</p> <p><b>HOPE NOW</b> – is staffed with HUD-approved credit counselors to assist with foreclosure prevention. Counselors are trained to set up a plan of action designed just for the situation. Counselors provide in-depth debt management, credit counseling, and overall foreclosure counseling.</p>	<p><b>Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc.</b></p> <p><b>HOPE NOW</b></p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p>	<p>H-4</p> <p>H-3</p> <p>H-3.2</p> <p>H-1</p> <p>H-4</p> <p>H-3</p> <p>H-3.2</p> <p>H-1</p> <p>H-4</p>	<p>In 2007, the City co-hosted a workshop (in conjunction with HUD Santa Ana Field Office, Fair Housing of Riverside County and City of Corona) to assist in foreclosure prevention. Over 400 people attended the event.</p> <p>The Redevelopment Agency has a contract with the Fair Housing Council of Riverside for foreclosure prevention. Fair Housing is the mediator between the lender and the property owner. Since Redevelopment has been eliminated, the City no longer funds Fair Housing's foreclosure counseling; however, Fair Housing has found other funding sources to continue this activity.</p> <p>Between July 2007 and November 2009 has offered solution to over 300,000 individuals and completed workouts plans for over 150,000 individuals in the Inland Empire.</p>
H-34	<p><b>Springboard Nonprofit Consumer Credit Management</b> – is a non-profit community service agency that offers personal financial education and assistance with money, credit and debt management through confidential counseling. Springboard provides homeownership preservation and foreclosure prevention counseling. Springboard also provides pre-bankruptcy counseling and debtor education.</p>	<b>Springboard Nonprofit Consumer Credit Management</b>	On-going	<p>H-3</p> <p>H-3.2</p> <p>H-1</p> <p>H-4</p>	In 2008 more than 158,000 individuals benefited from the counseling services of this organization in the Inland Empire. In addition, Springboard opened the SHINE Center dedicated to Sustaining Homeownership in the Inland Empire.
H-35	<p>Periodically provide and/or market Foreclosure Prevention Seminars similar to those held in the past that covered such topics as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foreclosure rescue scams - What to look out for</li> </ul>	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	<p>H-3</p> <p>H-3.2</p> <p>H-1</p> <p>H-4</p>	The City co-sponsored a Community Workshop on Foreclosure Prevention held on Saturday, August 22, 2009 by the Fair Housing Council.

Completed	On-going	In Progress
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# HOUSING ELEMENT

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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can my home be saved from foreclosure?</li> <li>Where do I go from here - what are my options?</li> <li>How should I talk to my lender?</li> <li>Who can I trust?</li> <li>How can I access available federal programs?</li> </ul>				
H-36	<p>The City of Riverside maintains more than a significant stock of rental housing affordable to seniors, families, and individuals earning lower incomes. The City is committed to preserving its stock of affordable housing, some which is at risk of conversion and/or needs significant renovation and improvement.</p> <p>As the City remains committed to preserving its affordable housing, the City will monitor the status of publicly subsidized affordable projects, provide technical and financial assistance where feasible, and consider appropriate actions should these projects become at imminent risk of conversion.</p>	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	Winter Quarter 2014	H-3 H-3.2	<p>In 2007, the RDA preserved 112 very low income senior units at the J.E. Wall Victoria Manor.</p> <p>On July 13, 2010, the City Council held a TEFRA hearing on behalf of Foundation for Affordable Housing Inc. for the acquisition and rehabilitation of the Highlander Point Apartments and approved the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds by CSCDA. Of the 132 apartment units, 27 will be restricted to very low income households.</p> <p>In 2013, the Sierra Woods Apartments has 186 affordable apartments that may convert to market rate. The City will work with the property owner and an affordable housing developer to provide technical and financial assistance if feasible.</p> <p><b>Future Actions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the status of at-risk projects to determine the need for preservation</li> <li>Provide technical assistance and/or financial assistance to preserve properties as deemed feasible.</li> <li>Continue working with Riverside Housing Development Corporation to rehabilitate the Indiana</li> </ul>

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
H-37	Provide homeowner assistance to 3 very low, 26 low, and 24 moderate income households.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	Winter Quarter 2014	H-3 H-3.2	Annually, the City/Agency anticipates funding 12 down payment assistance loans. From 2008 to 2011, the City has funded 24 Down Payment Assistance loans totaling \$1,057,088. The City has six prequalified applicants who are currently looking for a house to purchase.
<b>Rental Assistance</b>					
H-38	Continue to implement the City's mobile home park rent stabilization policy (Chapter 5.75 of the Municipal Code) to preserve the City's mobile home parks. The policy is updated on an annual basis. The rents may be increased in accordance with the Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County Consumer Price Index for the twelve-month period ending August 31 <sup>st</sup> of the prior year. A public hearing is held in September to announce the allowed rental increase, if any.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b> City Attorney Office	On-going	H-3 H-3.3	In addition to holding an annual public hearing, there is the opportunity for the ordinance to be reviewed to consider any improvements which could assist and improve its application to mobile home park issues.
H-39	Continue to participate and promote the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside rental assistance programs on the City's Housing & Neighborhoods Development's webpage. They offer programs to extremely low- to moderate-income renters, including the following:	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-3 H-3.3	See comments below.
	<b>Housing Choice Voucher Program</b> - The Section 8 rental voucher program provides rental assistance to help extremely low- to low-	<b>Housing Authority of the County of Riverside</b>	On-going	H-3 H-3.3	The City of Riverside continues to refer property owners and tenants to the Section 8 program to assist with rental subsidy.

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
	<p>income families afford decent, safe, and sanitary rental housing.</p> <p><b>Section 8 Project Based Moderate Rehabilitation Housing Assistance Programs</b> – These Programs were developed to increase the number of affordable housing units to low-income families. Housing assistance is offered to eligible families who wish to live in privately owned multi-family developments that were upgraded or rehabilitated.</p> <p><b>Bond Financed Rental Housing</b> – The Riverside County Housing Authority owns several bond financed multi-family rental housing developments in the City of Riverside.</p> <p><b>The Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program</b> – This is a program that assists families receiving federal rental assistance move to economic independence so they are free of any governmental assistance.</p>	<p><b>Housing Authority of the County of Riverside</b></p> <p><b>Housing Authority of the County of Riverside</b></p> <p><b>Housing Authority of the County of Riverside</b></p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p>	<p>H-4</p> <p>H-3</p> <p>H-3.3</p> <p>H-4</p> <p>H-3</p> <p>H-3.3</p> <p>H-4</p> <p>H-3</p> <p>H-3.3</p> <p>H-4</p>	<p>The City of Riverside continues to refer property owners and tenants to the Section 8 program to assist with rental subsidy.</p> <p>The City of Riverside website refers interested parties to the Housing Authority website.</p> <p>The City of Riverside website refers interested parties to the Housing Authority website.</p>
H-40	Encourage rental property owners to register their units for participation in the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside rental assistance programs.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	TBD	H-3 H-3.3 H-4	Housing staff will contact the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside to review the Section 8's marketing plan to identify how rental property owners in the City of Riverside are receiving information participate in the Section 8 Program.
H-41	Continue to maintain the list of affordable rental units on the Housing & Neighborhoods Development's website.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-3 H-3.3 H-4	Housing staff continue to update the City's and Agency's affordable housing inventory, which is accessible to the general public on the City's website.
H-42	Provide rental assistance to 120 extremely low-income families.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	Winter Quarter 2014	H-3 H-3.3	From 2006 to 2009, 109 individuals received rental assistance to prevent homelessness.

Completed	On-going	In Progress
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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
H-43	<p>Review the list of affordable projects throughout the City regularly to determine what projects may be “at risk” of losing their affordability covenants and then look into the feasibility of preserving these ‘at risk’ projects.</p> <p>The City will preserve affordability of the 112 unit-JE Wall Victoria Manor including 23 units affordable below 50% of the MFI and 88 units affordable at or below 60% of MFI with affordability covenants extended 55 years to 2026.</p> <p>The City will preserve affordability of the Indiana Apartments (now called Autumn Ridge Apartments) including 8 units affordable to extremely low income households, 9 units affordable to very low income households and 15 units affordable to moderate income households with a 55-year affordability covenant.</p> <p>The City remains committed to preserving its affordable housing and will continue to monitor the status of publicly subsidized affordable projects, provide technical and financial assistance where feasible, and consider appropriate actions should these projects become at imminent risk of conversion.</p>	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-3 H-3.4 H-4	<p>The City continues to review at-risk projects and the feasibility of preserving these units.</p> <p>These projects were preserved consistent with Government Code Section 65583.1 (Table H-26 on pages HTR 50 &amp; 51 of the Housing Technical Report) and are counted as construction credits toward the City's 2006-2014 RHNA.</p>
H-44	Continue to support Rebuilding Together Riverside (RTR), a leading nonprofit working to preserve affordable homeownership and revitalizing communities. They provide free rehabilitation and critical repairs to the homes of low-income Riversiders.	<b>Rebuilding Together Riverside</b>	On-going	H-3 H-3.5	RTR holds an annual Rebuilding Day event in April to perform minor rehabilitation on owner-occupied residential properties. To be eligible, a household's income cannot exceed 80% of Area Median Income. Annually RTR rehabilitates approximately five houses.

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
H-45	<p>Actively seek additional partnerships with for-profit and non-profit organizations to provide housing opportunities for low and moderate-income residents.</p> <p>The Redevelopment Agency and Housing Authority will enter into an Implementation and Cooperation Agreement for Affordable Housing to provide \$140 million dollars in Agency Housing funds over a 20 year period to fund affordable housing projects and programs and will Assign the Agency's residual receipts and program income from loans made from the Agency's Housing Fund to the Housing Authority to fund affordable housing projects and programs. <i>This Agreement was cancelled as a result of the elimination of Redevelopment.</i></p> <p>The Housing Authority will enter into a Professional Consultant Services Agreement with the Riverside Housing Development Corporation (RHDC) for \$3 million dollars per year for 20 years to fund homeowner rehabilitation and homebuyer programs. <i>This Agreement was cancelled as a result of the elimination of Redevelopment.</i></p>	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-3 H-3.5 H-4	<p>The City of Riverside and Redevelopment Agency has partnered with RHDC, National CORE, Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Mary Erickson Community Housing, TELACU, Habitat for Humanity, Neighborhood Housing Services of the Inland Empire, and the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside to provide affordable housing opportunities and supportive services for residents.</p> <p>The City will continue its partnership with RHDC to acquire and rehabilitate the remaining Indiana Avenue Fourplexes that are owned by numerous property owners.</p> <p>The City of Riverside will hold Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) hearings to allow the public to comment on projects requesting tax-exempt revenue bonds from the California Statewide Community Development Authority (CSCDA) and approve the issuance of such bonds.</p> <p>On July 13, 2010, the City Council held a TEFRA hearing on behalf of Foundation for Affordable Housing Inc. for the acquisition and rehabilitation of the Highlander Point Apartments and approved the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds by CSCDA. Of the 132 apartment units, 27 will be restricted to very low income households.</p> <p>Prior to the end of each fiscal year, the City will invite developers to submit proposals for affordable housing projects. Based on funding availability, the City will contribute HOME and Redevelopment housing funds for affordable housing projects.</p>
H-46	Continue to support the Mayor's Commission on Aging whose mission is to "... enhance the quality of life for seniors in our community. We study local senior issues to learn about current programs, define future needs, and reference Best Practices. We then make recommendations to the Mayor and City	<b>Mayor's Office</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.1	The Mayor's Office will continue to support this Commission providing agendas, staff reports and minutes.

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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
	Council on ways we think the City of Riverside can maintain and improve its status as a Senior-Friendly Community."				
H-47	Continue to pursue the 10 recommendations of the "Seniors' Housing Task Force Report" approved by City Council on October 26, 2004 that are on-going including:  <b>Recommendation #1</b> – Make Seniors Housing a priority in the Housing Element (HE) of the General Plan.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>  <b>Planning Division</b> Housing & Neighborhoods Development	On-going  On-going With the Certification of each new HE	H-4 H-4.1  H-4 H-4.1	See comments below.  Senior Housing continues to be a priority of the Housing Element as noted by the emphasis placed in this recent Housing Element update for the RHNA Cycle 2006 – 2014 where Objective H-4 has been dedicated to the topic.
	<b>Recommendation #2</b> – Create a Seniors' Housing category in the Zoning Code. The Zoning Code shall include standards for senior housing.	<b>Planning Division</b> Housing & Neighborhoods Development	Last Quarter 2012	H-4 H-4.1	The creation of a Seniors' Housing category in the Zoning Code was explored and it was determined that this category was not appropriate; rather the creation of development standards for Senior Housing to encourage the construction of senior housing in a variety of locations would be more appropriate. This case has been assigned and is currently being processed by the Planning Division.
	<b>Recommendation #5</b> – Generate Creative Sources of Financing. Although there are several funding sources available like tax credits and HUD 202 loans there are two additional sources that have not been addressed. These sources are the inclusionary housing ordinance noted in Recommendation #4 and the funds available from HUD to faith based organizations (FBO's) for the development of senior housing. Most FBO's do not have the capacity to apply for the funding and to construct senior projects. Housing & Neighborhoods Development shall work with FBO's to build capacity to successfully apply for the funding.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.1	Housing staff will establish relationships with FBOs to provide capacity buildings for the development of affordable senior housing units.

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
	<b>Recommendation #6</b> – Exploit Economic Opportunities. Many of the funding sources for Seniors Housing construction understand that seniors buy in their own neighborhoods. This is the reason the funding sources require developments to be within a very small radius of amenities (i.e., shopping, medical, etc.). Housing & Neighborhoods Development will not only make an effort to encourage more senior housing opportunities, but to encourage these developments within each neighborhood and for every demographic and the needs of the senior population.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.1	The Housing & Neighborhoods staff will continue to encourage the development of senior housing in neighborhoods that have amenities in close proximity.
	<b>Recommendation #7</b> – Take a competitive approach. This is a general statement encouraging timely action on completing the recommendations of the Seniors' Housing Task Force Report.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.1	Housing staff anticipates completing the recommendations identified in the Senior's Housing Task Force Report by 2014.
	<b>Recommendation #10</b> – Recommend Universal standards in new construction. (See Tool H-30)	<b>Planning Division</b>	Last Quarter 2014	H-4 H-4.1 H-2	See the response to Tool H-30.
<b>Family Housing</b>					
H-48	Actively seek additional partnerships with service organizations to provide supportive services for residents.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.2	The City of Riverside has partnered with RHDC, National CORE, Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Mary Erickson Community Housing, TELACU, Habitat for Humanity, Neighborhood Housing Services of the Inland Empire, and the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside to provide affordable housing opportunities and supportive services for residents.

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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H-49	Continue to implement the Density Bonus provisions of the Zoning Code for projects providing affordable housing units.	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.2	The City routinely works with developers interested in taking advantage of this provision.
H-50	Continue to permit second units in compliance with the Zoning Code as a means of providing affordable units throughout the City.	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.2	As part of the General Plan 2025, these standards of the old Zoning Code were transferred into the new Zoning Code as Chapter 19.525 and permitted in the RE and R-1 Zones.
H-51	<p>Continue providing fair housing services and publicize these efforts. Prepare an update to the Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing in time for the submission of the Consolidated Plan.</p> <p>The Fair Housing Council of Riverside County has provided a comprehensive fair housing program to further equal housing opportunity for all residents and households in the City of Riverside. The mission of the Fair Housing Council is to provide comprehensive services which affirmatively address and promote fair housing (anti-discrimination) rights and further other housing opportunities for all persons without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, presence of children, disability, ancestry, marital status, or other arbitrary factors.</p> <p>Staff will review the current Zoning Code definition of 'Family' for consistency with the State fair housing law and amend the Zoning Code definition as needed to comply with</p>	<p><b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b></p> <p><b>Fair Housing Council of Riverside County</b></p> <p>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</p> <p><b>Planning Division</b></p>	<p>May 2010</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Completed February 2012</p>	H-4 H-4.2	<p>Staff included the AI in the 2010/2015 five-year Consolidated Plan. The Plan was adopted by the City Council on April 13, 2010.</p> <p>Since 2006, Fair Housing has assisted households with addressing the following housing issues:</p> <p>Housing Discrimination = 451 households Landlord/Tenant issues = 12,053 households</p> <p>Fair Housing also provides Foreclosure Prevention Counseling to help homeowners keep their home. Fair Housing counseled over 760 Riverside residents at a cost per client of \$311 (national average is \$431). Counselors spent an average of 5 hours per client and engaged homeowners in multiple levels of foreclosure preventions services. Approximately 3,800 hours were spent counseling homeowners facing foreclosure.</p> <p>The amendment was adopted by City Council on February 7, 2012 and became effective 30-days after adoption.</p>

Completed	On-going	In Progress
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	state fair housing law.				
<b>Educational Housing</b>					
H-52	Facilitate and encourage the development of student housing oriented to the local universities and college campuses.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b> Planning Division	On-going	H-4 H-4.3	City staff continues to coordinate with private developers, UCR and other schools to encourage quality student housing in appropriate locations. One example is the recent City Council approval to “double-up” units in three separate student housing projects near UCR.
<b>Housing for Homeless People (Extremely Low-Income Population)</b>					
H-53	Continue to aggressively pursue the 30 action-based strategies of the “Riverside Community Broad-Based Homeless Action Plan” approved by City Council in June of 2003 that are on-going action items including:.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.4	Since the adoption of the Riverside Community Broad-Based Homeless Action Plan, the City has aggressively pursued implementation of 30 action-based strategies within the plan including hiring a Homeless Services Coordinator, and homeless street outreach workers, opening a new Emergency Shelter, developing a homeless service Access Center, expanding funding for community-based service agencies, identifying new funding for homeless prevention strategies, strengthening collaboration with faith-based service providers and creating more affordable housing opportunities targeted to homeless populations.
H-54	Aggressively work to address homelessness in the community in partnership with a wide-range of non-profit organizations, social service agencies, faith-based institutions and others working together to end homelessness in the community through such programs as:	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.4	The City of Riverside continues to work with in partnership with a wide-range of over 50 non-profit organizations, social service agencies, faith-based institutions and others working together to end homelessness in the community through the City-sponsored Riverside Homeless Care Network.
	<b>Annual Riverside Project Homeless Connect</b> – Continue to provide Project Homeless Connect on an annual basis. Project Homeless Connect is an effort to assist homeless individuals and families on the road to self-sufficiency by providing a concentration of services including medical, behavioral health, housing, employment, financial assistance, veteran’s, identification and personal care in a consumer-centric one-stop	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	First Quarter 2010	H-4 H-4.4	The City of Riverside has sponsored four Project Homeless Connect events since 2006 providing over 1500 homeless individuals and families with direct access to a wide-range of housing and supportive services in a one-day, one-stop setting including housing, employment, medical care, behavioral health, public benefits, education, veteran’s services, pet care and more.

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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
	setting.				
	<p><b>City of Riverside Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP)</b> – Continue to provide financial assistance to those who qualify through this program. This program provides temporary financial assistance and services to either prevent individuals and/or families from becoming homeless or help those who are experiencing homelessness to be quickly re-housed and stabilized.</p>	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.4	The City of Riverside was awarded over \$1.3 million in federal ARRA funding in 2009 for up to three-years to implement the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). The City is utilizing HPRP funding to provide low-income households experiencing a housing emergency with financial assistance to prevent homelessness and facilitate rapid re-housing for those who become homeless including payment of rental arrears, housing relocation assistance, and/or short-term rental subsidies coupled with case management to facilitate housing stabilization.
	<p><b>Homeless Street Outreach Program</b> – The City of Riverside Homeless Street Outreach Team will continue to provide daily mobile outreach and client service engagement focused on the “hardest-to-reach” and “service-resistant” populations on the streets, in service venues, and other locations where they can be found.</p>	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.4	The City of Riverside Homeless Street Outreach Team has assisted over 1500 homeless individuals since 2006 with crisis intervention, shelter and housing linkage and social service connections needed to exit life on the streets and achieve housing stability and self-sufficiency.
	<p><b>Housing First Initiative/Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program (TBRA)</b> – The Housing Authority of County of Riverside will continue to implement the TBRA program. This provides eligible homeless individuals and families as well as those at-risk to homelessness in Riverside with short-term rental subsidies coupled with home-based case management.</p>	<b>Housing Authority of County of Riverside</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.4	The City of Riverside has provided over 100 homeless and at-risk households with short- and medium-term rental assistance coupled with case management services through the Housing First/Tenant-Based Rental Assistance program since 2006.
	<p><b>Permanent Supportive Housing Program</b> – Continue the operation of the two, eight unit permanent supportive housing projects the City acquired through the HUD Continuum of Care Supportive Housing Program (SHP) which supported the acquisition, development</p>	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.4	The City of Riverside continues to provide permanent supportive housing to chronically homeless individuals and other homeless persons with disabling conditions through two HUD funded supportive housing projects.

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
	and operations of the housing projects.				
	<b>Riverside Homeless Care Network</b> – Continue the monthly meetings of the City-sponsored Riverside Homeless Care Network to facilitate effective communication, coordination, and collaboration of over 50 organizations, including nonprofit service providers, municipal service agencies, law enforcement, and faith-based institutions.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.4	The City of Riverside continues to sponsor monthly meetings of the Riverside Homeless Care Network in order to facilitate effective communication, coordination, and collaboration of over 50 community-based organizations, including nonprofit service providers, municipal service agencies, law enforcement, and faith-based institutions.
	<b>Annual Funding for Social Service Providers</b> – The City Council will continue to annually allocate funding to local agencies providing a range of services to homeless and those at-risk of becoming homeless.	<b>City Council</b>	Spring Quarter of Each Year	H-4 H-4.4	The Riverside City Council continues to allocate over \$500,000 annually in HUD federal entitlement funding to local community-based agencies providing a range of supportive services to homeless people and those at-risk of becoming homeless.
	<b>Community Foundation Fund to Support the City's Homeless Strategy</b> – Staff will continue to work on avenues to look beyond government resources and strategically tap into support from the private sector and the community at-large through a Donor Advised Fund with The Community Foundation to help support the city's homeless strategy.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.4	In 2009, the City of Riverside established the "Riverside Ending Homelessness Fund" with The Community Foundation to provide an avenue for private sector entities and the community at-large to provide support to the City's efforts to eradicate homelessness.
	<b>Access Riverside</b> – Continue to operate and expand Access Riverside the centralized environment of housing and supportive services designed to assist homeless individuals and families to address their issues and achieve housing stability.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.4	The City of Riverside continues to support the development and operations of a centralized multi-service environment providing homeless individuals and those at-risk to becoming homeless with a wide-range of shelter, housing and supportive services necessary to exit life on the streets and achieve housing stability.
	<b>Path of Life Ministries</b> – Continue to support Emergency and Family Shelter services provided by Path of Life Ministries in the City of Riverside.	<b>Housing &amp; Neighborhoods Development</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.4	The City of Riverside continues to provide financial and other support to Path of Life Ministries in their operation of two emergency shelter facilities in the city. Since 2006, Path of Life Ministries has provided over 100,000 bed nights, including meal service, to homeless individuals in the City of Riverside.

Completed	On-going	In Progress
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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
H-55	Continue to support the Building Industry Association's (BIA) program HomeAid Inland Empire. HomeAid is a leading national non-profit provider of housing for today's homeless. The organization builds and renovates multi-unit shelters for the temporarily homeless families and individuals, many of whom are children, while they rebuild their lives.	<b>BIA Inland Empire</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.4	The Inland Empire regional chapter of HomeAid continues to grow with 5 projects currently under development.
H-56	Process an amendment to the Zoning Code (Title 19) to permit supportive and transitional housing in all zones where residential uses are permitted pursuant to the requirements of SB 2.	<b>Planning Division</b>	Within 1 year of certification of the Housing Element	H-4 H-4.4	The Planning Division will initiate an amendment to the Zoning Code to permit supportive and transitional housing in all zones where residential uses are permitted in compliance with SB 2.
<b>Housing for People with Disabilities</b>					
H-57	Continue to support the Mayor's Model Deaf Community Committee which promotes unity between Riverside's deaf and hearing community, promoting access, advocacy, education and inclusion.	<b>Mayor's Office</b>	On-going	H-4 H-4.5	The Model Deaf Community Committee meets monthly at City Hall, 10 months of the year, to discuss issues of interest of the deaf and hard-of-hearing community and to propose or host activities that raise awareness of the deaf and promote programs that encourage inclusion and interaction in the life of the City.
H-58	Continue to support the Commission on Disabilities whose members advise the Mayor and City Council on all matters affecting persons with disabilities in the community. The Commission reviews community policies, programs, and actions that affect persons with disabilities and make appropriate recommendations to the City Council.	<b>General Services Department</b> City Attorney Office	On-going	H-4 H-4.5	The General Services Division will continue to support the Mayor's Commission on Disabilities.
H-59	Continue to provide expert analysis of the disabled access requirements of the Building Code during the plan review process so that developers will have clear directions on how to construct their projects. Such expert	<b>Building Division</b> Planning Division	On-going	H-4 H-4.5	The Building Division will continue to provide this service through the Plan check process.

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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# HOUSING ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
	analysis, provided early in the development process will limit conflicts in the field during construction, saving the developer time, money, and resources by avoiding unnecessary changes.				

Completed	On-going	In Progress
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# NOISE ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
N-1	Review development proposals to ensure that the noise standards and compatibility set forth in the Noise Element are met to the maximum extent practicable. Require acoustical analyses for all proposed development within the 60 dB CNEL contour as shown in the Noise Element and for all proposed residential projects within the vicinity of existing and proposed commercial and industrial areas. Require mitigation, where necessary, to reduce noise levels to meet standards and construction methods.	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	N-1 N-2 N-3 N-4	On-going – This review is completed as part of each development application.
N-2	Implement CEQA during the development review process for new projects. Assess future development projects' potential for noise and ground-borne vibration impacts related to noise-land use compatibility, construction-related noise, on-site stationary noise sources, and vehicular-related noise.	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	N-1 N-2 N-3 N-4	On-going – CEQA is implemented as required for all appropriate projects and noise impacts are adequately addressed.
N-3	Continue to enforce City noise regulations to protect residents from excessive noise levels associated with nuisance and stationary noise sources (Title 7 of the City of Riverside Municipal Code). Periodically evaluate regulations for adequacy and revise, as needed, to address community needs and changes in legislation and technology.	<b>Planning Division</b> Code Enforcement Police	On-going	N-1 N-2 N-3 N-4	On-going – City noise regulations are enforced.
N-4	Ensure proposed development meets Title 24 Noise Insulation Standards for construction.	<b>Building Division</b> Planning Division	On-going	N-1 N-2 N-3 N-4	On-going – Building Division ensures that all Title 24 regulations are met.

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# NOISE ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
N-5	Provide information packets and information on the City website regarding procedures about controlling interior and exterior acoustic environments such as sound insulation, double-pane glass window, sound walls, berming and other measures.	<b>Building Division</b> Planning Division	Last Quarter 2012	N-1	The new Cal Green Code, Chapter 11 of Title 24 of the Building Code, goes into effect on January 1, 2011, and it has new requirements concerning sound insulation that will now be applicable to non-residential buildings where exterior noise levels exceed 65 decibels. This is but yet another requirement for sound insulation. City staff will continue to monitor all requirements for sound insulation and will ensure that information is appropriately distributed.
N-6	Refer noise complaints to the Code Enforcement Division.	<b>Code Enforcement</b>	On-going	N-1	On-going – Noise complaints are referred to the Code Enforcement Division.
N-7	Maintain City vehicles and equipment in good condition, with appropriate muffler devices to minimize noise emissions.	<b>Public Works</b>	On-going	N-4	On-going – Fleet Management maintains City vehicles in good working order.
N-8	Implement applicable portions of City Code that restrict routes where vehicles are limited by weight to reduce transportation-related noise impacts on sensitive land uses.	<b>Public Works</b>	On-going	N-4	On-going – Weight restrictions are applied to City streets as needed to reduce noise and other traffic related impacts to City streets.
N-9	Enforce vehicle speed limits on City roadways as a means of reducing vehicle noise.	<b>Police</b>	On-going	N-4	On-going – Speed limits are enforced throughout the City.
N-10	Where appropriate use electronic alternatives to train whistles at grade crossings such as automated horn systems.	<b>Public Works</b>	On-going	N-4	On-going – In 2004 wayside horns were installed on the Union Pacific line between Streeter Avenue and Panorama Road and have been successful at reducing train horn noise. In addition, the Public Works Department is implementing a quiet zone that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Burlington Northern Santa Fe line between Magnolia Avenue (in the County) and Jane Street</li> <li>the Union Pacific line between at Cridge Street and Panorama Road</li> </ul> Completion is anticipated in 2012.

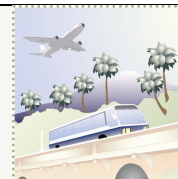
Completed	On-going	In Progress
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# NOISE ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
N-11	Coordinate with RTA- <u>RCTC</u> and commercial railway operators in identifying and prioritizing grade separation projects and construction of sound walls along train routes.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division	Completed	N-4 <u>AQ-7.1</u> <u>AQ-8.31</u>	<p>Completed – This is a major City priority. Eight grade separation projects were prioritized in 2005. They are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Columbia – under construction – Complete February 2010</li> <li>• Magnolia – under construction, expected completion summer 2011</li> <li>• Third – under environmental review, scheduled for construction in 2013</li> <li>• Mary – not funded</li> <li>• Iowa – under design, scheduled for construction 9/2010 pending state funding – in right-of-way acquisition, anticipated construction summer 2011</li> <li>• Tyler – not feasible</li> <li>• Streeter – Currently undergoing environmental review – in right-of-way acquisition phase</li> <li>• Riverside – Currently undergoing environmental review – in right-of-way acquisition phase</li> </ul>

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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# OPEN SPACE & CONSERVATION ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
OS-1	Complete the City's open space system. Key remaining areas to complete the City's open space system include: land acquisition, preservation of and public access to the La Sierra/Norco Hills, the Springbrook, Alessandro and Prenda Arroyos and completion of wildlife corridors between existing preserved open spaces system.	<b>City Manager</b> <b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	OS-1 AQ-1.9 <a href="#">AQ-8.26</a> <a href="#">AQ-8.27</a>	On-going – City Trails Coordinator routinely confers with County Parks trails staff on an on-going basis with respect to trail connections.
OS-2	Work with the County toward preservation of Box Springs Mountains significant open space areas.	<b>City Manager</b> Parks, Recreation and Community Services Planning Division	On-going	OS-1	On-going – Box Springs Mountain is a County Park and owned by Riverside County Parks. Through the City's development review process, City's Parks Department recently facilitated the dedication of additional property to the Box Springs Mountain open space preserve on the northwesterly side of the mountain where located within the City Limits. This dedication not only provides for a trail opportunity, but has added valuable open space at the foot of Box Springs Mountain, that places additional open space land in Public Ownership.
OS-3	Develop and support policies to ensure designated public open spaces have adequate public access, appropriate uses and activities, and provisions to prevent illegal encroachment. These open spaces include Sycamore Canyon Park, Mount Rubidoux, the Santa Ana River and other joint-use facilities.	<b>City Council</b> Parks, Recreation and Community Services Planning Division	On-going	OS-1	On-going – In conjunction with the County RCHCA, the City's Parks Department is currently working to update the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park's Management Plan to reflect its current designation as a Multi-Species Habitat Preservation site. Various improvements are currently being made to Mt. Rubidoux using the \$1.4 M in funding identified as a part of the Riverside Renaissance program. The Santa Ana River Strategic Plan has been completed to guide further development along the river (See OS-27 for additional comments).
OS-4	Ensure that areas acquired as part of the City's municipal park system Multi-Purpose Recreational trails and Bikeways are developed, operated and maintained to provide the City with a permanent, publicly accessible open space system.	<b>Parks, Recreation and Community Services</b> Planning Division Public Works	On-going	OS-1	On-going – This is routinely reviewed and monitored by Parks, Recreation and Community Services.

Completed	On-going	In Progress
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# OPEN SPACE & CONSERVATION ELEMENT

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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
OS-5	Create Capital Improvement Program projects which affect identified open space areas to support these areas' value as open space.	<b>City Manager</b> Parks, Recreation and Community Services Public Works Public Utilities	On-going	OS-1	On-going – The Riverside Renaissance Program has directed in excess of \$150M in funds to improvements for the City's Municipal Park system. Initiated in October 2006, this 5 year program has contributed significantly to the public open space amenities available to the City's residents. At the mid-point in the Renaissance's 5 year implementation schedule, the Parks Department has completed more than half of the defined projects and has the balance well underway. A brief sampling of projects include: Fairmount Lakes Dredging; Carlson Park Restoration; Bonds Youth Opportunity Center; Bordwell Senior Addition; Bordwell Childcare Facility; Bonds Skate Park; Andulka Park construction; Shamel Park Ballfield Renovation; Playground Renovation at Rancho Loma, Mt. View, Fairmount, and Shamel Parks; construction of a trail head and parking lot on Central Avenue to serve Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park; Orange Terrace Community Center and library; Orange Terrace Phase II park site construction; Arlington Heights Sports Park; Arlington Childcare Facilities; Hunt Park Gymnasium and Community Center; Bryant Fitness Center; La Sierra Park Rehab- Phases I and II; La Sierra Senior Center; and many others.
OS-6	Establish an on-going needs assessment program to solicit feedback for users to identify changing needs and standards for the Open Space system.	<b>Parks, Recreation and Community Services</b>	On-going	OS-1	On-going – The Parks Department periodically includes customer satisfaction surveys on the Department's website, in conjunction with its facility rental and recreation programs. Moreover, as a part of the 10 year Park System Master Plan update, a formal survey is typically conducted to identify user needs. In addition, the Department participates in the California Parks and Recreation Society's annual conference, and District workshops on an ongoing basis to stay abreast of changing recreational needs and to identify new trends in public recreation facilities and programming.
OS-7	Create a selection system for open space preservation incorporating the following criteria: connectivity, buffer zones, natural landforms, sensitive areas, and recreational opportunities.	<b>Planning Division</b> Parks, Recreation and Community Services	Complete	OS-1	<b>Completed</b> – Through the adoption of the General Plan 2025 Program, including the specific General Plan policies and Zoning Code requirements and the implementation of the Grading Ordinance this tool has been substantially met.  In addition, City staff is preparing an open space map which will graphically illustrate the open space network to help monitor and implement the General Plan policies.

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# OPEN SPACE & CONSERVATION ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
OS-8	Implement CEQA when reviewing future development projects to evaluate potential impacts on agricultural resources, biological resources, energy supply, scenic resources, mineral resources, water resources, and water quality.	<b>Planning Division</b> Parks, Recreation and Community Services	On-going	OS-1 OS-3	On-going – CEQA is implemented as appropriate and projects are evaluated for potential impacts to agricultural resources, biological resources, energy supply, scenic resources, mineral resources, water resources, and water quality.  As a part of normal project management, the Park Planning and Design division prepares and processes all required CEQA documentation for the Department's own projects which are then reviewed for adoption by the City Council.
OS-9	Preserve agricultural resources, open space and natural habitat through the following methods:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Negotiation with property owners during the development process</li> <li>- Application of appropriate provisions of the City's Zoning Code (Title 19) to encourage residential clustering</li> <li>- Acquisition of private lands using City funds, State and Federal funds, grants, bonds, or assessment districts</li> <li>- Mitigation banking</li> <li>- Transfer of development rights</li> <li>- Application of provisions of Measure C and Proposition R</li> </ul>	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	OS-1 OS-3 LU-6	On-going – These methods are employed as appropriate through the development review process.
OS-10	Coordinate with the Public Works Department to establish linkages between community and regional park sites and to accommodate multi-purpose recreational trail staging areas within community parks where appropriate	<b>Parks, Recreation and Community Services</b> Public Works Planning Division	On-going	OS-1	On-going – The City's Multi-Purpose Recreational Trails Plan provides linkage to the "four corners" of the City, specifically, the Santa Ana River, Box Springs Mountain and Sycamore Canyon, the California Citrus State Historic Park, and the La Sierra/Norco Hills. The plan designates various trail staging areas in different regions of the City. The City's system of streets, parkways and bikeways provides linkages between all open space areas, (including all public parks and the Multi-Purpose Trails system) within the City.
OS-11	Manage and develop Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park in accordance with the adopted Master Plan and the SKR Maintenance Management plan.	<b>Parks, Recreation and Community Services</b>	On-going	OS-1	<u>On-going</u> – See comments at OS-3, OS-5 and OS-14.

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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# OPEN SPACE & CONSERVATION ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
OS-12	Prepare a master plan for the creation of an overall Open Space and Wildlife Corridor System, fully linked, within the City and Sphere of Influence using a variety of mechanisms to ensure preservation of connected open spaces.	<b>Parks, Recreation and Community Services</b> Public Works Planning Division County of Riverside	TBD	OS-1	See comments at 42 & OS-7
OS-13	Coordinate with County, State and Federal agencies and private conservation organizations in their efforts to acquire properties for open space and conservation uses to ensure linkages are provided.	<b>Planning Division</b> Parks, Recreation and Community Services Public Works	On-going	OS-1	On-going – The City regularly works with other agencies and conservation organizations to acquire properties and conservation easements. For instance, two properties near the Tequesquite Park site along the Santa Ana River have recently been acquired and will be conserved as open space. In another instance land was recently added to Sycamore Canyon Park as part of a recent subdivision approval. In addition, the Planning Division coordinates with all appropriate agencies through the development process to ensure opportunities for the preservation of open space at the appropriate times in the development review process.
OS-14	Ensure that open space areas that are acquired in fee title as a part of the City's Park System are operated and maintained as permanent publicly accessible open spaces	<b>Parks, Recreation and Community Services</b>	On-going	OS-1	On-going – All public park lands are operated and maintained as permanent open spaces available to the public. However, by their nature, not all open space sites are “accessible” due to either the terrain or management requirements. For example, not all trails can be made fully accessible. Selected areas within Sycamore Canyon Park must be closed to public access during certain seasons of the year to protect native vegetation and/or wildlife.
OS-15	Ensure that open space areas that are preserved via open space easements are protected and maintained as publicly accessible open spaces.	<b>Parks, Recreation and Community Services</b> Planning Division	On-going	OS-1	On-going – This proposal to provide public access to open space easement areas may be problematic. In many cases, the easements are located on private property behind someone's residence or business. Typically these areas are being placed in an Open Space Easement to ensure the native vegetation is preserved and wildlife is free to move about in such areas. Fish & Game and Fish & Wildlife have frequently indicated that public access to such areas would be detrimental to the vegetation and native species. This objective may need to be re-evaluated and brought back to City Council for clarification and/or re-definition of the objective to address and resolve these apparent conflicts in intent.

Completed	On-going	In Progress
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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
OS-16	<p>Work cooperatively between the City and the County to acquire the following wildlife corridors :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Between Sycamore Canyon Park and Box Springs Mountain Reserve</li> <li>- Between Box Springs Mountain Reserve and the Santa Ana River via Springbrook Wash</li> <li>- Between the Santa Ana River and La Sierra/Norco Hills</li> </ul>	<p><b>Parks, Recreation and Community Services</b> Public Utilities County of Riverside</p>	On-going	OS-1 OS-2	<p><b>On-going</b> – Implementation of this unfunded mandate will require additional discussion and study.</p> <p>The Department believes that a wildlife corridor does not necessarily need to be fee title, and could perhaps be handled with Open Space Easements with conditions that preclude fencing or any other improvements that would impede the movement of wildlife. Likewise, opportunities may exist where additional rights of way dedications could be required that might meet the need for wildlife movement. If the only option pursued is fee title ownership by either the City or the County – other opportunities to implement this objective at a lower cost may be missed. Another option that should be considered may be the purchase of development rights by groups such as the Land Conservancy and other similar organizations to prevent development of properties that could otherwise function as wildlife corridors.</p> <p>City Utility owned rights of way, as well as the MWD's Box Springs Feeder Corridor right of way also need to be reviewed for their potential to meet this objective.</p>
OS-17	Participate with the County, State, and Federal Governments in developing and implementing both a long-term Habitat Conservation Plan for the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat and a county-wide multi-species Habitat Conservation Plan.	<p><b>Planning Division</b> Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department</p>	On-going	OS-1 OS-5 OS-6	<p>On-going – The Planning Division participates with the Riverside Conservation Agency (RCA) and the Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency (RCHCA) as an active participant in the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) and the Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat.</p>
OS-18	Identify, map and monitor the habitat of sensitive species, or other species on the State or Federal listings of rare, threatened, or endangered species periodically. Require focused biological surveys for future development within areas of known or potential biological resources.	<p><b>Planning Division</b> Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department</p>	On-going	OS-1 OS-5 OS-6	<p>On-going – The Planning Division participates with the Riverside Conservation Agency (RCA) and the Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency (RCHCA) as an active participant in the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) and the Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat. These plans are updated regularly with the data that is provided each time burrowing owl surveys and other biological survey work is forwarded to the RCA for inclusion into the MSHCP. In addition, the Division requires biological surveys for development projects where biological resources exist and these surveys must be current of all listed State and Federal species.</p> <p>Prior to any development activity, all appropriate biological surveys are conducted as required for proper CEQA processing for all park projects.</p>

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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# OPEN SPACE & CONSERVATION ELEMENT

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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
OS-19	Secure easements to preserve and/or create public access along the City's arroyos.	<b>Planning Division</b> Public Works Parks, Recreation and Community Services	On-going	OS-1 OS-5 OS-6 LU-5	On-going - Easements are secured along arroyos for public access, as appropriate, as part of development permit processes.  The Parks Department routinely reviews development projects to implement trail easements through the arroyos in conformance with the adopted Multi-Purpose Recreational Trails Plan.
OS-20	Implement applicable Hillside/Arroyo standards of the City's Grading Ordinance (Title 17) to preserve and enhance existing native riparian habitat and prevent obstruction of natural watercourses.	<b>Planning Division</b> Public Works	On-going	OS-5 OS-6 LU-3 LU-4 LU-5	On-going - The provisions of the Grading Ordinance are implemented to preserve and enhance existing native riparian habitat and prevent obstruction of natural watercourses.
OS-21	Implement applicable sections of the City's Zoning Code (Title 19) and Design Guidelines to regulate building height, spacing of structures, and preservation of native plants in landscaping to preserve ridgelines to the maximum extent practicable.	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	OS-2 LU-3 LU-4	On-going - These provisions are implemented as necessary to preserve ridgelines.
OS-22	Continue to study the Alessandro Arroyo, the Springbrook Wash, the Prenda Arroyo and the Woodcrest Arroyo to identify resources and methods of protection, and other arroyos as appropriate.	<b>Planning Division</b> Public Utilities Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department	On-going	OS-2 OS-5 OS-6 LU-5	On-going - The City maintains an on-going effort to preserve the City arroyos through a variety of mechanisms including the City/County Arroyo Committee, Grading Code (Title 17), and the General Plan 2025.
OS-23	Acquire parklands within the Historic Citrus Greenbelt and preserve multiple rows of citrus plantings around the perimeter to preserve the aesthetic character along important corridors such as Van Buren Blvd. and Victoria Avenue.	<b>Parks, Recreation and Community Services</b> Planning Division	On-going	OS-3	<u>On-going</u> - The Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department completed the acquisition of the "Goldenstar" property in the City's Greenbelt.  The Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department completed construction of Arlington Heights Sports Park located at the corner of Van Buren Boulevard and Victoria Avenue. The park included three rows of citrus trees around the perimeter of the park.  No further municipal park sites are currently contemplated within the Green belt.

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Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
OS-24	Consider tree protection/tree replacement ordinances to mitigate development-related tree removal in historic citricultural areas.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division	End of 2012	OS-3 LU-6	This assignment is currently being researched by the Urban Forester and it is expected an ordinance will be forthcoming by the winter of <del>2012</del> 2009 to mitigate development-related tree removals in historic areas and require replacement trees as needed.
OS-25	Apply applicable provisions of Proposition R and Measure C as they apply to agricultural lands.	<b>Planning Division</b>	On-going	OS-3 OS-4 LU-6	On-going – These provisions are applied to agricultural lands as appropriate.
OS-26	Through the City/County trails group, form a partnership with educational institutions, such as UCR, to provide assistance with investigating approaches to preservation of the arroyos.	<b>Parks, Recreation and Community Services</b> Public Works City/County Trails Group Planning Division	Completed	OS-5 OS-6 LU-5	On-going – Staff and students from UC Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto College partnered with multiple public agencies including the City of Riverside to complete the Riverside Arroyo Watershed Policy Study, which will be used as reference to guide development and preservation of land adjacent to arroyos.
OS-27	Prepare a strategic plan for implementing the Santa Ana River Task Force Committee Recommendations.	<b>Parks, Recreation and Community Services</b> Mayor	Completed	OS-7 LU-1 LU-2	Completed – The Santa Ana River Strategic Plan has been completed. Since its completion, a collaborative consisting of the 3 Counties and various Cities along the river has been formed. Through their efforts funding has been secured which will be available to various agencies for projects along the river.
OS-28	Public Works will cooperate with Public Utilities on the implementation of renewable resources and energy programs related to trees.	<b>Public Works</b> Public Utilities	On-going	OS-8 OS-9	On-going – The Forestry and Landscape Division of Public Works is working closely with Public Utilities staff on an on-going basis to implement programs related to renewable resources and energy programs related to trees. Currently Public Works is working with Utilities on securing reliable delivery of electricity to residents through proper lines clearance practices of trees. Replacement trees planted in the proper area are also offered to customers through this program to help mitigate energy consumption.
OS-29	Continue to implement innovative solar energy projects such as the photovoltaic carport at the La Sierra Metrolink station and the Autumn Ridge Apartments.	<b>Public Utilities</b>	On-going	OS-8 OS-9	On-going – Solar generation projects continue to grow in Riverside. There are currently 434.91 kW of residential, 81.86 kW of commercial, and 740.39 kW of Utilities funded solar projects producing 1257.16 kW of clean energy every day. The Solar City Map at <a href="http://www.riversidepublicutilities.com/solar/">http://www.riversidepublicutilities.com/solar/</a> pinpoints the current projects in the City.
OS-30	Promote the <i>Community Energy Efficiency Program (CEEP)</i> . This voluntary program encourages residential building practices that conserve energy and resources 15% above Title 24 energy efficient requirements.	<b>Public Utilities</b> Building Division Planning Division	On-going	OS-8 OS-9	On-going – This program is currently promoted on the Building Division's website at <a href="http://www.riversideca.gov/building/programs.asp">http://www.riversideca.gov/building/programs.asp</a>

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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Under "Responsible Agency" the first Agency listed in **bold** is the Lead Agency.

TBD = To Be Determined

# OPEN SPACE & CONSERVATION ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
OS-31	Encourage residents to participate in various energy conservation programs, including the Cool Cash, Cool Returns, WE CARE, and SHARE.	<b>Public Utilities</b>	On-going	OS-8 OS-9	On-going – The Public Utilities Department has an entire website GreenRiverside.com devoted to encouraging residents to participate in many different programs to conserve energy.
OS-32	Engage the local business community in the effort to reduce energy consumption. Examples of existing programs include Tree power, Electrical Equipment and Machinery Incentive, and Energy Efficient Construction Incentive programs.	<b>Public Utilities</b>	On-going	OS-8 OS-9	On-going – The Public Utilities Department's website GreenRiverside.com includes a Business and Commercial Programs page with programs to reduce energy consumption.
OS-33	Continue to work with researchers at the University of Riverside to accelerate the development of new technology that could benefit Riverside and the rest of the country.	<b>Public Utilities</b> Economic Development	On-going	OS-8 OS-9	On-going –

Completed	On-going	In Progress
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# OPEN SPACE & CONSERVATION ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
OS-34	Parks, Recreation and Community Services will cooperate with Public Utilities on the implementation of renewable energy projects within Park facilities where feasible.	<b>Parks, Recreation and Community Services</b> Public Utilities	On-going	OS-8 OS-9	<p>On-going – Photo-voltaics have been built-in to the new Orange Terrace Community Park Recreation Center that was completed in September '08.</p> <p>The Goeske Center Parking Lot has been enhanced with Parking Shade Shelters that carry photo-voltaic panels. Solar panels have also been installed at the swimming pools at Hunt, Islander and Shamel parks to offset the cost of operation of the pool pumps.</p> <p>Pool equipment at various park pools have been converted to variable speed pumps to reduce operational costs and electrical consumption during off peak periods where little to no use of the pool is occurring.</p> <p>In addition Parks continues to work with Utilities and IT in development of alternative control systems for lighting, irrigation and electrical systems to reduce consumption. Current park standards include MUSCO "Sports Green" light systems for all lit sports facilities being built in future parks</p> <p>Parks, Recreation &amp; Community Services worked cooperatively with Riverside Public Utilities on the new Arlington Heights Sports Pak to provide non-potable water and utilize the non-potable water source for irrigation. All park irrigation systems are now being installed with "purple pipe" to facilitate future use of non-potable water sources as they become available. All irrigation systems are being equipped with the CalSense Irrigation Controllers to better manage water application and reduce water consumption due to over-watering.</p> <p>Where funding is available, various new park buildings are being designed to be LEED certifiable.</p>
OS-35	Continue water conservation education and incentive programs for residential and business water users, such as the Pool and Spa Pump Incentive Program, Ultra Low Flush Toilet Conservation Program, and Pool Saver Program.	<b>Public Utilities</b>	On-going	OS-10	On-going – These programs are on-going. New agricultural water conservation programs are being considered. Staff participated on several state-wide conservation panels and initiatives.

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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# OPEN SPACE & CONSERVATION ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
OS-36	Continue community water conservation programs including Energy and Water School Education Program, and Splash into Cash Program.	<b>Public Utilities</b>	On-going	OS-10	On-going – This program is on-going with school visits continuing.
OS-37	Ensure that public parks and public landscape projects minimize the use of high-water-demand vegetation for decorative uses.	<b>Parks, Recreation and Community Services</b> Public Works Planning Division	On-going	OS-10	On-going – All park plantings are typically selected for low water consumption among the various plants commercially available for use for a specific purpose. Turfs are generally selected for their drought tolerance as well as their sustainability under the heavy use they're subjected to at various sports venues. The Department consults with turf specialists at UCR and other industry turf experts to ensure the most suitable species are being used. Where feasible, low water consuming shrubbery is used in lieu of decorative turf. Due to security and sustainability concerns, use of shrubbery is limited in most park settings to areas that are not conducive to foot traffic.
OS-38	Offer reduced water and wastewater connection fees as incentives for the use of water-conserving site design and construction.	<b>Public Works</b> Public Utilities	On-going	OS-10	On-going – City staff is currently reviewing the legal implications of this type of incentive.
OS-39	Parks, Recreation and Community Services will cooperate with Public Utilities in the implementation of recycled water and/or agricultural water programs, particularly where such water sources can substitute for current potable water sources within parks.	<b>Parks, Recreation and Community Services</b> Public Utilities Public Works	On-going	OS-10	<u>On-going</u> – See OS-34
OS-40	Regularly assess the cost of providing potable water for non-potable uses versus the cost providing reclaimed water, including associated infrastructure and facilities costs. Implement a reclaimed water system at the time it becomes cost effective to do so.	<b>Public Utilities – Water</b> Public Works	On-going	OS-10	On-going – City Council adopted the conceptual plan for recycled water use. The recycled water facilities plan is under development.

Completed	On-going	In Progress
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# OPEN SPACE & CONSERVATION ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
OS-41	Work with other regional water service providers to determine the feasibility of a broader-based reclaimed water system.	<b>Public Utilities – Water</b> Public Works Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department	On-going	OS-10	On-going – Work with Western Municipal Water District is ongoing.  The Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department’s contact with regional water service providers is generally limited to the Western Municipal Water District which serves several of the City’s park sites. The Department continues to work cooperatively with this agency, and has been working to ensure all future park sites are designed to accept non-potable water for irrigation purposes when and as it becomes available.
OS-42	Comply with all provisions of the City’s National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, and support regional efforts by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Region #8) to improve and protect water quality.	<b>Public Works</b> Planning Division Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department	On-going	OS-10	On-going – This review is completed as part of each development application as appropriate.  NPDES requirements are now routinely incorporated into Parks Department standard project specifications. In addition, Park Planning & Design Division design staff and Parks Division maintenance staff attend annual training sessions as appropriate regarding NPDES permit, design and maintenance requirements.
OS-43	Amend Titles 18 and 19 to reflect the new submittal requirements needed to comply with the NPDES requirements.	<b>Planning Division</b> Public Works	Completed	OS-10	Completed – Adopted November 2007
OS-44	Add a figure to the Open Space Element that will, to the extent possible, delineate areas where waters of the State, and possibly waters of the U.S., would be impacted or lost by any projects involving dredge and fill activities.	<b>Planning Division</b>	TBD	All	No action taken.
OS-45	Amend Title 19, to add “night-time sky” regulations to address light pollution, and lighting restrictions of the Mount Palomar Observatory.	<b>Planning Division</b> Parks, Recreation and Community Services	Last Quarter 2012	OS-2 OS-2.5	This case has been assigned and will be completed as time permits.

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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# OPEN SPACE & CONSERVATION ELEMENT

## TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN 2025



Tool	Description	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Related General Plan Objectives and Policies	Progress
OS-46	Review Table 6-2, "Plants That should be Avoided Adjacent to the MSHCP Conservation Area", in the MSHCP to determine if these same plants should be avoided around the City's arroyos. Determine how to apply this "no-plant" plant list to the City's arroyos and establish the needed policies/procedures using the appropriate Codes or Guidelines.	<b>Planning Division</b>	Completed	OS-6.3	<b>Completed</b> – On November 20, 2009, the City adopted the new Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO). Within this ordinance, the provisions of the MSHCP Table 6-2 "Plants That Should Be Avoided Adjacent to the MSHCP Conservation Area" were incorporated to insure that these provisions were maintained throughout the City as appropriate.

<b>Completed</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>In Progress</b>
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## Appendix B

Proposed Text Amendment to the General Plan 2025 –  
Circulation and Community Mobility Element

# CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT



Over the past seventy years, the physical, social and economic success Riverside has experienced can be attributed in part to the City's transportation network and the tremendous mobility it has afforded. The freeways, streets, bike paths, railways and airports that provide circulation within the City and access to points beyond have transformed Riverside from a relatively isolated agricultural community to a major city that serves as the hub of the Inland Empire.

Riverside's growth has resulted in many beneficial effects, principally the development of industries and businesses that provide jobs and economic stability, creation of housing units affordable to a broad range of household incomes, the growth of educational institutions and the vibrancy that results from a diverse, multi-ethnic community. However, the same transportation network has also created adverse side effects: traffic congestion due to regional travel patterns, increased pollutant emissions, dispersed land use patterns and the stress of commuting.

This Circulation and Community Mobility Element recognizes the ability of our transportation network to serve our needs and shape our community in positive ways, and to allow us to effectively use alternatives to the private automobile to reach our destinations within Riverside and the region.

## THE GROWTH CHALLENGE

"If you build it, they will come." This oft-quoted line from a movie about a baseball diamond in an Iowa cornfield may seem out of place in this Circulation and Community Mobility Element, but the idea has meaning in a transportation planning context. Indeed, by increasing the capacity of a roadway, more travelers can be expected to use that roadway. However, a corollary phrase applicable to Riverside and the Inland Empire is, "If you don't build it, they will come anyway." The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) forecasts that Riverside County's population will increase by sixty-two percent between 2000 and 2025. During the same period, the City's population is expected to grow by twenty-five percent, reaching well over three hundred fifty thousand people. Regional growth will significantly impact the circulation network in and through Riverside.

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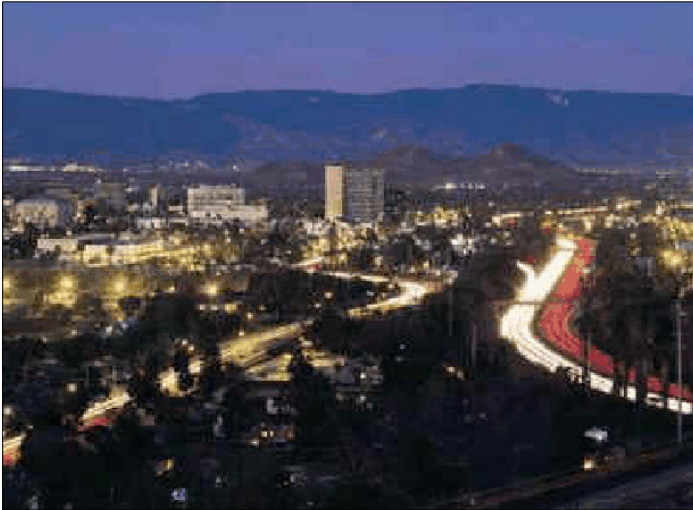
More than 400 Riverside residents attended the September 2003 and June 2004 Citizens' Congress for the General Plan and took the opportunity to provide hundreds of comments on traffic and mobility issues in Riverside. Managing traffic and improving all forms of mobility represent key objectives for the community.

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## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT



In the past, solutions to traffic congestion have focused on building wider streets and improving freeway capacity. At best, this has proved to be a temporary solution. Many transportation plans of the 1960s look almost comically naive today, promising that expanded roadway facilities will ensure a future of traffic-free, effortless commuting.

Today, transportation planners recognize and understand the phenomenon of "induced demand." The induced demand principle holds that expanded and freer-flowing roadways will only encourage greater roadway use. Major roadway expansions tend to open new areas

for development, encouraging further sprawl beyond urban centers and putting even more demand on roads. Humorists have noted that trying to solve traffic congestion in a growing region by adding or widening roadways is akin to trying to lose weight by buying larger clothes.

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In a study prepared by the Texas Transportation Institute (2004 Urban Mobility Report) Riverside/San Bernardino Counties were ranked the ninth worst traffic area in the nation. The report estimates that the Inland Empire needs an additional 78 miles of highways and surface streets each year and enough mass transit to serve an additional 100,000 riders annually to keep congestion from worsening.

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In a separate report, the annual U.S. Census Bureau Survey found that Riverside County residents spend 30.8 minutes getting to work, ranking us 18<sup>th</sup> among 233 counties nationwide for commute trip time.

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Like many cities throughout California, Riverside has reached a point where few or no feasible opportunities exist to add or expand roadways due to fiscal, political, environmental and other constraints. Long-planned roadway improvements which do need to be implemented include the extension of Overlook Parkway and the widening of Alessandro Boulevard to six lanes. However, even if Riverside could somehow stabilize its population at the year 2004 of about two hundred seventy-five thousand residents, growth in the surrounding region would march ahead and would continue to load more cars and trucks onto the City's street system. Traffic, like water, seeks the path of least resistance, and any traffic impeded on the SR-91, SR-60, and I-215 freeways will continue to flow onto the City's local streets.

A mobility strategy that focuses on service improvements such as roadway widening, intersection expansions and new roads will inevitably result in more regional cut-through traffic without a proportional benefit to local residents. Circulation and mobility strategies must be comprehensive to overcome the City's long-term transportation challenges. This General Plan — and its two keystone elements, Circulation and Community Mobility and Land Use and Urban Design — provide such comprehensive strategies.

The City has completed a traffic analysis completed a traffic analysis for the General Plan and the Circulation Element that is included in the General Plan 2025 Program Final Environmental Impact Report. The traffic analysis contains a discussion of traffic forecasting and



models to determine the amount of anticipated traffic and predicted levels of service at intersections when the General Plan is at build-out. For more detailed information, please see Section 5.15 - Transportation/Traffic and Appendix H - Circulation Element Traffic Study of the General Plan 2025 Program Final Environmental Impact Report that is incorporated herein by reference and hereby made a part of this document.

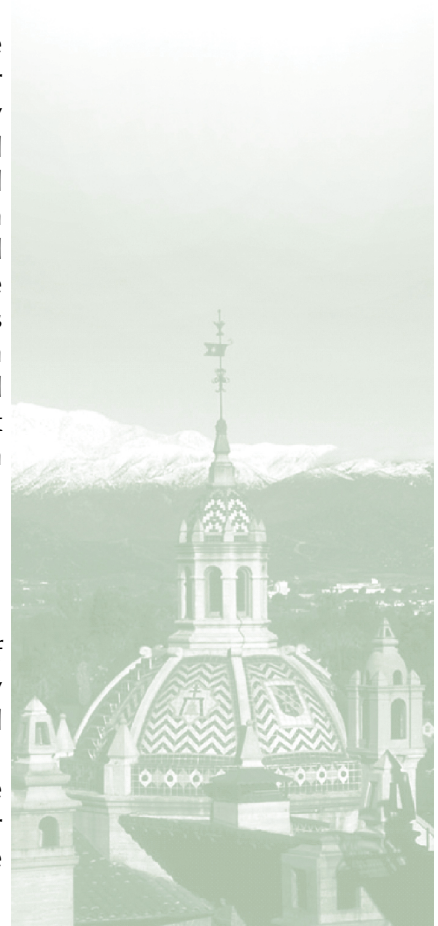
## RESPONDING TO THE CHALLENGE: A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO MOBILITY

The major principles underlying this General Plan are focusing future development near existing transportation corridors, ensuring land uses are supported by an efficient local roadway network, embracing innovative solutions to congestion on freeways and regional arterials, supporting alternative modes of transportation such as walking, biking and transit and ensuring that transportation options are maximized for all community members as necessary components of an effective and safe circulation system for Riverside.

Traffic congestion is sometimes seen as a phenomenon that must be eliminated, no matter what the cost. However, from another perspective, congestion can also be an acknowledgment that the City is a desirable place to live, work, learn and play. This Plan seeks to find a balance between the City's mobility needs while preserving and enhancing the qualities that make Riverside so desirable. No plan can promise a future free of traffic congestion, particularly when regional population growth over which the City has no control will increase the number of vehicles on the local road network. However, this Circulation and Community Mobility Element reflects a major paradigm shift: Riverside will indeed make modest expansions to the local circulation system but more importantly, will make far more efficient use of the existing circulation system. In this manner, the City will aim to minimize the effect of increased traffic over time.

## HOW WE PLAN TO GET AROUND

The Land Use and Urban Design Element directs a larger proportion of the anticipated population growth to infill sites along already established transportation corridors, particularly Magnolia Avenue and University Avenue. Much of this infill development will take the form of mixed-use projects that combine residential uses with retail or office uses. Such development will be planned carefully and offer opportunities for residents to access shops and services without the





## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under "The Built Environment – Growing Smarter" for the strategies Riverside is pursuing to achieve "smart growth" goals and to coordinate land use and circulation planning.

In particular, review Objectives LU-8, LU-9 and LU-10.

constant need to use their cars. Such planning is the essence of "smart growth."

Interconnectivity of land uses, coupled with the provision of adequate pedestrian and bicycle facilities, is an important component of Riverside's future circulation network. The City's expanded pedestrian and bike path network will provide connections between schools, activity centers, parks and residential areas.

With population growth focused along the City's major corridors, bus rapid transit (BRT) service will connect the major employment and education centers to areas projected for mixed-use and higher-density residential development. The maxim holds: Mass transit requires a certain degree of "mass" to be functional. Sprawling development can rarely be well-served by public transit of any form.

On a larger scale, the Metrolink San Jacinto Line will be operational, extending commuter train service along the busy I-215 corridor. The train will offer service to the City's major destinations, including UCR and Downtown, and will also provide an alternative to crowded westbound freeways for Riversiders and those living south along the I-215 corridor.

With smart growth, adequate and viable pedestrian and bicycle trails and support of local and regional transit expansion, Riversiders in 2025 will have viable mobility alternatives to the private automobile.

When we think of transportation, we tend to focus primarily on personal travel. However, the scope of this Element also encompasses air travel, as well as the movement of goods and freight. As we move toward 2025, the key anticipated change relative to air travel will stem from the development of the Inland Cargo Port alongside March Air Reserve Base. Although the MARB facility is located just outside the City of Riverside, the implementation of air cargo operations here will lead to increased use of railways and freeways traversing the City. By the same token, air cargo operations are forecasted to have positive economic development impacts, particularly in the City's business parks.

Riverside Municipal Airport will see relatively stable levels of air traffic, but increased business development in the immediate vicinity.

The movement of freight through Riverside will continue to be primarily via trucks using the City's arterials and freeways, but a substantial portion will use railways. Riverside will continue to aggressively seek funding opportunities to reduce the number of at-grade crossings throughout the City to mitigate existing conflicts and anticipate rail traffic associated with the Alameda Corridor East



project. At-grade crossings typically require all street traffic in the vicinity to come to a halt; when grades are separated, trains can move without interrupting traffic flow on the City's streets.

## THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

Transportation planning cannot be considered separately from the regional context. This General Plan is designed to maximize Riverside's power to affect positive change within its boundaries, as well as to positively influence what goes on beyond the City's boundaries. Several transportation plans prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), the County of Riverside and the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) focus on the regional transportation system. Other plans have also been prepared to locate future routes for mass transit, including rail and express bus service. The best way to maximize transportation choice in Riverside's future is to integrate local transportation planning with regional efforts.

## REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLANS AND AGENCIES

The *Regional Transportation Plan* (RTP) was prepared by SCAG to address regional issues and establish goals, objectives and policies for the Southern California region into the early part of the twenty-first century. The current plan, entitled; Destination 2030 focuses on improving the balance between land use and the current as well as the future transportation systems. It is a multi-modal Plan representing SCAG's vision for a better transportation system, integrated with the best possible growth pattern for the Region over the Plan horizon of 2030. The Plan provided the basic policy and program framework for long term investment in our vast regional transportation system in a coordinated, cooperative and continuous manner. Transportation investments in the SCAG Region that receive State or Federal transportation funds must be consistent with the RTP and must be included in the Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTP) when ready for funding. The RTP has been developed with active participation from local agencies throughout the region, elected officials, the business community, community groups, private institutions and private citizens.

### **Riverside County Integrated Project and CETAP**

In 2003, the County of Riverside completed a comprehensive planning program, called the Riverside County Integrated Project, or RCIP, that included a coordinated regional transportation planning effort: the Community and Environmental Transportation





## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

Acceptability Process (CETAP). CETAP led to the identification of potential transportation corridor routes in western Riverside County that will benefit commuters and serve the County's growing economy. The Mid County Parkway (formerly known as the Ramona Expressway/Cajalco Road Corridor) that traverses the southern portion of the City's planning area (discussed below) is a CETAP alternative that is projected to relieve congestion on SR-91 heading through Riverside and offer an alternative to the 60/215/91 interchange for regional commuters.

### County of Riverside Congestion Management Plan

See the "Performance Criteria" section of this Element for a discussion of Level of Service.

Urbanized areas such as Riverside County are required by State law to adopt a Congestion Management Plan (CMP). The goals of the CMP are to reduce traffic congestion and to provide a mechanism for coordinating land use development and transportation improvement decisions. Local agencies are required to establish minimum level of service (LOS) thresholds in their general plans and conduct traffic impact assessments on individual development projects. Deficiency plans must be prepared when a development project would cause LOS "F" on non-exempt CMP roadway segments. The deficiency plans outline specific mitigation measures and a schedule for mitigating the deficiency.

### Western Riverside County Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee (TUMF)

In 2002, the jurisdictions of Western Riverside County, including the cities of Riverside, Corona, and Moreno Valley and Riverside County, agreed to participate in the Western Riverside County Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee, or TUMF, program. TUMF is a multi-jurisdictional impact fee program that funds transportation improvements associated with new growth. All new development in each of the participating jurisdictions is subject to TUMF, based on the proposed intensity and type of development. Riverside's participation in this program constitutes an important step toward making needed improvements to the regional transportation system.

### Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC)

The Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) was founded in 1976 when the California Legislature created four special transportation commissions in Southern California. The purpose of the legislation was to provide more local control and input over transportation matters. In its early years, RCTC fulfilled the following responsibilities as specified in its enabling legislation: coordination of state highway planning; adoption of Short Range Transit Plans; coordination of transit service; allocation of Transportation

## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT



Development Act funds; identification of projects for state and federal grant funds; and the coordination of county highway and transit plans with regional and state agencies. Every city in the county holds a vote on the RCTC along with the five members of the Riverside County Board of Supervisors. The Governor also appoints a non-voting member to the board who is the Director of Caltrans from the local District office.

State legislation and necessity has given RCTC a number of additional and important responsibilities over the years since its inception. More recently, the State Legislature gave new authority to the RCTC by changing the way funding was distributed from the State Transportation Improvement Program. Next, RCTC has given administration authority of the Measure A program and has the responsibility of placing future transportation ballot measures before the public. In addition to the Commission's Measure A responsibilities, RCTC has also been designated as the Congestion Management Agency (CMA) for Riverside County. As the CMA, RCTC has developed a Congestion Management Program that more effectively utilizes transportation funds by linking land use, transportation and air quality efforts. Finally, to provide motorist services to the public, RCTC also serves as the Service Authority for Freeway Emergencies (SAFE) and operates the Freeway Service Patrol (FSP) for Riverside County.

### **Riverside Transit Agency (RTA)**

The Riverside Transit Agency (RTA) was established as a Joint Powers Agency on August 15, 1975 and began operating bus service on March 16, 1977. RTA is the Consolidated Transportation Service Agency for western Riverside County and is responsible for coordinating transit services throughout the approximate 2,500 square mile service area, providing driver training, assistance with grant applications and development of Short Range Transit Plans (STRPs). The member jurisdictions include the cities of Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa, Canyon Lake, Corona, Hemet, Lake Elsinore, Moreno Valley, Murrieta, Norco, Perris, Riverside, San Jacinto, Temecula and the unincorporated areas of Riverside County Supervisorial Districts I, II, III and V.

RTA provides both local and regional services throughout the region with 38 fixed-routes, five CommuterLink routes, and Dial-A-Ride services using 231 vehicles. In the cities of Corona, Beaumont and Banning, RTA coordinates regional services with municipal transit systems. In Riverside, RTA coordinates with the city's Riverside Special Services, which provides ADA complementary service to RTA's fixed-route services.





## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

### MASTER PLAN OF ROADWAYS

The City of Riverside contains more than seven hundred fifty miles of surface streets (under the jurisdiction of the City) and thirty miles of freeway lanes (under the jurisdiction of State of California).

### REGIONAL ROADWAY NETWORK



Several freeways traverse the Riverside planning area (Figure CCM-1, Regional Road Network): SR-91, a major east-west inter-regional facility that extends from the beach cities in Los Angeles County to SR-60 to the east; SR-60, connecting downtown Los Angeles to the Inland Empire; and I-215, a north-south interstate route that provides access to Temecula and San Diego County.

Improvements planned for the freeways include high-occupancy vehicle lanes, auxiliary and truck climbing lanes, interchange upgrades and reconstructions and limited areas of additional mixed-flow lane additions. These are described in SCAG's RTP.

FIGURE CCM-1  
REGIONAL ROAD NETWORK

Caltrans, the RCTC and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) are working in partnership to complete improvements to the 60/91/215 interchange and segments of each of the freeways that serve it. This project, costing more than \$317 million, represents one of the largest and most complex transportation projects in the Inland Empire. Caltrans also plans to improve the Van Buren Boulevard/I-215 interchange.

The Mid County Parkway (formerly known as the Ramona Expressway/Cajalco Road Corridor) is a CETAP Alternative of the Riverside County Integrated Project. This planned roadway will roughly follow the existing Cajalco Road between I-215 to I-15, south of Lake Mathews. Another possible corridor is the "Bi-County Corridor" that would ultimately connect the SR-60/I-215 interchange in Box Springs (at the west end of Moreno Valley) with Barton road, connecting to I-10 via existing planned California Street. These routes will relieve congestion on SR-91 heading through Riverside and offer alternatives to the 60/215/91 interchange for regional commuters.



## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT



The Mid County Parkway has the potential to be extended farther east, across I-15 and through the Cleveland National Forest, providing an additional connection to Orange County besides the overburdened SR-91 freeway. The project, if pursued, would connect at the SR-241 toll road in unincorporated Orange County north of the city of Irvine. The City will continue to support the development of this connection and other efforts by Caltrans, RCTC and FHWA to improve regional circulation.

### REGIONAL ROADWAY OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

**Objective CCM-1: Facilitate freeway and regional roadway improvements and construction to alleviate congestion and air pollution and to minimize regional cut-through traffic within Riverside.**

See the Air Quality Element under "Transportation" for more information on regional transportation efforts.

In particular, review Objective AQ-2.

Policy CCM-1.1: Support development of CETAP corridors, including the Mid County Parkway (formerly known as the Ramona Expressway/Cajalco Road Corridor) and the Bi-County Corridor from Riverside to San Bernardino County.

Policy CCM-1.2: Support the addition of capacity improvements to SR-91, SR-60, I-215 and I-15.

Policy CCM-1.3: Support the development of a new regional roadway facility linking Riverside County with Orange County.

Policy CCM-1.4: Support improvement of the Van Buren Boulevard/I-215 interchange and along the length of Van Buren Boulevard between I-215 and SR-91.

See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under "The built Environment - Parkways - Van Buren Boulevard" for more information on Van Buren Boulevard.

In particular, review Objective LU-15.

### LOCAL ROADWAY NETWORKS

Riverside has defined the roadway system using a series of functional classifications. The functional and cross sections classifications are depicted in Figure CCM-2 (Standard Roadway Cross Section). The City's existing circulation system consists of the following functional classifications.

#### Local Streets

Local Streets principally provide vehicular, pedestrian and bicycle access to property directly abutting the public right-of-way, with movement of through traffic discouraged. Local streets are





## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

designated to be thirty-six feet wide curb to curb within a sixty-six-foot right-of-way and have two through lanes (one in each direction).

### **Collector Streets**

Collector Streets are intended to serve as intermediate routes to handle traffic between Local Streets and streets of higher classification. Collector Streets also provide access to abutting property and are two lanes in width. Collector Streets may handle some localized through traffic from one local street to another; however, their primary purpose is not to provide for through traffic but to connect the local street system to the arterial network.

The City has two Collector Street widths, the first designated to be forty feet wide curb to curb within a sixty-six-foot right-of-way, and the second also measuring forty feet wide curb to curb but within an eighty-foot right-of-way.

### **Arterial Streets**

Arterial Streets carry through traffic and connect to the state highway system with restricted access to abutting properties. They are designed to have the highest traffic carrying capacity in the roadway system with the highest speeds and limited interference with traffic flow by driveways. Riverside has five Arterial classifications:

- ❖ Eighty-eight feet of right-of-way with sixty-four feet of paving and four lanes
- ❖ One hundred feet of right-of-way with eighty feet of paving, a raised median and four lanes
- ❖ One hundred ten feet of right-of-way with eighty-six feet of paving, a raised median and four lanes
- ❖ One hundred twenty feet of right-of-way with one hundred feet of paving, a raised median and six lanes
- ❖ One hundred forty-four feet of right-of-way with one hundred twenty-four feet of paving, a raised median and eight lanes. Some of the roads are designated as scenic boulevards and/or parkways; these require special landscaping and additional right-of-way may be required. There are also several special boulevards which have a two lane divided roadway of variable geometric design.



## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT



To ensure safety on arterials, all new developments abutting an arterial should avoid front-on development. The development should be designed with reverse frontage and/or side frontage lots pursuant to Title 18.

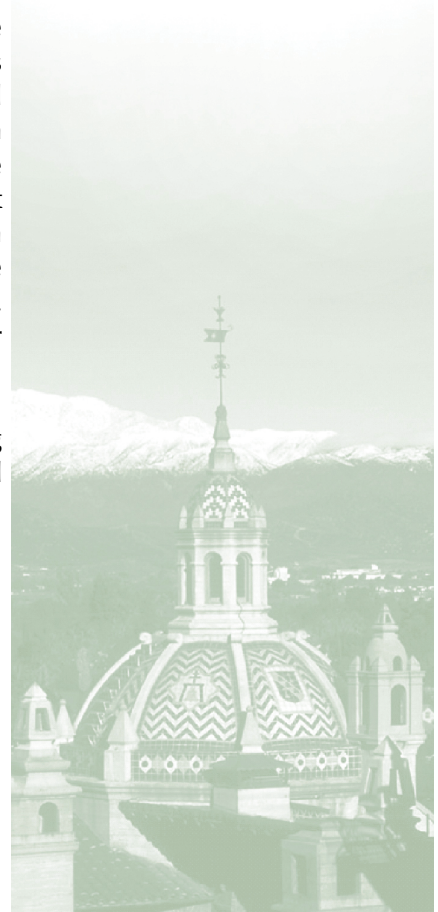
### PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

Level of Service (LOS) is a qualitative measure describing the efficiency of traffic flow. LOS describes the way such conditions are perceived by persons traveling in a traffic stream, with LOS measurements accounting for such variables such as speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, traveler comfort and convenience and safety.

Measurements are graduated ranging from LOS A, representing free flow and excellent comfort for the motorist, passenger or pedestrian, to LOS F, reflecting highly congested traffic conditions where traffic volumes approach or exceed the capacities of streets. LOS definitions are provided in Table CCM-1 (Level of Service Definitions).

LOS can be determined for all types of transportation facilities. The City will strive to maintain LOS D or better on arterial streets wherever possible. At some key locations, such as City arterial roadways which are used as a freeway bypass by regional through traffic and at heavily traveled freeway interchanges, LOS E may be acceptable as determined on a case-by-case basis. Locations that may warrant the LOS E standard include portions of Arlington Avenue/Alessandro Boulevard, Van Buren Boulevard throughout the City, portions of La Sierra Avenue and selected freeway interchanges. A higher standard, such as LOS C or better, may be adopted for Local and Collector streets in residential areas.

The City recognizes that along key freeway-feeder segments during peak commute hours, LOS F may be expected due to regional travel patterns.





## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

Figure CCM-2 - Standard Roadway Cross Sections



# CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT



**TABLE CCM-I**  
**LEVEL OF SERVICE DEFINITIONS**

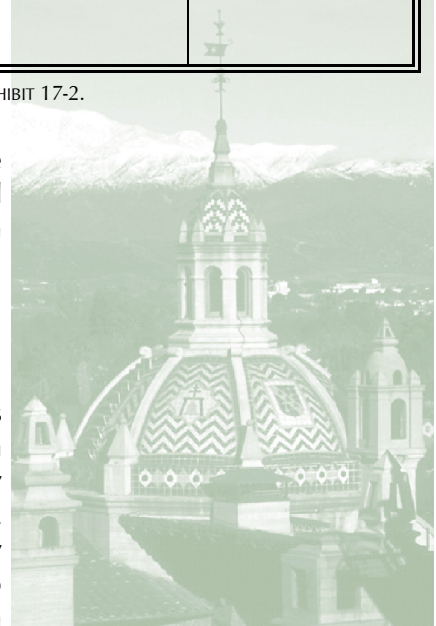
<b>LOS</b>	<b>INTERPRETATION</b>	<b>SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION DELAY (SECONDS PER VEHICLE)</b>	<b>STOP- CONTROLLED INTERSECTION AVERAGE STOP DELAY (SECONDS)</b>
A	EXCELLENT OPERATION. ALL APPROACHES TO THE INTERSECTION APPEAR QUITE OPEN, TURNING MOVEMENTS ARE EASILY MADE AND NEARLY ALL DRIVERS FIND FREEDOM OF OPERATION.	<10	<10
B	VERY GOOD OPERATION. MANY DRIVERS BEGIN TO FEEL SOMEWHAT RESTRICTED WITHIN PLATOONS OF VEHICLES. THIS REPRESENTS STABLE FLOW. AN APPROACH TO AN INTERSECTION MAY OCCASIONALLY BE FULLY UTILIZED AND TRAFFIC QUEUES START TO FORM.	>10 AND <20	>10 AND <15
C	GOOD OPERATION. OCCASIONALLY BACKUPS MAY DEVELOP BEHIND TURNING VEHICLES. MOST DRIVERS FEEL SOMEWHAT RESTRICTED.	>20 AND <35	>15 AND <25
D	FAIR OPERATION. THERE ARE NO LONG-STANDING TRAFFIC QUEUES. THIS LEVEL IS TYPICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH DESIGN PRACTICE FOR PEAK PERIODS.	>35 AND <55	>25 AND <35
E	POOR OPERATION. SOME LONG-STANDING VEHICULAR QUEUES DEVELOP ON CRITICAL APPROACHES.	>55 AND <80	>35 AND <50
F	FORCED FLOW. REPRESENTS JAMMED CONDITIONS. BACKUPS FROM LOCATIONS DOWNSTREAM OR ON THE CROSS STREET MAY RESTRICT OR PREVENT MOVEMENTS OF VEHICLES OUT OF THE INTERSECTION APPROACH LANES; THEREFORE, VOLUMES CARRIED ARE NOT PREDICTABLE. POTENTIAL FOR STOP-AND-GO TYPE TRAFFIC FLOW.	>80	>50

SOURCE: HIGHWAY CAPACITY MANUAL 2000, EXHIBIT 16-2 AND EXHIBIT 17-2.

Arterials will be designed with sufficient capacity to accommodate anticipated traffic based on intensity of existing and planned land uses while discouraging additional non-local cut-through traffic on City streets.

## GENERAL PLAN ROADWAY SYSTEM

In keeping with the principle of making better use of Riverside's existing circulation network rather than facilitating regional growth and development at the urban fringe, this Plan proposes relatively few changes to the City's existing circulation network. Further, extensive expansions of the local roadway network would only provide outlets for additional regional cut-through traffic trying to avoid freeways. A factor that complicates circulation planning in





## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

Riverside is that the local roadway network, with several notable exceptions, tends to operate at reasonable levels of service. The regional roadway network, by contrast, tends to operate much more poorly. If the City were to increase capacity through extensive road widenings or new connections, any increased capacity would be quickly absorbed by regional traffic that moves daily through Riverside. Thus, this Plan must seek to meet local mobility needs without opening the floodgates to regional traffic.

As of 2004, the circulation network set forth in the 1994 General Plan had not yet been completed. Key features of the 1994 General Plan not constructed as of 2004 include the linkage of Overlook Parkway (connecting the Alessandro Heights and Canyon Crest neighborhoods) and the addition of lanes to Alessandro Boulevard and Van Buren Boulevard. This Circulation and Community Mobility Element includes a Master Plan of Roadways with the following major features:

- ❖ Completion of the 1994 Circulation Element, with the exception of Magnolia Avenue/Market Street, which will remain on the Master Plan of Roadways as six lanes but will only be built to four lanes easterly of Harrison Street. The additional right-of-way will be preserved to accommodate future transit, such as Bus Rapid Transit (BRT).

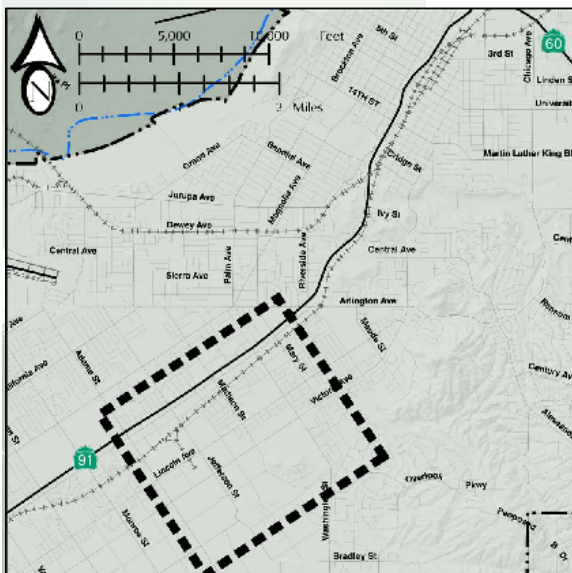


FIGURE CCM-3  
OVERLOOK CONNECTION  
STUDY AREA

- ❖ Addition of a two-lane connector road as an extension of Overlook Parkway westerly from Washington Street, providing access to SR-91. The specific connection route will be defined and the design of the crossing of the Alessandro Arroyo will be determined by a detailed specific plan. The focus area for the connection route, at a minimum, shall include the area from Dufferin Avenue to SR-91, and from Adams Street to Mary Street (See Figure CCM-3). The study will include community involvement through community meetings, hearings and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process.
- ❖ Widening of Alessandro Boulevard and Arlington Avenue from four to six travel lanes between the I-215 and the SR-91.

By avoiding the creation of major new transportation corridors, these relatively modest changes to the local roadway network will reduce opportunities for urban sprawl by helping to focus future development on

## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT



already existing travel corridors instead of the City's periphery. Further, these few changes are not anticipated to induce significant additional regional traffic in the City.

They are, however, critically important to serving local traffic demand. In particular, a 2004 preliminary study indicated the proposed two-lane road (120-feet of right-of-way built with only two travel lanes) that would connect the western end of Overlook Parkway to SR-91 would be primarily local serving, provided the width of any new Overlook Parkway bridge over the arroyo is limited to two travel lanes total. Notably, this Plan sets forth a policy that prohibits any such connector related to the extension of Overlook Parkway from degrading Level of Service on Victoria Avenue below LOS D.

**Objective CCM-2: Build and maintain a transportation system that combines a mix of transportation modes and transportation system management techniques, and that is designed to meet the needs of Riverside's residents and businesses, while minimizing the transportation system's impacts on air quality, the environment and adjacent development.**

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See the Air Quality Element under "Transportation" for more information on this topic.

In particular, review Objective AQ-2.

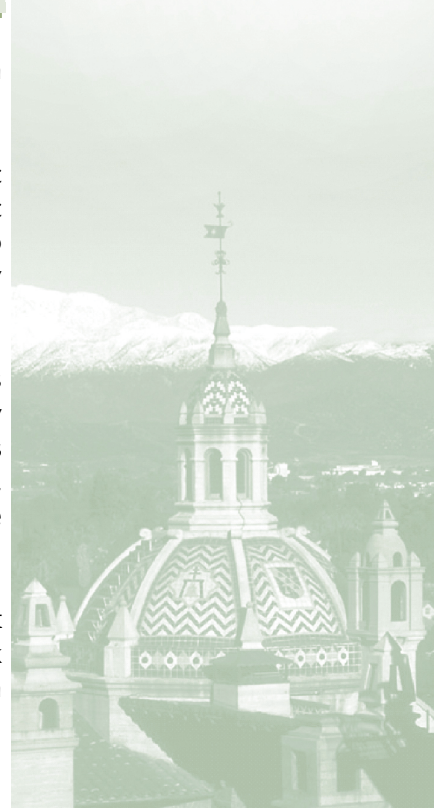
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Policy CCM-2.1: Complete the Master Plan of Roadways shown on Figure CCM-4 (Master Plan of Roadways).

Policy CCM-2.2: Balance the need for free traffic flow with economic realities and environmental and aesthetic considerations, such that streets are designed to handle normal traffic flows with tolerances to allow for potential short-term delays at peak-flow hours.

Policy CCM-2.3: Maintain LOS D or better on Arterial Streets wherever possible. At key locations, such as City Arterials that are used by regional freeway bypass traffic and at heavily traveled freeway interchanges, allow LOS E at peak hours as the acceptable standard on a case-by-case basis.

Policy CCM-2.4: Minimize the occurrence of streets operating at LOS F by building out the planned street network and by integrating land use and transportation in accordance with the General Plan principles.





## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

Figure CCM-4 - Master Plan of Roadways (rev. 11-2009)



## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT



- Policy CCM-2.5: Review and update street standards as necessary to current capacity and safety practices.
- Policy CCM-2.6: Consider all alternatives for increasing street capacity before widening is recommended for streets within existing neighborhoods.
- Policy CCM-2.7: Limit driveway and local street access on Arterial Streets to maintain a desired quality of traffic flow. Wherever possible, consolidate driveways and implement access controls during redevelopment of adjacent parcels.
- Policy CCM-2.8: Design street improvements considering the effect on aesthetic character and livability of residential neighborhoods, along with traffic engineering criteria.
- Policy CCM-2.9: Design all street improvement projects in a comprehensive fashion to include consideration of street trees, pedestrian walkways, bicycle lanes, equestrian pathways, signing, lighting, noise and air quality wherever any of these factors are applicable.
- Policy CCM-2.10: Emphasize the landscaping of parkways and boulevards.
- Policy CCM-2.11: Consider the use of special design traffic control devices which reflect the historic or aesthetic character of the neighborhoods in which they are located.
- Policy CCM-2.12: Consider connecting Local Streets at strategic locations to accommodate residential neighborhood traffic movement, provided such connections do not encourage diversion of regional trips, do not impact sensitive environments, or do not disrupt the character of residential neighborhoods. Construct the following connections:
- ❖ Connect the two ends of Berry Road
  - ❖ John F. Kennedy Drive between Dauchy Avenue and Louis Pasteur Drive
  - ❖ Dauchy Avenue or another Local Street between John F. Kennedy Drive and Roberts Road





## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

- ❖ Connect the two ends of Iris Avenue
- ❖ Roberts Road between John F. Kennedy Drive and Bradley Street as a local street

Policy CCM-2.13: Support the establishment of additional east-west connections southerly of Van Buren Boulevard between Barton Road and Washington Street.

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See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under “The built Environment – Parkways – Victoria Avenue” for more information on Victoria Avenue.

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In particular, review Objective LU-13.

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Policy CCM-2.14: Ensure that intersection improvements on Victoria Avenue are limited to areas where Level of Service is below the City standard of D. Allow only the minimum necessary improvements in recognition of Victoria Avenue’s historic character.

Policy CCM-2.15: Limit lot development to reverse frontage and/or side-on lots on all arterials pursuant to Title 18.220.090.

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**Objective CCM-3: Design the Magnolia Avenue/Market Street Corridor as a transit- and pedestrian-oriented Mixed Use boulevard.**

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See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under “The Built Environment – Parkways – Magnolia Avenue/Market Street” & “The Magnolia/Market /University “L” Corridor” for more information on Magnolia Avenue.

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In particular, review Policy LU-8.4 and Objective LU-12.

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Policy CCM-3.1: Limit Magnolia Avenue to four travel lanes easterly of Harrison Street.

Policy CCM-3.2: Consider the implementation of off-street shared parking with parking signage improvements, consolidation of driveways, installation of raised landscaped medians, bus turnouts, traffic signal enhancements, special pavement treatments at pedestrian crossings and intersections, curb extensions, signalized/enhanced crosswalks, wider sidewalks and other appropriate measures which enhance traffic flow, transit efficiency and pedestrian movements.

Policy CCM-3.3: Upgrade and improve bottlenecks at key intersections (as determined based on need) via the addition of turn-out lanes, with transition back to the original number of lanes at the mid-block as feasible. This can be accomplished using transportation funds, including developer fees, TUMF funds, grants and CIP funding.



## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT



Policy CCM-3.4: Seek opportunities to enhance mobility on parallel and connecting Arterial and Collector Streets in the Magnolia/Market corridor to relieve congestion and to allow for implementation of the mixed-use corridor plan. These could include changes to traffic control (stop signs and traffic signals), elimination of cross-gutters, parking removal, driveway consolidation or limited roadway widening where feasible.

Policy CCM-3.5: Apply neighborhood traffic control measures as warranted on the parallel local residential streets to limit cut-through, non-local traffic.

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**Objective CCM-4: Provide a connection between Washington Street and SR-91 via an extension of Overlook Parkway.**

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See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under “Arroyos” and “The Built Environment – Parkways” for more information on Overlook Parkway.

Policy CCM-4.1: Limit the Overlook Parkway completion over the arroyo to a two-lane roadway within a one-hundred-foot right-of-way.

In particular, review Objective LU-17, and Policies LU-13.2 and LU-5.6.

Policy CCM-4.2: The connection of Overlook Parkway across the Alessandro Arroyo shall not be completed until a detailed specific plan analyzing potential connection routes between Washington Street and the SR-91 has been adopted. Analysis of the fore mentioned connection route should, at a minimum include the area bounded by Mary Street, Adams Street, Dufferin Street, and SR-91. See Figure CCM-3 for a map of the study area.

Policy CCM-4.3: Ensure that LOS D or better is maintained along Victoria Avenue for intersections related to the Overlook Parkway extension. For more information on Victoria Avenue see LU-13 and CCM-2.14.

Policy CCM-4.4: Prohibit the removal of the Crystal View Terrace barrier prior to the connection of Overlook Parkway across the Alessandro Arroyo.



Victoria Avenue functions as more than a roadway. This proposed linear park has a well-maintained Class I bikeway that allows people to experience the beauty and heritage of Riverside at a comfortable pace.

### COOPERATIVE IMPLEMENTATION

Mobility and traffic conditions in Riverside are directly related to the regional transportation network. City infrastructure accommodates regional through traffic originating from other communities via the I-



## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

215, I-15, SR-91, and SR-60 freeways. A healthy local economy depends on the ability of businesses to move their goods and the ability of employees living throughout the region to get to and from employment locations in Riverside.

The City's mobility needs and issues are inextricably and critically connected to those of surrounding jurisdictions, the region and the State. No city, particularly one with Riverside's major regional facilities, can proceed independently with transportation planning. Cooperative implementation of regional and local circulation improvement plans is crucial to ensure continued mobility through and beyond the 2025 horizon of this General Plan.

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See the Air Quality Element under "Transportation" for more information on this topic.

In particular, review Objective AQ-2.

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**Objective CCM-5: Cooperate in the implementation of regional and inter-jurisdictional transportation plans and improvements to the regional transportation system.**

Policy CCM-5.1: Coordinate impacts of new roadway connections with adjacent cities and Riverside County to ensure consistency in design and operations of the new facilities and connections.

Policy CCM-5.2: Support implementation of the *SCAG Regional Transportation Plan*.

Policy CCM-5.3: Promote citizen involvement in decisions regarding major street widening projects through the direct involvement of the area residents affected.

Policy CCM-5.4: Actively participate with other jurisdictions and agencies such as the County, RCTC, RTA, SCAG, WRCOG and CALTRANS to facilitate regionally integrated transportation networks.

Policy CCM-5.5: Participate in programs to mitigate regional traffic congestion.

Policy CCM-5.6: Integrate signal systems with adjacent jurisdictions and Caltrans.

Policy CCM-5.7 Work with Riverside County and as a member of the March Joint Powers Authority to ensure adequate circulation within the JPA jurisdictional area and around Riverside National Cemetery.





## TRIP REDUCTION

To minimize the impacts of future development on the City's circulation system, transportation demand management strategies and the Congestion Management Plan must be implemented in conjunction with the Master Plan of Roadways. Areas that already experience traffic congestion will also benefit from these methods.

In recent years, the region's number of trips and amount of travel has grown at a faster rate than population growth. Transportation demand management (TDM) strategies are designed to counter this trend. TDM strategies reduce dependence on the single-occupant vehicle, increase the ability of the existing transportation system to carry more people and enhance mobility along congested corridors. The goal of TDM is to reduce single-occupant motor vehicle trips during peak hours and modify the vehicular demand for travel.

A reduction in peak-hour trips, overall roadway congestion and a decrease in non-attainment pollutants can be achieved through the implementation of TDM strategies. Examples of TDM strategies include telecommuting, flexible work hours and electronic commerce that allow people to work and shop from home. The City supports TDM strategies that are consistent with the South Coast Air Quality Management District and County of Riverside TDM Guidelines.

In addition, this General Plan is built on Smart Growth principles. By carefully integrating land use with transportation, both the number and duration of trips can be significantly reduced. By encouraging a mixture of compatible and synergistic land uses, the interaction between residential, commercial and employment uses will be strengthened, resulting in a reduced dependency on automobiles. Other benefits include decreased urban sprawl, improved air quality, increased use of transit and better conservation of land resources.

In particular, three separate mixed use land use designations are being established as part of this General Plan update. These designations have been concentrated along the major transportation corridors and in key in-fill locations. This will encourage residents to live, work and shop in the same area, thus reducing their need to own or use private automobiles. It also encourages other forms of transportation, including walking, bicycling and transit. Transit will be a particularly viable option for reducing vehicle trips since the Riverside Transit Authority is proposing a Bus Rapid Transit route along the Magnolia Avenue corridor. Opportunities also exist for transit oriented development at the two Metrolink stations, with





## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

See the Air Quality Element under “Transportation” for more information on this topic.

In particular, review Objective AQ-2.



Traffic-calming features include small roundabouts like this one that reduce the speed of neighborhood traffic and enhance the neighborhood’s appearance.

transit links to the Magnolia Avenue corridor, further reducing vehicle trips.

**Objective CCM-6: Cooperate in the implementation of regional and inter-jurisdictional transportation plans and improvements to the regional transportation system.**

Policy CCM-6.1: Encourage the reduction of vehicle miles, reduce the total number of daily peak hour vehicular trips, increase the vehicle occupancy rate and provide better utilization of the circulation system through the development and implementation of TDM programs contained in the SCAQMD and County of Riverside TDM Guidelines.

Policy CCM-6.2: Encourage the use of telecommunications by Riverside residents, employees and students as a means to reduce air and noise pollution generated by traffic.

## PROTECTING OUR NEIGHBORHOODS

As traffic volumes and congestion increase on freeways and arterials, drivers looking to reduce their travel times begin to look at alternative routes on the local street system to avoid problem areas. This neighborhood intrusion by cut-through traffic has become a growing concern for some residential areas.

The City has an active Neighborhood Traffic Management Program to minimize and/or prevent intrusion of regional cut-through traffic into residential neighborhoods through traffic management and traffic calming strategies; and to improve the livability of neighborhoods through controlling traffic impacts. The strategies include traffic circles, entrance treatments, curb extensions, diverters and speed humps. The community is actively involved in requesting calming measures, and in some cases helps the City fund the improvements.

**Objective CCM-7: Minimize or eliminate cut-through traffic within Riverside’s residential neighborhoods.**

Policy CCM-7.1: Discourage and/or prevent regional cut-through traffic in residential neighborhoods through the

## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT



employment of traffic-calming measures within Riverside.

Policy CCM-7.2: Work with adjacent jurisdictions, the County and regional agencies to address the impacts of regional development patterns on the local circulation system.

Policy CCM-7.3: Discourage freeway access improvements that could facilitate further non-local traffic intrusion into community neighborhoods.

Policy CCM-7.4: Limit local roadway improvements to those that are necessary to support proposed General Plan land uses.

Policy CCM-7.5: Discourage improvements beyond those contained in the Circulation and Community Mobility Element to accommodate additional regional traffic.



Sometimes drivers just need simple visual reminders to slow down and drive safely.

### SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOL

Implementation of strategies to reduce cut-through traffic will also help protect residential neighborhoods and enhance pedestrian safety around schools, churches, community centers and parks. Of particular concern are the safety hazards posed by vehicles to school-aged children and other residents during the peak drop-off and pick-up hours. The City will work with local school districts to identify safe routes to all schools, establish safe drop-off and pick-up zones and encourage walking or bicycling as safe alternatives to driving children to school.

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**Objective CCM-8: Protect neighborhoods and reduce the risk posed to young children and other residents by vehicular traffic on local roadways.**

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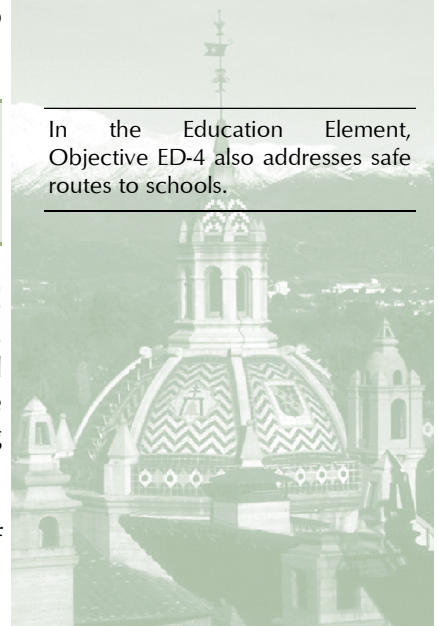
Policy CCM-8.1: Continue to regularly meet with local school districts to identify safe routes to all schools, enabling better school access by cyclists and pedestrians. Support the establishment of safe drop-off and pick-up zones around schools during the morning and afternoon peak hours.

Policy CCM-8.2: Promote walking and biking as a safe mode of travel for children attending local schools.

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In the Education Element, Objective ED-4 also addresses safe routes to schools.

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## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

Policy CCM-8.3: Apply creative traffic management approaches to address congestion in areas with unique problems, particularly on roadways and intersections in the vicinity of schools in the morning and afternoon peak hours and near churches, parks and community centers.

Policy CCM-8.4: Give priority to sidewalk and curb construction to areas near schools with pedestrian traffic.

Policy CCM-8.5: Continue to participate in the Riverside County Transportation Commission's SB 821 program for the funding of facilities for the exclusive use of pedestrians and bicyclists to eliminate missing sidewalk and/or bicycle path links .

Policy CCM-8.6: Continue to administer the Pedestrian and Bicycle School Safety Program through the Police Department to provide education for school aged children to help them identify traffic hazards and to develop safe pedestrian and biking habits.

## ALTERNATIVE MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Public transportation and alternative modes of travel, such as bicycling and walking, are important components of a comprehensive circulation system. Public and alternative modes of transportation offer an alternative to the use of the automobile and help reduce air pollution and road congestion. To promote the increased usage of these modes of transportation, adequate facilities and services must be provided.

### BUS AND RAIL SERVICE

Public bus service is provided by the Riverside Transit Agency (RTA). In 2004, twenty RTA bus routes traversed the planning area. Additional services offered by RTA are CommuterLink and Dial-A-Ride. CommuterLink routes travel to major transit centers and Metrolink stations in Riverside, San Diego and San Bernardino counties. ~~Dial-A-Ride service is available for ADA-certified passengers.~~

Dial-A-Ride is a curb-to-curb advanced reservation transportation service for seniors and persons with disabilities. Dial-A-Ride vehicles travel to areas within three-quarters of a mile of an RTA local fixed bus route. All RTA fixed route buses are accessible to persons with disabilities and equipped with wheelchair ramps and

## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT



wheelchair lifts. Any person who meets RTA disability requirements or seniors age 60 or above are eligible for discounted fare on all RTA fixed-route services. In addition to Dial-A-Ride the City's Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department offers special transportation available to seniors 60 years of age or older and to persons with disabilities. Space is reserved on a first come first service basis with minibus transportation provided anywhere in the City limits.

Bus service, in and of itself, improves air quality by giving the public an alternative to driving their cars. The air-quality benefit of transit is enhanced with the use of cleaner, low-emission buses. RTA continues its commitment to promoting cleaner air in the City by operating Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) buses. Because of extensive investment in CNG technology and fueling stations in Riverside and Hemet, RTA has become a fueling station for CNG vehicles operated by several agencies including Omnitrans and the City of Riverside.

The City and RTA are in the process of evaluating sites for a new first-class transit center in Riverside. A preferred location is one that is in the vicinity of the existing Metrolink station on Vine Street in order to serve as a multi-modal node. The facility will incorporate digital kiosks that give passengers accurate and up-to-the-minute bus arrival information. RTA is also in the process of developing a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) project in Riverside County. BRT is a system of fast-moving, high-occupancy buses that utilize the latest in technology for clean, efficient express bus service. In concept, BRT would provide several buses operating just minutes apart with limited stops.

As cited in the Land Use and Urban Design Element, the "L Corridor" of Magnolia Avenue, Market Street and University Avenue together comprise Riverside's major development corridor. The "L" Corridor's length and abundance of current and potential activity centers make it a prime location for the incorporation of smart growth principles and advanced forms of public transportation such as express buses and light rail. The first phase of the RTA's new BRT project will be along University Avenue and is anticipated to begin service in January 2009. The second phase is anticipated to be along Magnolia Avenue linking into the City of Corona to the west.





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Figure CCM-5 - Transit Facilities

## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT



Rail service is provided by Metrolink, which serves over thirty-five thousand passengers in fifty cities throughout Southern California. Lines traversing the City include the Inland Empire-Orange County Line, which runs between San Bernardino and San Juan Capistrano; the 91 Line, which runs from Riverside to downtown Los Angeles via Fullerton and other points in Orange County; and the Riverside Line, which also runs from Riverside to downtown Los Angeles via Ontario and downtown Pomona.



The RCTC and Metrolink are cooperatively planning the development of a new Perris Valley Line, an approximately twenty-two mile extension of the Metrolink 91 line, to ultimately provide service between Perris and downtown Los Angeles via Riverside. The Perris Valley line will include stops between the City of Perris and Riverside. Longer-term plans for the railway call for extensions eastward to the City of Hemet.

In addition to Metrolink, which serves Southern California, the California High Speed Rail Authority proposes a high-speed train (HST) system for intercity travel in California between the major metropolitan centers of Sacramento and the San Francisco Bay Area in the north, through the Central Valley, to Los Angeles, Riverside and San Diego in the south. The HST will carry passengers at speeds in excess of two hundred miles per hour on a fully grade-separated track, with state-of-the-art safety, signaling and automated control systems.

Riverside is strongly committed to ensuring that public transportation improves as a truly viable alternative. The Land Use and Urban Design Element is structured to support this principle by directing new growth along transportation corridors. Further, the City will continue to coordinate with the RCTC, RTA, Metrolink and the California High Speed Rail Authority in developing future route alignments and scheduling to serve Riverside. The City will support and facilitate the public transit routes and facilities shown on Figure CCM-5 (Transit Facilities).

**Objective CCM-9: Promote and support an efficient public multi-modal transportation network that connects activity centers in Riverside to each other and to the region.**

Policy CCM-9.1: Encourage increased use of public transportation and multi-modal transportation as means of reducing roadway congestion, air pollution and

See the Air Quality Element under "Transportation" for more information on this topic.

In particular, review Objective AQ-2.



## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

non-point source water pollution, through such techniques as directing new growth along transportation corridors.

Policy CCM-9.2: Support implementation of RTA's Bus Rapid Transit Program and recommendations of the Go Riverside Task Force.

Policy CCM-9.3: Explore the feasibility of light rail/monorail within the City, to include a connection between the Downtown and La Sierra Metrolink Stations.

Policy CCM-9.4: Support efforts of the California High Speed Rail Authority to bring high-speed trains to California and Riverside.

Policy CCM-9.5: Incorporate facilities for transit and other alternative modes of transportation, such as park-and-ride lots and bus turnouts, in the design of future developments.

Policy CCM-9.6: Enhance and encourage the provision of attractive and appropriate transit amenities, including shaded bus stops, to facilitate use of public transportation, through the development process by incorporating the necessary design features as appropriate..

Policy CCM-9.7: Ensure adequate connections among all alternative modes.

Policy CCM-9.8: Preserve options for future transit use where appropriate when designing improvements for roadways.

Policy CCM-9.9: Improve and enhance pedestrian connections between Downtown Riverside and the Downtown Metrolink station through use of walkways and the City's Green Line Trolley service.

**Policy CCM-9.10: Promote Neighborhood Electric Vehicles (NEV) including participation in and support of the Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG) 4-City Neighborhood Electric Vehicle Plan to provide a clean transportation option, particularly for short trips on low-speed and low-volume roads and to create near term and long range transportation network plans and scalable implementation strategies for deployment of NEVs.**



## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT



### WALKING AND BIKING

The City promotes bicycling, walking and equestrian riding for recreation and mobility. A comprehensive trails system will link residential areas, schools, parks and commercial centers so that residents can travel within the community without driving.

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See the City of Riverside Bicycle Master Plan adopted May 2007 for more information on bicycling in Riverside.

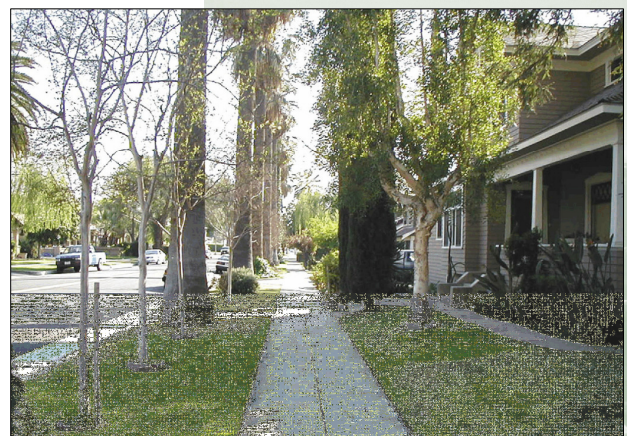
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Bicycling in particular, especially in Riverside's relatively mild climate, can be a viable alternative to local work commutes and offers children a healthy way to get to school. To facilitate and encourage bicycle trips, the City has adopted a Bicycle Master Plan that includes a network of proposed facilities and a three-tier implementation plan for the recommended improvements. The City designates Class I and Class II bicycle facilities throughout the City. The bicycle facilities are shown on Figure CCM-6 (Master Plan of Trails and Bikeways). Class I bikeways provide a completely separated right-of-way designated for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians. Class II bikeways provide a restricted right-of-way on a roadway's shoulder designated for the exclusive or semi-exclusive use of bicycles. Victoria Avenue's bike path will continue to be a key Class I facility, with similar routes strongly encouraged as part of developing areas. Currently the City and County trails are not completely coordinated. The County trails plan is a conceptual plan at this time and many of the City's trails have not yet been built. An implementation tool of this General Plan is to work with the County to coordinate the RCIP and the City's General Plan (Tool #10).



A Class II bicycle route

The implementation of enhanced local bicycle and pedestrian linkages is consistent with the objective to create Riverside Park (see the Land Use and Urban Design Element). New development projects will be required to include safe and attractive sidewalks, walkways and bike lanes; developers of residential and nonresidential projects will be encouraged to construct links adjacent to areas and communities where appropriate.



Sidewalks and landscaped parkways create pleasant, safe paths for pedestrians that encourage people to walk to school and on local errands.



## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

Figure CCM-6 - Master Plan of Trails and Bikeways



## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT



### **Objective CCM-10: Provide an extensive and regionally linked public bicycle, pedestrian and equestrian trails system.**

Policy CCM-10.1: Ensure the provision of bicycle facilities consistent with the Bicycle Master Plan.

Policy CCM-10.2: Incorporate bicycle and pedestrian trails and bicycle racks in future development projects.

Policy CCM-10.3: Provide properly designed pedestrian facilities for the disabled and **senior** ~~elderly~~ population to ensure their safety and enhanced mobility: **as users of streets, roads and highways emphasizing "complete streets" principles.**

Policy CCM-10.4: Identify and seek to eliminate hazards to safe, efficient bicycle or pedestrian movement citywide.

Policy CCM-10.5: Promote the health benefits of using a bicycle or walking as a means of transportation.

Policy CCM-10.6: Encourage pedestrian travel through the creation of sidewalks and street crossings.

Policy CCM-10.7: Maintain an extensive trails network that supports bicycles, pedestrians and horses and is linked to the trails systems of adjacent jurisdictions.

Policy CCM-10.8: Maximize links between trails and major activity centers, residential neighborhoods, schools, shopping centers and employment centers.

Policy CCM-10.9: Provide adequate connections between elements of Riverside Park.

Policy CCM-10.10: Evaluate the needs of bicycle traffic in the planning, design, construction and operation of all roadway projects funded by the City.

Policy CCM-10.11: Provide sufficient paved surface width to enable bicycle traffic to share the road with motor vehicles where traffic volumes and conditions warrant.

See the Public Safety Element under "Ground and Air Transportation - Pedestrian and Bicyclist Safety," the Education Element under "Ensuring Safe Routes to Schools" and the Air Quality Element under "Land Use Strategies" for more information on alternative modes of transportation.

In particular, review Objectives PS-5, ED-4 and AQ-2 and Policies AQ-1.9 and AQ-1.18.





## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

Policy CCM-10.12: Encourage bicycling as a commute mode to school, work, etc.

Policy CCM-10.13: Support and participate in the Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG) Non-Motorized Transportation Plan (NMTP) providing for a regional backbone network of bicycle and pedestrian facilities throughout Western Riverside County.

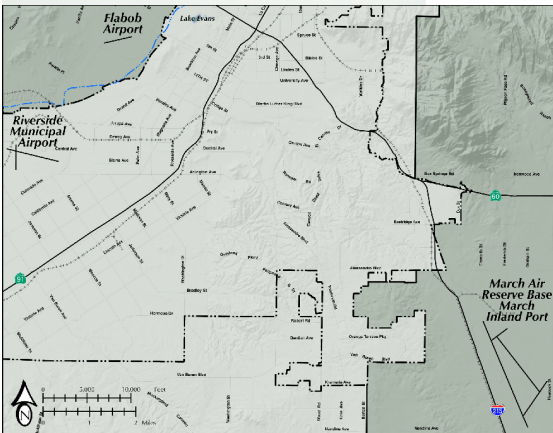
## AIRPORTS

Airports within and near Riverside play a role in the City's economic development strategy. Riverside Municipal Airport and March Air Reserve Base both lie within the Planning Area, and Flabob Airport is just to the north, within the unincorporated community of Rubidoux. The locations of these air facilities are shown on Figure CCM-7.



Riverside Municipal Airport accommodates a broad range of general aviation activities, including take-offs and landings of corporate jet aircraft.

Riverside Municipal Airport, an integral part of the local and regional air transportation system, provides private general aviation services. The airport includes two runways and is situated on four hundred and fifty-one acres of land. The airport is owned and operated by the City, with airport operations overseen by the City of Riverside Airport Commission.



The Riverside Airport Master Plan, approved in November 1999, is a result of a cooperative effort between the City and the Federal Aviation Administration. The preparation of the Master Plan is evidence that the City recognizes the importance of Riverside Municipal Airport to the community and the region, as well as the associated challenges inherent in accommodating future aviation needs. The City will continue to use the Master Plan to guide development of the airport to ensure the airport's long-term viability and to reduce the risk of potential aircraft-related hazards.

**FIGURE CCM-7  
LOCAL AND NEARBY  
AIRPORT FACILITIES**

See the Public Safety and Noise Elements for information about airport noise and safety impact zones.

March Air Reserve Base stands as a continuing legacy of the military in Riverside and the positive influence the military has had on the local economy. Today, with the repositioning of the nation's military force, March has transitioned from a key Air Force Strategic Air Command base to a joint-use facility housing the Air National Guard and a growing commercial cargo port. A Joint Powers Authority (JPA), in which the City of Riverside actively participates, administers land use and planning functions on the March property. The City will

## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT



continue to support the conversion of March to an inland cargo port and increased use of the facility for commercial purposes, in accordance with adopted plans.

**Objective CCM-11: Promote and support an efficient public multi-modal transportation network that connects activity centers in Riverside to each other and to the region.**

PolicyCCM-11.1: Protect flight paths from encroachment by inappropriate development using the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan to determine the consistency of proposed development.

PolicyCCM-11.2: Limit building heights and land use intensities beneath airport approaches and departure paths to protect public safety consistent with the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan and all other applicable State and Federal regulations.

Policy CCM-11.3: Ensure that Riverside Municipal Airport continues to serve general aviation needs.

Policy CCM-11.4: Support continued development of MARB/MIP.

Policy CCM-11.5: Coordinate public and local transit with planning for air transportation.

Policy CCM-11.6: Encourage the development of high-speed ground transportation systems to supplement the air travel system for meeting regional travel needs.

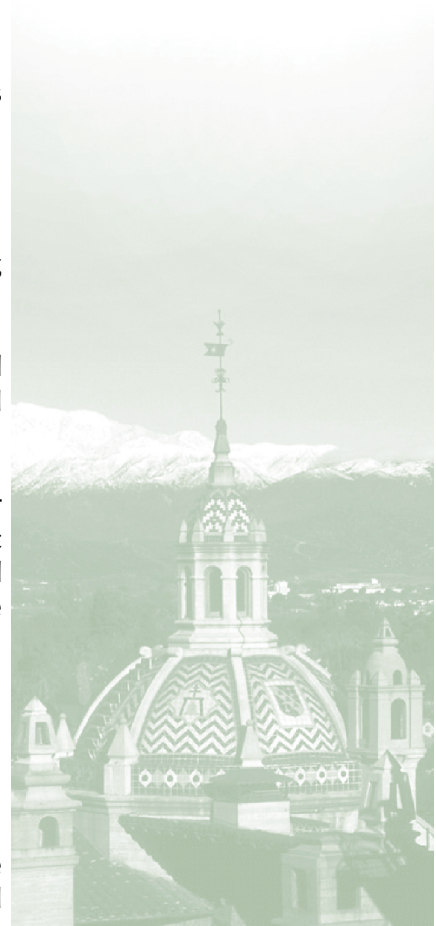
Policy CCM-11.7: Ensure environmental impacts such as noise, air quality, pollution, traffic congestion, and public safety hazards associated with continued operation of local airports are mitigated to the extent practicable.

See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under "The Built Environment - Relationship to Nearby Airports," the Public Safety Element under "Ground and Air Transportation" and the Noise Element under "Minimizing Noise Impacts" for more information on airports.

In particular, review Objectives LU-22, LU-23, PS-4, N-2 and N-3.

## FREIGHT: RAILWAYS AND TRUCK MOVEMENT

An effective and efficient goods movement system is essential to the economic livelihood of all urban areas. Riverside contains active rail





## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

lines used by the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad companies. The freight rail system serves the growing Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, and some of the freight from these ports travels easterly through Riverside. In 2000, peak railroad traffic in Riverside County was eighty-five freight trains per day and is expected to grow to one hundred sixty-nine trains per day by 2020.

### RAILWAYS

Increased freight movement by rail will exacerbate traffic delays on local streets and present continuing, increased safety hazards. The City actively pursues grade separation projects to enhance vehicular safety and reduce vehicular delays, which will also have the beneficial side effect of improving local air quality by minimizing the number of idling vehicles waiting for trains to pass.

An example of a successful large-scale grade separation project that should be emulated is the Alameda Corridor. The Alameda Corridor, which opened in April of 2002, provides grade separation along an existing at-grade railway that connects the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to rail yards in downtown Los Angeles. According to the SCAG *Regional Transportation Plan*, the corridor provides grade separations at two hundred street-rail intersections, reducing vehicle-train delay by an estimated ninety percent. Other benefits include a ninety percent reduction in noise and vibration, a twenty-eight percent reduction in railroad emissions and a fifty-four percent reduction in emissions from automobiles and trucks idling at railroad crossings. Cargo transport has been expedited as train speed has doubled and travel time to downtown Los Angeles reduced.

In 2003, the City completed a Railroad Grade Separation Report analyzing opportunities for grade separation and potential traffic benefits. The report will help the City prioritize future grade separations in a comprehensive manner, similar to but on a smaller scale than the Alameda Corridor project.

### TRUCKING

Trucking dominates goods movement within and through regions. Industrial uses and interstate shipping require truck access and mobility for the delivery of parts and raw materials, movement of inventories and the shipping of finished goods to the marketplace. Commercial and residential uses require the delivery of goods and services for daily operations and other functions. In Riverside, trucks are generally not restricted to specific roadways. On certain roads, trucks weighing over ten thousand pounds are prohibited, except when making deliveries. The restricted streets are prescribed by City Code.



## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT



**Objective CCM-12: Facilitate goods movement as a means of economic expansion, while protecting residents and visitors from the negative effects typically associated with truck operations and rail service.**

Policy CCM-12.1: Discourage the use of public streets for heavy freight loading and unloading.

Policy CCM-12.2: Ensure that new development projects provide adequate truck loading and unloading facilities.

Policy CCM-12.3: Aggressively pursue grade-separated rail crossings to alleviate traffic congestion and associated air quality and noise impacts.

Policy CCM-12.4: Strive to minimize through truck traffic in residential areas, and enforce City codes that restrict trucks on certain streets.

Policy CCM-12.5: Work with the railroads and State and Federal agencies to minimize the adverse safety and congestion impacts of at-grade rail crossings of major streets.

See the "City of Riverside Railroad Grade Separations Report July 2003" for more information on grade separations.

Additionally, see Policies PS-4.8, N-4.3 and N-4.4.

## PARKING

Typically, parking is considered a separate issue from vehicle circulation. However, if not designed properly, on-street parking can directly affect roadway capacity. In addition, off-street parking deficiencies can cause vehicles to re-circulate on public streets, increasing traffic volumes and congestion.

The City's Municipal Code includes parking requirements to ensure that adequate parking is provided on site for most uses. The Code also establishes minimum parking stall dimensions. The City will continue to apply these regulations to all proposals for new development projects and major modifications of existing facilities.

See the Air Quality Element under "Transportation" and the Public Safety Element under "Ground and Air Transportation - Ground Transportation" for more information on ground transportation.

In particular, review Objective AQ-2 and PS-4.



## CIRCULATION AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY ELEMENT

### **Objective CCM-13: Ensure that adequate on- and off-street parking is provided throughout Riverside.**

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See the Air Quality Element under "Transportation" for more information on this topic.

In particular, review Objective AQ-2.

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Policy CCM-13.1: Ensure that new development provides adequate parking.

Policy CCM-13.2: Accommodate joint use of parking facilities as part of an area plan or site plan, based on the peak parking demands of permitted uses in the planning area.

Policy CCM-13.3: Work with developers to provide additional parking to mitigate area-wide parking shortages whenever feasible.

Policy CCM-13.4: Provide for the use of shared parking arrangements in areas where parking shortfalls exist, including in Downtown, for mixed-use projects and along the Market/Magnolia corridor.

Policy CCM-13.5: Develop a parking plan for Downtown to reduce vehicle trips and encourage the use of transit service.



## Appendix C

Proposed Text Amendment to the General Plan 2025 –  
Historic Preservation Element

# HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT



## PURPOSE OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT

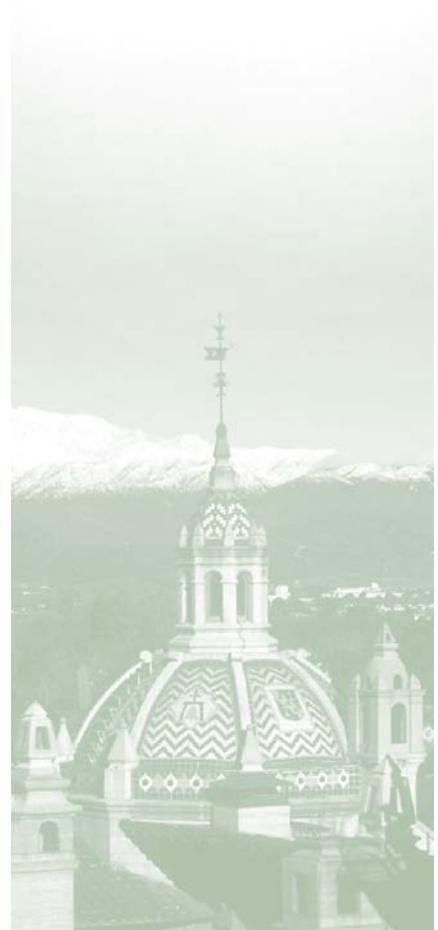
Historic preservation plays a vital role in maintaining Riverside's character and identity. The purpose of this preservation element is to provide guidance in developing and implementing activities that ensure that the identification, designation and protection of cultural resources are part of the City's community planning, development and permitting processes. This document also defines the City's role in encouraging private sector activities that support historic preservation goals. As a community effort, the preservation of cultural resources is a responsibility of all, whether the interest is for economic, aesthetic, cultural or environmental reasons.

The State Office of Historic Preservation has recognized Riverside's historic preservation program with its designation as a Certified Local Government (CLG). This preservation element has been prepared, in part, to meet the requirements of the CLG program. More importantly, it has been prepared to meet the current and long-term goals of the City's historic preservation program.

## PREPARING THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION: COMMUNITY IDENTIFIED PRESERVATION ISSUES

To assist in the preparation of the preservation element, the City Planning Division contracted with Mary Jo Winder and John Steinmeyer of Architectural Preservation Planning Services (A.P.P.S) in Pasadena. To develop an understanding of the City's cultural resources, the team conducted a citywide reconnaissance survey and reviewed a variety of existing documentation relating to Riverside's Historic Preservation Program.

Community participation played a vital role in the preparation of this document. A community workshop was organized by the Planning Division and facilitated by the consultant team. Workshop participants identified numerous historic preservation issues and areas of concern including:





## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT

- ❖ Identifying and designating cultural resources
- ❖ Providing adequate protective procedures for cultural resources
- ❖ Ensuring construction actions that are appropriate to the character of historic neighborhoods and areas
- ❖ Increasing educational programs for property owners, city officials and staff and other segments of the population
- ❖ Promoting the economic and community benefits of preservation
- ❖ Supporting incentives and programs that encourage preservation
- ❖ Coordinating preservation activities with other agencies and organizations

Based on the information gathered in the workshop, the consultant team prepared a questionnaire for the purpose of ranking the issues according to importance. This questionnaire was sent to workshop participants as well as other selected individuals, including members of historic neighborhood groups and heritage organizations, business leaders, elected City officials, Cultural Heritage Board members, and City employees.

A Citizen's Advisory Committee was formed to develop specific goals, policies, and actions based on community concerns. This committee included one appointee by each City Council member and two appointees by the Mayor, as well as the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Cultural Heritage Board.

## HISTORY OF RIVERSIDE'S HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

### AN EARLY PRESERVATION ETHIC

As early as 1927, Charles Cheney, Riverside's first City Planner and author of the first master plan, called for a preservation ethic when he wrote, "The city needs protection from disfigurement, and the preservation of old buildings, of natural beauty, and architectural monuments."





### 1960s: EARLY PRESERVATION EFFORTS

In the late 1960s Riverside citizens became increasingly concerned about the future of the City's rich heritage and exemplary early architecture. The need for a City historic preservation program came clearly to light when several key landmark structures were threatened in a very short timeframe. The first wakeup call came when the Mission Revival style Carnegie Library was demolished in favor of a courtyard in front of the new library building. The same plan that led to the library's demolition also called for the demolition of the adjacent Romanesque Revival style Universalist Unitarian Church to add to the plaza area of the new library. In addition, the Mission Inn was threatened by inappropriate alterations, deterioration, and talk of better uses for the site.

In 1968 the City Council called for the formation of a Cultural Heritage Board and the adoption of a Landmarks ordinance. The Board was formed and the ordinance adopted in 1969. The administration of the program was assigned to the Riverside Municipal Museum and the new Cultural Heritage Board moved quickly to identify and designate, as City Landmarks, its most important buildings.



### 1970s: PART OF THE GROWING PRESERVATION MOVEMENT

In the early 1970s, the Mission Inn (City Landmark #1, the heart of Riverside's historic civic center, and one of the nation's most significant Mission Revival style buildings) was threatened with destruction. In 1976, to bring attention to its plight, local civic leaders asked the Western Regional Office of the National Trust and the newly formed State Office of Historic Preservation to hold one of the first State Historic Preservation Conferences at the hotel. As a result of the attention attracted by this event, the Mission Inn was nominated a National Historic Landmark.

In 1977, Riverside was one of the first cities in California to enter into an agreement with the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) to conduct a comprehensive historic resources survey (See Survey Section below). As OHP intended, the survey process stimulated local preservation advocacy in Riverside just as it was doing in other communities. Downtown Renaissance, a neighborhood conservation organization, and The Old Riverside Foundation, a preservation advocacy group, were formed in 1978-79. Under their auspices numerous individual City, County and State Landmarks were designated and nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.





## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT

### 1980s: A MATURING PRESERVATION PROGRAM



In 1980, national preservation attention was focused again on Riverside when the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers met at the Mission Inn. Repeated exposure to maturing historic preservation methodology, and the compilation of a large historic resources inventory, made it apparent that a coordinated effort was needed to adequately address the City's historic structures and neighborhoods. In 1983, the City hired Cotton, Bridges and Associates to prepare a two-part preservation plan for downtown: Restoration Riverside: A Plan for Downtown Historic Districts and Downtown Rehabilitation and Design Guidelines.

In 1984, the Cultural Resources Ordinance was amended to bring Riverside's program into conformity with other municipal preservation programs throughout the state. The California Preservation Foundation (CPF) was founded that same year when the California Preservation Conference was again held in Riverside.

Although Riverside faced changes in vision, planning trends, land uses and growth pressures that caused the destruction of some important historic resources, the preservation ethic Cheney called for remained substantially intact. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program provided grants and low interest loans for the rehabilitation of residential structures and the Redevelopment Agency established a program for relocating endangered historic properties. Concurrently, the Mission Inn continued to be threatened and was purchased by the Agency to preserve it.

Realizing the importance of historic preservation to the economic revitalization of the City, in 1989 the City Council, acting as the Redevelopment Agency, established two Historic Preservation Project Manager positions. These positions focused attention on the rehabilitation of commercial, institutional and residential historic properties in the downtown area, including the Mission Inn. After several attempts at rehabilitation were thwarted by the failing economy, the Inn was completed. It opened as a world class hotel through the efforts of the City, Redevelopment Agency and a local entrepreneur.

### 1990s: STRENGTHENING THE PRESERVATION PROGRAM

In 1990, the City hosted the California Preservation Foundation (CPF) Local Preservation Commission Workshop with representatives from the State Office of Historic Preservation serving as panelists. The



## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT



focus was on legally defensible local preservation ordinances, preservation planning, and the Certified Local Government (CLG) program.

That same year, the Development Department initiated a tourism study. A citizen's task force was formed and their deliberations resulted in the consensus that a tourism program for Riverside should be heritage based. Dr. Vincent Moses, Curator of History for the Municipal Museum, developed the historical contexts for Riverside. The overarching context was framed by the city's citrus history and the role it played in forming the "California Dream" as defined by historians Carey McWilliams and Kevin Starr. The result was the Citrus Heritage Task Force Report I.

As a result of the Citrus Heritage Task Force, emphasis was placed on the importance of identifying the remaining significant citrus heritage related resources within the city. Under the sponsorship of the Development Department and generous community leaders, a Historic American Engineer Record team from the National Park Service spent the summer of 1991 in Riverside. Their study resulted in the California Citrus Heritage Recording Project.

In October of 1991, the Planning and Development Departments held a workshop on future directions for historic preservation. Three major goals emerged from the workshop:

- ❖ Recognize historic preservation as a planning function and move the Cultural Heritage program to the Planning Division
- ❖ Become a Certified Local Government
- ❖ Amend the Cultural Resources Ordinance to meet the CLG requirements

In 1993, the City's first historic district design guidelines were developed. These guidelines, for the Mt. Rubidoux Historic District, were created through a community-initiated effort of the Mt. Rubidoux Historic District Association in cooperation with the Cultural Heritage Board and with financial assistance from the City and the Western Regional Office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

### 1994-1999: NEW DIRECTIONS

The year 1994 was pivotal in the maturation of Riverside's historic preservation program. The City's new General Plan was adopted with its award winning "Community Enhancement Element," which included Historic Preservation goals and policies. This component is unique because it integrates, in one goal, the City's objectives of conserving the urban historic citrus-based cultural landscape,





## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT

preserving the historic and architecturally significant structures and neighborhoods, and supporting and enhancing its arts and cultural institutions. The plan further recognized historic preservation as a land use planning activity, tourist attraction and economic development tool.

To ensure that the plan would be effectively implemented, the City Council endorsed the City Manager's recommendation that the preservation program be moved from the Museum Department to the Planning Division. Immediately upon reorganization, a Historic Preservation Strategic Plan was developed. The principal goals of the plan were to:

- ❖ Become a Certified Local Government (CLG)
- ❖ Amend the Cultural Resources Ordinance
- ❖ Develop cooperative programs with the City's Office of Neighborhoods and Community Services and the Riverside Downtown Museum Consortium
- ❖ Enter into a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for review of Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funded Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) projects

By the spring of 1995, Riverside became a CLG, and the Cultural Heritage Board attended its first CLG training workshop at the 20th Annual California Preservation Conference. The Conference was hosted by the Development Department and Planning Division and the Office of Historic Preservation at the restored Mission Inn. In 1996 the City received its first CLG Grant to develop a Historic Resources Inventory Database. The database included over 6,000 properties, which were also tied to the City's Geographic Information System (GIS).

That same year, the amended Cultural Resources Ordinance was adopted by the City Council. In addition, the Planning Division's current planning and environmental review processes were revised to respond to changes in the California Environmental Quality Act and the formation of the California Register of Historic Places, a cooperative program for historic house rehabilitation and CDBG review was established, and negotiations began on the Programmatic Agreement.

In 1998 the Planning and Development Departments published "Rehab Riverside Right," a guidebook with information about residential architectural styles, rehabilitation techniques, design guidelines, and sources of additional information. Hundreds of copies of this booklet have been distributed to the public free of charge.



### 2000-PRESENT: PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

Since 2000 the Historic Preservation Program has concentrated on renewing survey efforts, organizing existing data, increasing public education programs, and streamlining design review processes.

From 2000-2002 surveys of the Eastside, Casa Blanca, and Mile Square areas were completed using CDBG funds. In 2001 and 2002 the City launched a major effort to overhaul its preservation database, using CLG grants. The redesigned database includes over 9,000 properties and is unique in its ability to store various types of data and surveys over time. This one-of-a-kind database is already being used as a model by other communities and has been recognized with awards from the California Preservation Foundation and the American Planning Association. A GIS-enabled web site has been developed to make the database information available to City staff and the public.

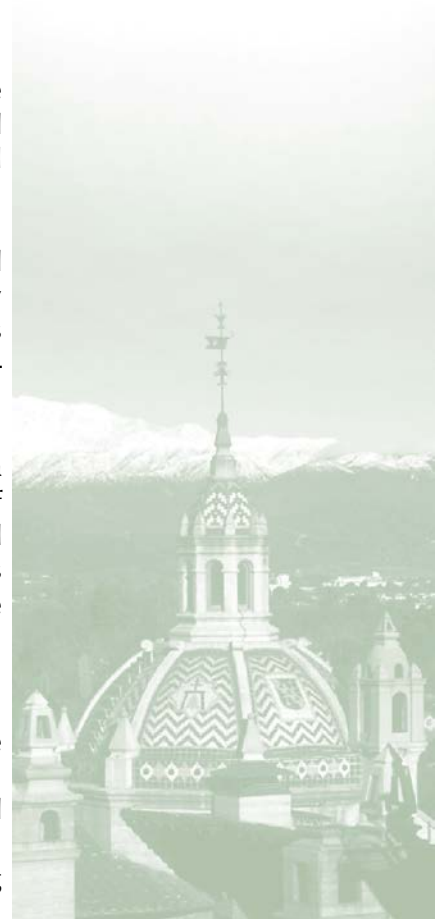
In 2001, the City amended the Cultural Resources Ordinance to allow for administrative review of minor projects. This has greatly reduced the project review load of the Cultural Heritage Board, and increased public service by reducing case processing times.

Citywide Residential Historic District Design Guidelines were developed in 2002. These cover overall design considerations and will eventually include separate sections addressing the individual character and needs of each historic district.

In 2002, a Programmatic Agreement for review of HUD funded projects (initiated in 1995) was finalized. As a result of this, the City no longer needs to send Section 106 reports to the SHPO, but is authorized to do its own reviews and approvals of these reports in-house.

Major efforts have been made in the last few years to develop a program of community education. Toward that goal, a number of brochures and handouts have been prepared which provide general information about the City's historic preservation program as well as specific information about designated cultural resources. The following is a summary of the materials presently available:

- ❖ Rehab Riverside Right (a booklet on preserving historic homes)
- ❖ City of Riverside Historic Preservation Program (a brochure summarizing the preservation program)
- ❖ Landmarks of the City of Riverside (a brochure listing and describing the City's designated landmarks)
- ❖ Historic Districts of Riverside (a brochure listing and describing the City's designated historic districts)





## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT

- ❖ Taking Care of Your Historic Home (a brochure on maintaining the architectural integrity of a historic home)

In 2000 the Planning Division began an annual series of education workshops in cooperation with the Old Riverside Foundation. Held in the spring of each year, these workshops are open to the public at no charge. Topics to date have included "Historic Resources Designation" (2000) and "Residential Rehabilitation and Restoration" (2001).

As part of a mail campaign, in 2001 the Planning Division sent letters to property owners within designated historic districts to provide information about the City's historic preservation program and outline their responsibilities as owners of historic properties. This program will be expanded to include mailings to new property owners of historic properties whenever a change of ownership occurs.

## PRIVATE SECTOR PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES



The Old Riverside Foundation is a private non-profit organization that has been active in the City since 1979. The Foundation's primary focus is historic preservation education and advocacy. Its educational activities include house tours, presentations to other organizations, and assistance with the City Planning Division's preservation workshops. Also active in the City are the Riverside Historical Society and groups that focus on specific buildings or areas. These include the Mission Inn Foundation, Friends of the Mission Inn, Friends of Mount Rubidoux, Friends of Evergreen Cemetery, Friends of the Fox Theatre, Downtown Renaissance, and Victoria Avenue Forever. The City works together with these organizations regarding preservation and planning projects within their areas of interest.

## HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY PROGRAM

In 1977 Riverside was one of the first cities in California to enter into an agreement with the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) to conduct a historic resources survey. That year the firm of Charles Hall Page and Associates was hired to complete a reconnaissance survey of Riverside's "Mile Square," bounded by First Street, Fourteenth Street, the Santa Fe Railroad, and Pine Street. This area, the original Riverside Colony town site established by Riverside founder John North, includes a large concentration of historic buildings. Funding for the survey was from the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Junior League of Riverside.



## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT

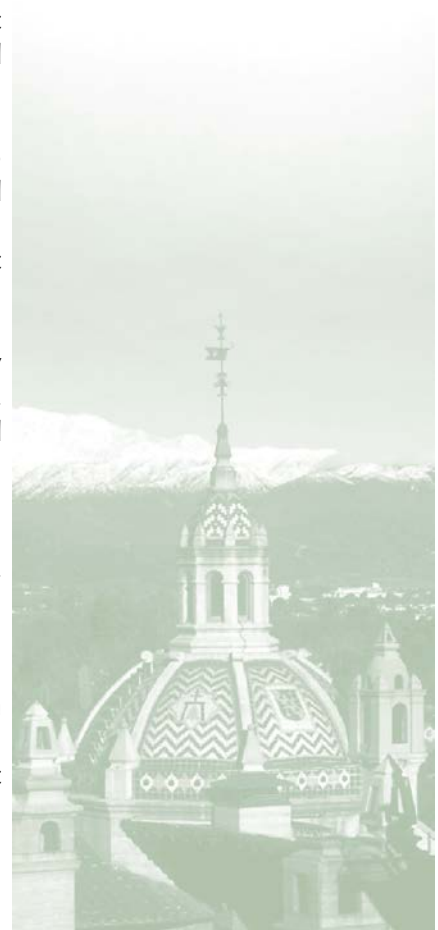


In 1978, the City received an additional grant from OHP to complete a reconnaissance survey of all pre-1945 structures in the City - totaling over 5,000 buildings. The project was administered by the Municipal Museum under the direction of a survey coordinator who, at the time, was a graduate student in the Program in Historic Resources Management from the University of California, Riverside. Over twenty community volunteers helped complete the survey.

By 1980, as a result of these surveys, over 6,000 properties had been documented. Approximately 1,200 of these were surveyed intensively and recorded on the State Historic Resources Inventory forms and submitted to the SHPO. In addition to eleven individual resources, four potential preservation districts were identified: Mile Square West, Rockledge, Wood Streets, and the Eastside (Ninth Street). As of 1980 the City designated forty buildings as local landmarks as well as twenty-seven Cultural Heritage Board objects.

In 1981, the City hired Donald A. Cotton Associates of South Pasadena to complete a study of the downtown area and make recommendations regarding historic districts. This area was bounded by First Street, the 91 Freeway, the Tequesquite Arroyo, and the Santa Ana River. Results were published in Downtown Historic Preservation Study: Historic Districts Report (March 1982) and included identification of the following potential districts.

- ❖ Mt. Rubidoux Historic District (Bounded by Indian Hill Road to the north and west, Ladera Lane to the south and Redwood Drive to the east)  
Recommended for designation as a National Register Historic District
- ❖ Mile Square West Historic District (Roughly bounded by Houghton Avenue to the north, Redwood Drive to the west, Thirteenth Street to the south and Brockton Avenue/Almond Street to the east)  
Recommended for designation as a local Historic District
- ❖ Mile Square East Historic District (Roughly bounded by First, Orange, Fifth and Mulberry Streets)  
Recommended for designation as a local Historic District
- ❖ City Center District (Roughly bounded by Sixth Street, Ninth Street, Main/Market Street, and the 91 Freeway)  
Recommended for designation as a National Register Historic District





## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT

- ❖ Twogood Orange Grove Tract Thematic District (Roughly bounded by Fourteenth Street, Main Street, Prospect Avenue, and Mulberry Street)  
Recommended as a National Register thematic district
- ❖ Citrus Industrial Thematic District (Bounded roughly by First Street, the 91 Freeway, Twelfth Street, and the Santa Fe Railroad)  
Recommended for designation as a National Register thematic district

Following the above efforts (1977-1982), the following Districts and Neighborhood Conservation Areas were designated. Note some were given names different than identified in the Cotton Study:

### HISTORIC DISTRICTS

- ❖ Seventh Street (1980)
- ❖ Mission Inn (1986, City Center District)
- ❖ Prospect Place (1986)
- ❖ Rosewood Place (1986)
- ❖ Wood Streets (1986)
- ❖ Mt. Rubidoux (1987)
- ❖ Heritage Square (1988, Mile Square East District)
- ❖ Seventh Street East (1989)
- ❖ Colony Heights (1998, portion of Mile Square West)
- ❖ Evergreen Quarter (2204)

### NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION AREAS

- ❖ Old Magnolia (1981)
- ❖ Wood Streets (1981)
- ❖ Rockledge (1981)
- ❖ St. Andrew's Terraces (1990)

In 2000 the City allocated Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to hire PCR Services Corporation to complete an intensive level survey of the Eastside and Casa Blanca neighborhoods. The Eastside area is bounded by Third Street to the north, Prince Albert Drive/Woodbine Street to the south, Kansas and Ottawa Avenue to the east, and the 91 Freeway/Vine Street to the west. Casa Blanca is bounded by Victoria Avenue to the south, the 91 Freeway/Indiana Avenue to the north, Mary Street to the east, and the railroad tracks that parallel Jefferson Street on the west. These areas encompass some of Riverside's most ethnically and culturally diverse neighborhoods. The surveys were unique in their inclusion of oral histories as part of the survey process. The surveys documented approximately 1,400 properties on State Historic

## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT



Resources Inventory forms and identified numerous resources eligible for local designation as well as one historic district and one neighborhood conservation area in the Eastside (Cultural Resources Survey Report: Casa Blanca & Eastside Communities, PCR Services Corporation, October 2001).

In 2000 the City hired Myra L. Frank & Associates to complete a re-survey of the "Mile Square" area in conjunction with the preparation of the Downtown Specific Plan. This is the first comprehensive re-survey of this area since the late 1970s. Two new districts in the Mile Square West area have been proposed for designation as a result of this survey.

As of 2002, the City of Riverside recorded 108 City Landmarks, over 1,000 Structures of Merit, nine Historic Districts, three Neighborhood Conservation Areas, and twenty National Register of Historic Places properties.

Currently the only designated archaeological resource is the Chinatown Site situated east of Wong Way, between Brockton Avenue and Pine Street. It is a goal of this historic preservation element to identify and document additional archaeological resources citywide and incorporate this information into the existing Historic Resources Inventory Database.

### LEGAL BASIS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

#### NATIONAL/FEDERAL: NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Enacted in 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) established the National Register of Historic Places program under the Secretary of the Interior, authorized funding for state programs with provisions for pass-through funding and participation by local governments, created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and established a review process for protecting cultural resources. The NHPA provides the legal framework for most state and local preservation laws.

The National Register of Historic Places program is maintained by the Keeper of the Register, within the National Park Service division. The National Register program also includes National Historic Landmarks, which is limited only to properties of significance to the nation.





## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT

State Historic Preservation Officers and programs in all states and U.S. territories receive federal funding to carry out the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act. This funding comes from a yearly appropriation by the legislative branch of the federal government. The NHPA requires that at least 10% of funds to the state be passed through to Certified Local Governments. The City of Riverside has been registered as a Certified Local Government since 1995 and has received several grants for preservation projects.

The NHPA established the Section 106 review procedure to protect historic and archaeological resources that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places from the impacts of projects by a federal agency or projects funded or permitted by a federal agency. Federal Highway and HUD-funded Community Development Block Grant projects are examples of those subject to Section 106 review.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings were developed to provide guidance to federal agencies in reviewing impacts to historic resources. Most state and local jurisdictions have adopted standards or guidelines based on the federal standards for their review of projects affecting historic resources.

### STATE: CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE 21000-21178)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is a state law enacted in 1970, which requires state and local governmental agencies to consider the impact proposed projects have on the environment, including historic resources and archaeological sites. The CEQA review process identifies potential significant impacts as well as alternatives or mitigation measures to avoid or reduce the impacts. Properties listed in or determined eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources are subject to the CEQA review process. The California Register also includes properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The State of California Office of Historic Preservation administers the California Register program. As a recipient of federal funding, that office meets the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act with a State Historic Preservation Officer who enforces a designation and protection process, has a qualified historic preservation review commission, maintains a system for surveys and inventories, and provides for adequate public participation in its activities. Most nominations to the National Register of Historic Places are processed through the California State Historical



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Resources Commission, and staff of the OHP participates in federal review processes for Section 106 and Tax Act for Certified Rehabilitation projects. As the recipient of federal funds that require pass-through funding to local governments, the OHP administers the Certified Local Government program for the state. The OHP also administers the California Registered Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest programs.

### LOCAL: TITLE 20 (CULTURAL RESOURCES CODE) OF THE RIVERSIDE MUNICIPAL CODE

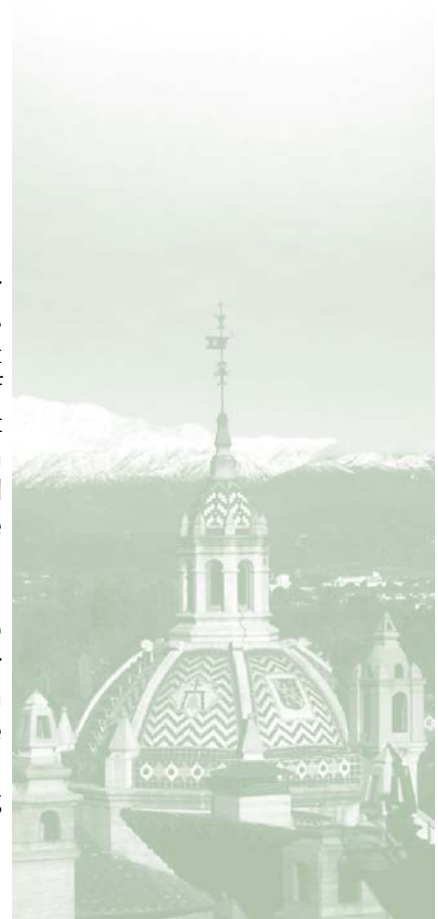
The Cultural Resources Ordinance is the primary body of local historic preservation laws. Title 20 established the authority for preservation, the composition and administrative requirements of the Cultural Heritage Board, criteria for evaluating projects affecting cultural resources, and procedures for protecting and designating significant cultural resources.

City approval is required to alter, demolish, or relocate historic resources. This process for preserving cultural resources is a major consideration in the City's planning and permitting actions.

### RELATIONSHIP OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION TO LAND-USE IN PLANNING

The relationship of historic preservation planning to the City's other planning activities requires a comprehensive approach. Although it is not required in state planning law, a historic preservation component was included in the Community Enhancement element of the City of Riverside General Plan, adopted in 1994. However, this component is primarily a stand-alone approach to a preservation program, even though the vision that created that General Plan provided opportunities for using preservation as a tool to achieve many of the visionary goals.

This historic preservation element has been created specifically to complement the present and future goals of land use planning for the City of Riverside. The methodology used for preparing the plan was the same methodology used in preparing other long-range planning documents. Thus, this plan is future oriented; it is based on policies that require periodic evaluation and amendment according to need and changing conditions.





## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT

# RIVERSIDE'S CULTURAL RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY CHARACTER

## HISTORIC CONTEXT



Riverside's historic buildings, structures, objects, archeological sites and features, landscapes and neighborhoods are physical reminders of the ways in which early inhabitants and later citizens of Riverside used and developed the land. These resources represent contexts or themes important in the history of the city. It is important to develop historic contexts as a preservation planning tool. They not only provide a broad understanding of settlement and development patterns, but also identify resource types that reflect those patterns and give the city its unique character and identity.

Before Riverside was founded as a city in 1870, the area had long been inhabited by Cahuilla tribes of Native Americans. Europeans settled and established missions early in the 1770s and upon secularization in 1834, large land grants were ultimately divided and re-divided amongst the earliest European and American settlers. Though there is only scant evidence of the early inhabitants, the land patterns of subsequent development most certainly were influenced by them.

Riverside has experienced many major historical and developmental changes through the post World War II period. The following contexts have been identified for this time: Native and Early European Settlement; Colonization; Water Rights and Access; Migration, Growth, Planning and Development; Citrus and Horticultural Experimentation; Immigration and Ethnic Diversity; Boosterism, Image and Cultural Development; Economic, Military and Industrial Growth; Post World War I Development, Education, and Post World War II Residential Development. These contexts and associated property types are discussed below.

## NATIVE AMERICAN AND EARLY EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT (PRE 1830s)

The fertile valley fed by the Santa Ana River and sheltered between the Rubidoux and Box Springs Mountains was home to the Cahuilla Indians who had inhabited the area for many hundreds of years. When the first Europeans arrived they established a small ranchario near Spring Brook. There was also a thriving settlement of early rancheros and land grant holders including Juan Bandini, Louis Rubidoux, Cornelius Jenson, Benjamin Ables, Arthur Parks, and J. H.





Stewart. Across the Santa Ana River to the northwest were two Spanish-speaking towns, Agua Mansa and La Placita, settled by migrants from New Mexico. All were established in the area before John W. North and his partners arrived.

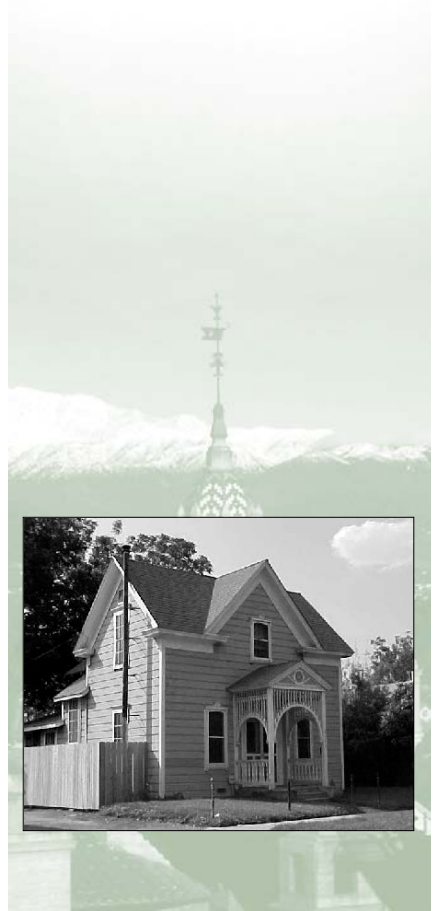
Historic resource property types for this period include archaeological sites and artifacts, sacred places and burial grounds that represent Native American culture and adobe dwellings and land patterns that represent early European settlement. Native Americans have identified sites and landscapes that were important to the tribes that lived in the area long ago; this knowledge has been passed down from generation to generation and does not exist in documented form. These historic resources give testimony to the earliest known settlers in this place.

Adobe structures and land development patterns of the earliest European settlement are documented through written histories and are evidenced in archaeological sites and artifacts and cultural landscapes that echo the Spanish Mission and California Ranchero periods (Rancho Jurupa).

### COLONIZATION (CIRCA 1870-1900)

Riverside was founded in 1870 as a cooperative joint-stock venture by abolitionist judge, John W. North, and a group of reform-minded colleagues. Fed by the fortunes of the citrus industry, by 1895 Riverside evolved into the richest per-capita city in the United States. A local Board of Trade publication from the period argued that Riverside was "largely composed of well-to-do horticulturists and substantial businessmen engaged in occupations...connected with or dependent upon that profitable industry. A combination of agreements between competing interests, consensus building, and plain good fortune has made it that way."

For the first ten years of its existence, however, few would have predicted such a glowing future for Judge North's little cooperative irrigated colony. He attempted to create an alternative to what he perceived as rampant exploitation of people and resources by land monopolists, corporations, railroads, and other "robber barons" rampant east of the Rockies. Little did he realize that what he fled in the East had preceded him to California. The arrival of one rugged finance capitalist, in particular, nearly thwarted North's cooperative experiment. S.C. Evans, a banker and land speculator from the Midwest, managed to obtain an airtight monopoly on all water rights for the fledgling community. By 1875-76, his uncooperative behavior





## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT

produced stagnation and threatened the survival of the new settlement.

Historic resource property types for the Colonization historic context include houses and churches of the early settlement period. Also included are street patterns, the earliest water distribution and land-use patterns for the original town of Riverside, cultural landscapes (street widths with plantings, agricultural patterns), Evergreen Cemetery, and the Parent Navel Orange Tree. Houses were typically vernacular, wood frame, one or two story structures with simple rectangular or "L" plans and gable roofs. Ornamentation on these wood frame houses was usually confined to porches and at the gable peaks, and the designs presented were styles of Queen Ann, Stick, Eastlake, Italianate, and Greek, Gothic and Colonial revivals. Concentrations of these Victorian-era buildings are located in the city's downtown Mile Square area. The City's first commercial buildings were replaced early on by more substantial structures, however, the land-use patterns in the downtown commercial zone were established in the early 1870s.

### WATER RIGHTS AND ACCESS; MIGRATION, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT (CIRCA 1870-1890)

The formation of a citizen's water company and the incorporation of Riverside by a vote that annexed S.C. Evans's land helped resolve the conflict. Soon, Evans joined leaders of the new city in the creation of a quasi-public water company, and bonds were floated to improve the canal system. Riverside had survived its first serious battle among strong interests and had moved toward an effective consensus on the community's direction. Thus, by 1895, the town was a wealthy, gilded age version of North's irrigated cooperative. The town's well educated and mostly Protestant citizens turned their attention towards applying the latest methods of industrial capitalism and scientific management, and to irrigating, growing, processing and marketing navel oranges. They succeeded. By 1890, citriculture had grossed approximately \$23 million for the area's economy.



Riverside's potential attracted investment capital from around the U.S., Canada, and Great Britain. The influx of wealth and manners led to high aesthetic and cultural goals for the City and added large doses of savoir faire and leisure time pursuits, including polo, golf and tennis. The introduction of the railroad further expanded Riverside's growth and the citrus market potential which were so tightly linked. The combination of water, boosterism, consensus building, navel oranges, the railroad and cooperative marketing unleashed Southern California's commercial potential. A once



pastoral area was transformed in the process, never to be the same again.

Historic resource property types that represent this major growth period in the city's history include: canals, parks, churches, cultural institutions, bridges, cultural landscapes, expanded street and land-use patterns, commercial and agri-industrial buildings, railroad structures and houses. Residences ranged in size and style from elaborate two-story, irregular plan, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival designs to modest, one-story, rectangular plan, hipped roof cottages with restrained ornamentation that referenced the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival mansions of the period. Shingle and Romanesque influences also appeared in Riverside during this period. Commercial structures were usually brick with cast iron storefronts. Agri-industrial buildings were either brick (with stucco exterior) or wood frame and steel truss construction. Commercial, railroad depots and agri-industrial buildings began referencing Spanish architectural influences.



## CITRUS AND HORTICULTURE EXPERIMENTATION (CIRCA 1870-1945)

Riversiders created efficient citrus packing concepts and machinery, refrigerated rail shipments of citrus fruits, scientific growing and mechanized packing methods, and pest management techniques. Soon after the turn of the century, the City could boast that it had founded the most successful agricultural cooperative in the world, the California Fruit Growers Exchange, known by its trademark, Sunkist. The Citrus Experiment Station, a world class research institution, also was established and the City was on its way to becoming the world center for citrus machinery production.

As Riverside was, early on, a place where experimentation with citrus horticulture and inventions that mechanized the packing and shipping agricultural produce, historic resource property types in the above contexts may also be significant under the Citrus and Horticulture Experimentation context. Structures for agri-industrial activities and railroad development represent this context. Mansions built by businessmen associated with companies for packing and shipping citrus and simple to modest dwellings for workers supporting the agricultural and industrial products also represent the period. Stylistically, buildings repeat those of the previous context and there also is an emergence and development of Beaux Arts Classicism and Craftsman architectural design in commercial, civic and residential buildings. With the expanding use of irrigation and





## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT

citrus patterns, cultural landscapes that represent this context are also significant historic resource property types.

### IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY (CIRCA 1870-1940)



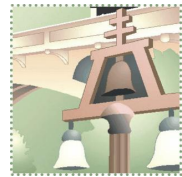
A succession of diverse cultural groups was brought to the region by Riverside's famous Washington Navel Orange industry, each with their own perspectives and dreams. Early citriculture, a labor-intensive crop, required large available pools of labor in those days to succeed. Poor, but eager, immigrants from China, Japan, Italy, Mexico, and later the Dust Bowl of America, flooded into Southern California to meet the labor demand in hopes of gaining their own fortunes. As a result, Riverside developed a substantial Chinatown and other ethnic settlements, including the predominantly Hispanic Casa Blanca and settlements of Japanese and Korean immigrants. A rich ethnic-socio-economic mix, the hallmark of today's California, had already developed in Riverside by World War II.

Historic resource property types associated with Hispanic, Asian and Italian immigrants are primarily residential buildings and neighborhoods. Houses exhibit plans and construction techniques of the 1880s through 1920s and were constructed in areas that were close to work activities of the inhabitants. They can be described mostly as vernacular buildings, but many have modest stylistic features such as full front porches, bay windows and ornamental detailing of the period in which they were constructed. Also associated with this context are various resources such as churches, parks and neighborhood commercial buildings.

### BOOSTERISM, IMAGE AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (CIRCA 1880-1930)

Frank A. Miller, builder, booster, and "Master" of the Mission Inn, who had arrived in Riverside during its late colonial years, emerged soon after the turn of the century as a preeminent community builder and promoter. Understanding that a great city needs myths and symbols as well as wealth to establish its identity, Miller strove for the first thirty years of the twentieth century to create symbols and themes for Riverside. In tandem with California Landmarks Club members, such as Charles Loomis and Henry Huntington, Miller undertook a conscious, deliberate, and strategic effort to create a Protestant version of the California mission period that could serve as Riverside's explanatory myth and the basis for its identifying symbols. His first and most noteworthy effort came in the form of the New Glenwood Hotel, later the Mission Inn. Designed and built as a





shrine to California's Spanish past, the Mission Inn was to become what author Kevin Starr called a "Spanish Revival Oz." It made Riverside the center for the emerging Mission Revival Style in Southern California and proved to be a real estate promoter's dream.

Combined with the affluence and aesthetic lure of the citrus landscape, the Mission Inn made Riverside the desired residential, cultural, and recreational destination of the wealthy railroad set of the early 20th Century. The City supported an opera house, theater, symphony, and three golf courses. The era's most illustrious architects, landscape architects and planners, including A.C. Willard, Arthur Benton, Myron Hunt, Julia Morgan, Charles Cheney, and Henry Hosp, and accomplished local architects, like G. Stanley Wilson and Henry Jekel, filled Riverside with quality architecture and Mediterranean landscape features. Riverside's landscape was irrigated via its own municipal water utility, and its buildings were lit by the City's own Electric Light Department.

The Mission Inn is, obviously, the most prominent and influential historic resource representing this context. The promotional image of Riverside's Spanish Colonial past was idealized in this building as well as in numerous civic and commercial buildings constructed in the City's downtown. Designs for buildings epitomized architectural features of the period of Spanish colonization in both the exotic and vernacular aspects. Historic resource property types within this context also encompass references to American Colonial Revival in residential buildings and Beaux Arts Classicism in major civic and institutional buildings.



## POST WORLD WAR I DEVELOPMENT (CIRCA 1918-1930)

Like many Southern California communities, Riverside experienced a boom in the Post World War I period. Previously undeveloped areas were subdivided and residential tracts were planned and developed. In the downtown area, large properties were subdivided and modest-scale houses were built alongside the earlier grove houses.

The early years of this context are represented by Arts and Crafts period styles: California Bungalow, two-story Craftsman, Prairie and English cottage/Tudor Revival. By the end of WWI, a surge of patriotism for America and its allies produced houses in styles that referenced the American Colonial period and French, Spanish, Italian Renaissance and English architecture. Beaux Arts Classicism reached its peak in the post WWI period in civic architecture, and





## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT



Gothic Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival influenced designs for churches. The design trend for commercial buildings continued to be based on Spanish and Classical motifs; many buildings were remodeled to reflect the Spanish Colonial Revival and Mission styles. The context is also represented in cultural landscapes that include public amenities such as parks and streetscape improvements (curbs, streetlights, trees, etc).

### EDUCATION (CIRCA 1900-1955)

In the mid-1950s, the University of California selected Riverside as the site for an undergraduate liberal arts college. UCR grew out of The Citrus Experiment Station and today has an international reputation as a research center for plant pathology, citrus biological control, cultivation practices, biomedicine, and many other disciplines. Riverside is also the home of one of the first two community colleges in the state - Riverside Community College. Other schools, including the Sherman Indian School, California Baptist University and La Sierra University, make Riverside a center for learning and research.

In the context of Education, historic resource property types are represented in the UCR buildings that are associated with significant contributions to research in one of the academic areas mentioned above. Additionally, the cultural landscape of UCR is a significant historic resource. The Sherman Indian School Administration building and the site of the school as a cultural landscape also represent the Education context. Public school buildings, Riverside Community College, California Baptist University and La Sierra University buildings and sites are historic resource property types if they meet criteria for local, state or national historic designation.

### POST WORLD WAR II RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT (CIRCA 1945-1960)

Riverside's second major boom in residential development occurred in the Post World War II period. Distinctive and affordable "suburban" housing tracts were developed with nearby commercial centers to serve the needs of the new residents.

Historic Resources property types for this context primarily include tracts of post war vernacular style houses. The best intact examples are the Sun Gold Terraces and "Cowboy Streets." These one story residences were modest in size and typically had stucco or wood siding and attached garages. The tracts themselves were distinctively





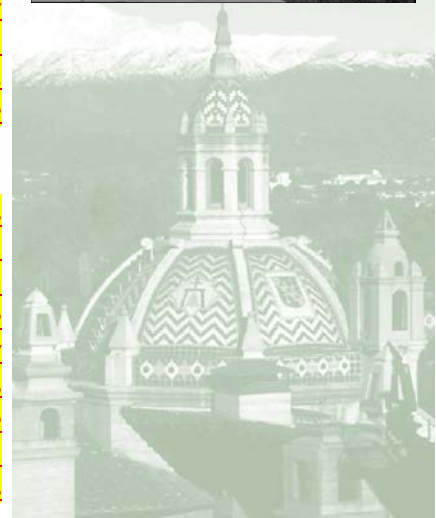
designed with curving street patterns. Commercial centers built during this period include the Brockton Arcade.

## MODERNISM (CIRCA 1935-1969)

Federal policies and programs created during the Great Depression and the increased presence of the military in the area during World War II set the stage for Riverside's boom during the 1950s and 60s. In 1953, the *Press Enterprise* reported that Riverside was 14<sup>th</sup> among the fastest growing cities in the western United States. In 1955, Riverside received the title "All American City" from the National Municipal League, attracting the attention of expanding industries. Rohr Aircraft Company, Bourns Incorporated, and Lily-Tulip Cup Corporation joined Hunter Douglas and the Food Machinery Corporation as some of the largest employers. Riverside's population skyrocketed during the 1950s and 60s, with 46,764 residents in 1950, 84,332 in 1960, and 140,089 by 1970. Three annexations contributed to the population gains: the University of California Riverside campus in 1961; Arlanza, the former Camp Anza also in 1961; and the La Sierra area in 1964.

As the dependence on agriculture lessened and population pressures increased, the groves and fields that dotted Riverside gave way to urban expansion, as it did elsewhere in Southern California. Unlike the piecemeal sale of vacant lots seen in earlier decades, post-war development was characterized by the appearance of uniformly constructed tract homes along curving streets and cul-de-sacs and was supported by loans guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration. Businesses such as shopping centers, department stores, and branch banks were developed to serve these new subdivisions and responded to the car culture. The growth in population also created a profound need for expanded City services. Several bond measures were placed on the ballot for the construction of fire stations, libraries and schools.

Riverside has a large pool of historic resources associated with this context. They include public, educational, institutional, commercial, and residential buildings that reflect the broad range of styles within the Modern movement of architecture. These styles include Streamline Modern, Late Moderne, International Style, Mid-Century Modern, New Formalism, Brutalism and Googie. It was during this period that the Ranch house, in one style or another, became the single most prevalent form of residential architecture in Riverside. These one-story residences were modest in size with informal layouts





## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT



and attached garages. The vast majority of Ranch houses were constructed as part of a subdivision. The Hardman Tracts in the vicinity of Arlington and Streeter Avenues were among the earliest post-war subdivisions. Sun Gold Incorporated, one of the largest post-war homebuilders in Southern California and based in Riverside, was responsible for many of the largest subdivisions in Riverside including Victoria Groves and Sun Gold Terrace (commonly referred to as the Cowboy and Mountain Streets). Several commercial and institutional buildings and centers built during this era are excellent examples and contribute to a rich set of Modernist resources in Riverside. These resources include, among many others, the Brockton Arcade, De Anza Theater, Central Fire Station, IBM Building, Main and Marcy Libraries, Wesley United Methodist Church and the Rivera Library at University of California Riverside.

## INCENTIVES FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Incentives are important to the success of the City's historic preservation program. In some cases they may help offset additional costs that compliance with the Cultural Heritage Board design review standards requires. Incentives can be a catalyst for revitalization of a neighborhood. Also, if financial incentives are in place, the City can offer an offset to denial of a project when economic hardship threatens the preservation of a historic resource.

The following incentives that promote historic preservation are currently available in the City of Riverside:

### STATE HISTORICAL BUILDING CODE (SHBC)

This code is a State-adopted building code that allows the City to approve reasonable alternatives to the standard building, plumbing, electrical and mechanical requirements for historic buildings. It allows some non-conforming conditions to remain without modification to meet current building standards, and it allows some pliancy in meeting specific requirements in building codes. The City uses the SHBC for qualifying historic resources at the request of the property owner, to meet code requirements for both interior and exterior rehabilitation. City staff of the Community Development Department offers assistance to the property owner in applying the SHBC to their individual project.





### HISTORIC REHABILITATION TAX CREDIT

A tax credit equal to 20% of the cost of rehabilitation is available to use on properties listed in or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or a property that contributes to a certified, locally designated district. It can only be used on income-producing properties where rehabilitation is substantial (the greater of \$5,000 or the basis in the building). A tax act project requires certification by the National Park Service that the work complies with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

### FAÇADE EASEMENT DONATION

A charitable tax deduction for donating a façade easement to a nonprofit or publicly supported organization is available to owners of buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In exchange for a charitable deduction on federal income taxes, the property owner authorizes the non-profit organization to review exterior alterations to the building. The non-profit entity thereby assumes responsibility for protecting the historic and architectural integrity of the property. Façade easements are recorded on the property deed in perpetuity. Although it is desirable to donate a façade easement to a local organization, preservation non-profits from other cities offer this program to owners of historic buildings throughout the country.

### REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY ASSISTANCE

Properties located within Redevelopment Project Areas may be eligible for financial assistance on a case by case basis.

### RIVERSIDE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Sponsored by the City of Riverside Redevelopment Agency, this non-profit corporation administers a variety of housing rehabilitation programs for low and moderate-income homeowners as well as owners of designated historic resources.





## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT

### LANDMARK PLAQUES



Bronze landmark plaques are provided free-of-charge to properties designated as City Landmarks. Plaques are presented to property owners by the mayor at a scheduled meeting of the City Council.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

City of Riverside historic preservation planners are available to advise and guide property owners, architects, and contractors on appropriate rehabilitation. This service is offered free-of-charge and includes helpful suggestions (sometimes cost reducing) on such things as seismic bracing, non-abrasive removal of paint, repair and replacement of architectural features, etc. The City also offers a large selection of technical literature and hand-outs to offer guidance with rehabilitation projects.

The following incentives are recommended for implementation:

#### BUILDING PERMIT FEE REDUCTION

A reduction or waiver of the City's building permit and construction tax fees would contribute to an incentive program that would encourage preservation of designated historic resources.

#### ZERO OR LOW-INTEREST REVOLVING LOANS

Federal Housing and Urban Development programs that are available for qualified areas of the City should be created to target designated historic resources and districts.

#### MILLS ACT HISTORIC PROPERTY CONTRACT

State-enabling legislation, known as the Mills Act, allows the City of Riverside to enter into contracts with private property owners of qualified historic properties to provide a property tax reduction in exchange for the owners agreeing to preserve, rehabilitate and maintain their historic properties. Property taxes under a Mills Act agreement are individually calculated by the County Tax Assessor and can be reduced as much as 75%, an amount that the owner can use to maintain, restore, or rehabilitate a historic building or property. A Mills Act contract is for an initial period of ten years and





is automatically renewed each year on its anniversary date. The benefit may be passed on to subsequent owners. The program is available for both residential and income-producing properties. Mills Act historic property contracts usually have provisions for rehabilitating a property with specification for complying with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. This property tax reduction is usually most beneficial to owners who have made recent purchases.

### CALIFORNIA HERITAGE FUND GRANT PROGRAM

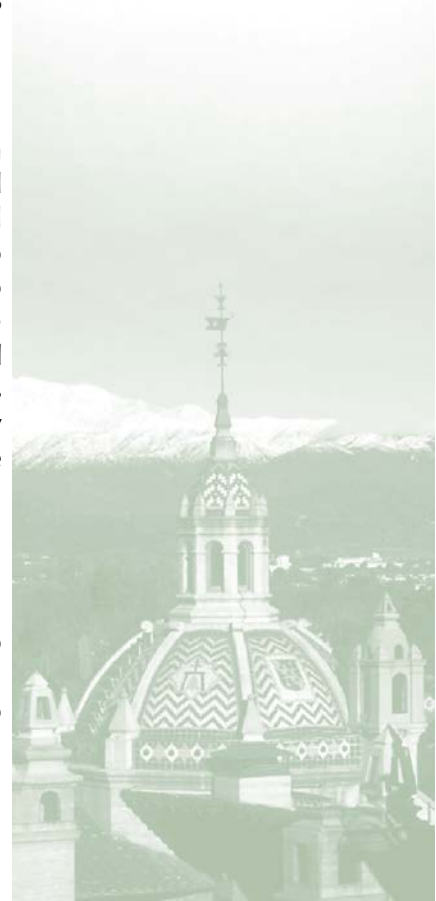
This grant program is funded under the Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2000. Grants may be used for acquisition, rehabilitation, restoration or interpretation projects and are available for any product, facility or project designed to preserve a historic resource that is listed or determined eligible for listing in the National or California registers. Entities that may receive funds are cities, counties, districts and local agencies formed for park purposes, nonprofit organizations and recognized California Indian Tribes. The program requires a 50% match from the grantee.

### ZONING INCENTIVES

There are several ways that the City's land-use regulations can promote historic preservation. In October 2001 the City Council adopted one incentive that allows conversions of residential buildings into retail, office or bed and breakfast uses. The City also allows older Downtown buildings legally built without parking to continue to be occupied and reoccupied without requiring the addition of parking. Other incentives that could be introduced include the expansion of parking reduction/waiver privileges to areas not now included, modification of standards for multi-family development when a historic building is preserved as part of the project, and historic preservation variances.

### NEW MARKETS TAX CREDIT

A new Federal program is now available that provides a fund to encourage investment in low-income communities. The program permits taxpayers to receive credit on Federal income taxes to qualified equity investments that support low-income communities.





## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT

# OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN RIVERSIDE

See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under "Hillsides" for additional information on the Protection of prehistoric resources.

In particular, review Policy LU-4.6.

**Objective HP-1: To use historic preservation principles as an equal component in the planning and development process.**

- Policy HP-1.1: The City shall promote the preservation of cultural resources to ensure that citizens of Riverside have the opportunity to understand and appreciate the City's unique heritage.
- Policy HP-1.2: The City shall assume its direct responsibility for historic preservation by protecting and maintaining its publicly owned cultural resources. Such resources may include, but are not limited to, buildings, monuments, landscapes, and right-of-way improvements, such as retaining walls, granite curbs, entry monuments, light standards, street trees, and the scoring, dimensions, and patterns of sidewalks, driveways, curbs and gutters.
- Policy HP-1.3: The City shall protect sites of archaeological and paleontological significance and ensure compliance with all applicable State and federal cultural resources protection and management laws in its planning and project review process.
- Policy HP-1.4: The City shall protect natural resources such as geological features, heritage trees, and landscapes in the planning and development review process and in park and open space planning.
- Policy HP-1.5: The City shall promote neighborhood/city identity and the role of historic preservation in community enhancement.
- Policy HP-1.6: The City shall use historic preservation as a tool for "smart growth" and mixed use development.
- Policy HP-1.7: The City shall ensure consistency between this Historic Preservation Element and all other General Plan elements, including subsequent updates of the General Plan.



## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT



**Objective HP-2: To continue an active program to identify, interpret and designate the City's cultural resources.**

Policy HP-2.1: The City shall actively pursue a comprehensive program to document and preserve historic buildings, structures, districts, sites (including archaeological sites), objects, landscapes, and natural resources.

Policy HP-2.2: The City shall continually update its identification and designation of cultural resources that are eligible for listing in local, state and national registers based upon the 50 year age guideline for potential historic designation eligibility.

Policy HP-2.3: The City shall provide information to citizens, and the building community about what to do upon the discovery of archaeological resources and burial sites, as well as, the treatment, preservation, and repatriation of such resources.

**Objective HP-3: To promote the City's cultural resources as a means to enhance the City's identity as an important center of Southern California history.**

Policy HP-3.1: The City shall conduct educational programs to promote an understanding of the significance of the City's cultural resources, the criteria for historic designation, historic design review processes, building permit requirements, and methods for rehabilitating and preserving historic buildings, sites, and landscapes.

Policy HP-3.2: The Planning Division shall promote an understanding and appreciation of the importance of historic preservation by the City's departments, boards, commissions, and elected officials.

See the Public Safety Element under "Special Considerations for Historic Resources" for additional information on the protection of historic resources.

In particular, review Policies PS-11.1 & PS-11.2.



## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT

**Objective HP-4: To fully integrate the consideration of cultural resources as a major aspect of the City's planning, permitting and development activities.**

Policy HP-4.1: The City shall maintain an up-to-date database of cultural resources and use that database as a primary informational resource for protecting those resources.

Policy HP-4.2: The City shall apply the California State Historical Building Code to ensure that City building code requirements do not compromise the integrity of significant cultural resources, at the property owner's request.

Policy HP-4.3: The City shall work with the appropriate tribe to identify and address, in a culturally appropriate manner, cultural resources and tribal sacred sites through the development review process.

See the Citywide Design and Sign Guidelines, Citywide Residential Historic Design Guidelines, Mount Rubidoux Historic Design Guidelines and/or the Riverside Downtown Design Guidelines, as appropriate, for additional information on design.

**Objective HP-5: To ensure compatibility between new development and existing cultural resources.**

Policy HP-5.1: The City shall use its design and plot plan review processes to encourage new construction to be compatible in scale and character with cultural resources and historic districts.

Policy HP-5.2: The City shall use its design and plot plan review processes to encourage the compatibility of street design, public improvements, and utility infrastructure with cultural resources and historic districts.

**Objective HP-6: To actively pursue funding for a first-class historic preservation program, including money needed for educational materials, studies, surveys, staffing, and incentives for preservation by private property owners.**

Policy HP-6.1: The City shall provide financial incentives to promote the restoration, rehabilitation, and adaptive reuse of cultural resources.



## HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT



Policy HP-6.2: The City shall use financial resources from state, federal and private programs that assist in the identification, designation and preservation of cultural resources.

Policy HP-6.3: The City shall ensure adequate funds in its budget for the staffing and maintenance of a historic preservation program in compliance with the California State Office of Historic Preservation's Certified Local Government program.

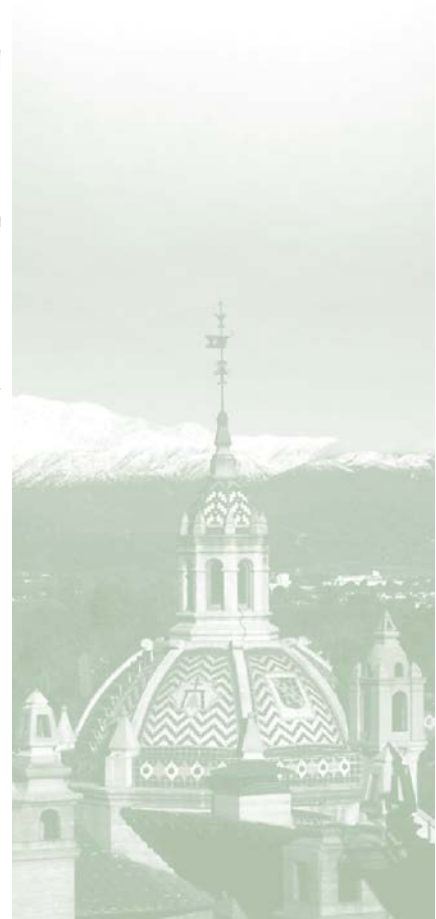
**Objective HP-7: To encourage both public and private stewardship of the City's cultural resources.**

Policy HP-7.1: The City shall apply code enforcement, zoning actions, and building safety/construction regulations as tools for helping to protect cultural resources.

Policy HP-7.2: The City shall incorporate preservation as an integral part of its specific plans, general plan, and environmental processes.

Policy HP-7.3: The City shall coordinate historic preservation with other activities within its government structure.

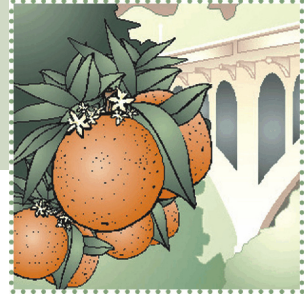
Policy HP-7.4: The City shall promote the preservation of cultural resources controlled by other governmental agencies, including those related to federal, state, county, school district, and other agencies.



## Appendix D

Proposed Text Amendment to the General Plan 2025 –  
Open Space and Conservation Element

## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT

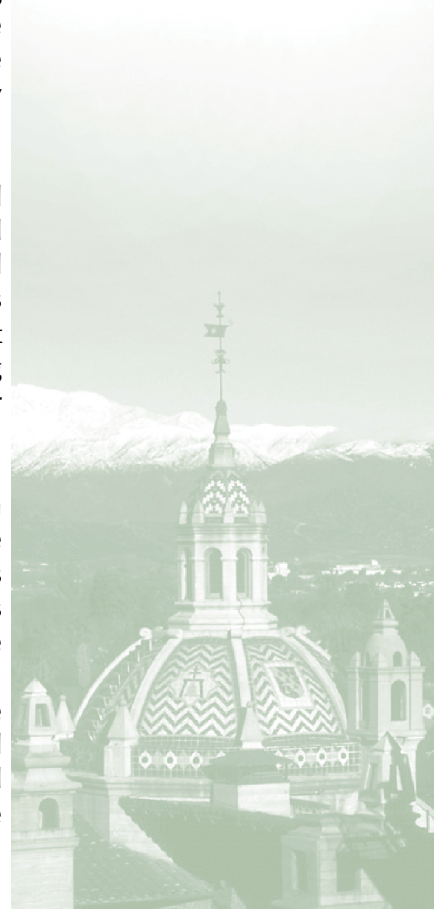


Riverside's abundant land resources and plentiful housing stock make it one of the fastest growing cities in southern California. Rapid growth has provoked some residents and City leaders to seek ways to preserve the City's natural resources. With the passage of Proposition R in 1979 and Measure C in 1987, voters expressed serious community resolve to protect the Arlington Heights Greenbelt and Rancho La Sierra areas from urbanization and preserve them as community treasures. These measures also served to protect natural hillsides, arroyos and other important topographical features throughout Riverside.

Urban development continues to bump up against Riverside's historic agricultural resources, particularly orange groves, as land is converted to residential uses. At a General Plan Citizens' Congress convened in September 2003, many people expressed a desire to restore orange groves and otherwise preserve the Arlington Heights Greenbelt. Residents also expressed concern about diminishing open space and the need to preserve and expand active and passive recreational enjoyment of these areas. Riversiders want to preserve existing natural resources and maintain a balanced city where they can work and live amongst Riverside's scenic charms.

Riverside will work to preserve and protect its existing resources, and to capture new resources as they become available. The City will expand the number of natural open space areas for passive and active recreational use. The La Sierra/Norco Hills and Box Springs Mountain areas will continue in this context, with significant ridgelines and rock outcrops and other formations remaining undeveloped. Riverside's greenbelt will be protected as buffer between urban and rural land uses.

The hillsides, arroyos and other open space areas support an abundance of wildlife species and plant communities, including some which have protected status under the Federal Endangered Species Act and various California statutes. The Santa Ana River, the arroyos and other open space resources serve as wildlife corridors for the movement of species throughout the region. With assistance from landowners and local organizations, creative solutions will continue to be implemented to preserve sensitive habitat areas and agricultural resources. Diverse biological resources are an essential part of a healthy ecosystem and make Riverside a more attractive place to live, play and learn.





## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT

The Santa Ana River, Sycamore Canyon, the arroyos and other important watershed areas must be protected from urban encroachment, urban pollutants and erosion. These waterways provide recreational opportunities, scenic resources, wildlife habitat and wildlife movement corridors. Protecting these areas from growth's negative impacts will ensure that future generations can enjoy these resources.

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See the Public Facilities and Infrastructure Element for a discussion of water production and delivery systems under "Water Service and Supply."

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Riverside's natural environment is made up of the water we drink and use in our daily lives. Safe water sources and plentiful supplies are an essential part of life that we often take for granted. As Riverside's population grows and the City develops further, water conservation becomes more important. If we do not protect our resources now, they may not be available in the future.

The energy we use to power our cars, equipment and machinery is a limited natural resource. Traditional energy sources such as coal, oil and natural gas are finite. Therefore, we must make a conscious effort to conserve energy and switch to renewable fuel sources. Conserving energy is also about protecting our air. Using fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas in our cars, power plants and machinery pollutes the air and creates smog. Strategies to help safeguard our air are discussed in the Air Quality Element.

The objectives and policies in this Element also focus on enhancing the scenic quality of open space resources. These resources contribute tremendously to the quality of life in Riverside, attract visitors to the City and allow residents to enjoy and live amongst natural landforms not found in many urban environments. As Riverside moves into the future, the community looks to maintain what is best about the City.

## CONTEXT

Riverside is characterized by the unique natural landforms that circle the City and create natural divisions of land uses. On the northwest is the floodplain of the Santa Ana River. To the east, southeast and west, the uplands and low mountains include the Box Springs Mountain, Alessandro Heights, Arlington Mountain and the La Sierra/Norco Hills. Scattered throughout the Planning Area are a variety of prominent natural features: Mount Rubidoux, Pachappa Hill, Sycamore Canyon, Hawarden Hills, distinctive arroyos and craggy, isolated hills. Figure LU-3 (Riverside Park) in the Land Use and Urban Design Element shows the locations of Riverside's natural areas.





### OPEN SPACE AS A RESOURCE

Six major areas within the City serve as open space: the Santa Ana River Corridor, Box Springs Mountain Regional Park, Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park, Fairmount Park, Mt. Rubidoux Park and California Citrus State Historic Park. Lake Evans and Mockingbird Canyon Reservoir are aesthetically significant water features that offer varying levels of active recreational use.

As open space throughout Southern California continues to be isolated or disappears, Riversiders increasingly value and enjoy the open space areas that make Riverside unique. These resources also attract new residents and visitors to the area. As a community, Riverside has grown more interested in preserving these open spaces.

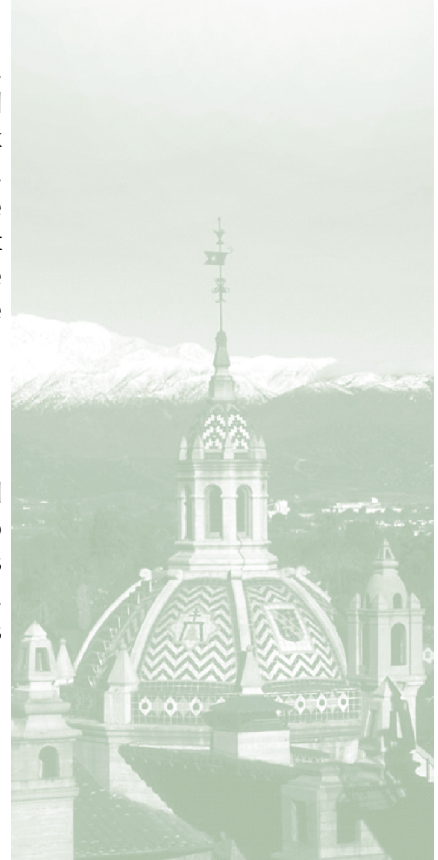
Box Springs Mountain Regional Park and Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park provide vast areas of open space containing vital biological resources and wildlife habitat areas, including rare local species. They also retain welcome undeveloped islands within the urban environment.

Natural and human-made open space features – arroyos, golf courses, the Gage Canal, Victoria Avenue and the Santa Ana River – provide connectivity among the City's large open space areas, creating "Riverside Park" (see Figure LU-3 (Riverside Park) in the Land Use and Urban Design Element). A comprehensive trail network provides recreational enjoyment of Riverside's open space resources. Trails in hillside areas allow access into open space areas and provide recreational activities for the avid hiker, mountain biker, naturalist and equestrian. The trails systems and open space linkages are shown in Figure PR-1 (Parks, Open Space and Trails Map) in the Parks and Recreation Element.



### PARKS AND RECREATION

Parks and other recreation facilities work together with natural spaces to create the network of green space important to Riversiders. The City's Parks and Recreation Master Plan establishes the City's goals and priorities for park and recreation facilities, including the trails system. The Park and Recreation Master Plan is discussed in detail in the Parks and Recreation Element.





## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT



### SCENIC RESOURCES

Riverside's natural features provide a dramatic and varied topographic setting for the community. Scenic resources enhance the visual character of Riverside and provide distinguishing characteristics. The hillsides and ridgelines above Riverside offer scenic benefits to the community. They serve as landmarks and offer a sense of direction or orientation as people move around the City. The City has adopted policies to balance development interests with these broader community preservation objectives.

Vista points can be found throughout the City both from urban areas toward the hills and from wilderness areas looking onto Riverside. Long-distance views of natural terrain and vegetation can be found throughout the La Sierra/Norco Hills, Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park and Box Springs Park. The peaks of Box Springs Mountain, Mt. Rubidoux, Arlington Mountain, Alessandro Heights and the La Sierra/Norco Hills provide scenic view points of the City and the region.

### HILLSIDES

See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under "Defining Riverside - Major Hills" and "Citywide Objectives: Protecting Riverside's Natural Environment - Hillsides" and this Element under "Overarching Objectives" for additional information on hillsides.

In particular, review Objectives LU-3, LU-4 and OS-2.

Because of the view qualities of hilltops and hillsides, landowners often look to build homes there. Development on hillsides and steep slopes can be hazardous because of soil instability and the potential for landslides due to inappropriate grading or construction techniques. Hillside development often results in higher per unit costs for the extension of infrastructure and greater difficulty in providing public services at urban service standards. For these reasons, the City's Grading Code establishes building development standards and special design guidelines on steep slopes and within hillside areas.

### MINERAL RESOURCES

Historically, the quarrying of granitic rock was a significant industry in Riverside. However, these operations have not been active for decades and most extraction sites are now beyond the urban periphery. Figure OS-1 (Mineral Resources) shows the location of mineral resource sites within the planning area. While mineral extraction no longer plays a major role in Riverside's economy, the area between Market Street and Mission Boulevard between the Santa Ana River and Lake Evans is a state-classified mineral resource zone (MRZ-2). As shown in the Riverside County Integrated Plan, areas in the Sphere of Influence and areas located generally within the eastern half of the City are designated MRZ-3; indicating that the area contains known or inferred mineral occurrences of





undetermined mineral resource significance, see Figure OS-1 (Mineral Resources). Scattered areas harbor marginally economic deposits of feldspar, silica, limestone and other rock products.

## OVERARCHING OBJECTIVES

Protecting Riverside's open space areas, scenic resources and hillsides will be carried out through the following objectives and policies. The City is committed to preserving its natural resources and open spaces of the highest quality and in a cost-effective manner to enhance the living environment of all residents. The City believes that individual interests must be balanced against the general public interest and particularly the conservation of natural resources.

**Objective OS-1:** Preserve and expand open space areas and linkages throughout the City and sphere of influence to protect the natural and visual character of the community and to provide for appropriate active and passive recreational uses.

Policy OS-1.1: Protect and preserve open space and natural habitat wherever possible.

Policy OS-1.2: Establish an open space acquisition program that identifies acquisition area priorities based on capital costs, operation and maintenance costs, accessibility, needs, resource preservation, ability to complete or enhance the existing open space linkage system and unique environmental features.

Policy OS-1.3: Work with Riverside County and adjacent cities, landowners and conservation organizations to preserve, protect and enhance open space and natural resources.

Policy OS-1.4: Support efforts of State and Federal agencies and private conservation organizations to acquire properties for open space and conservation uses. Support efforts of nonprofit preservation groups, such as the Riverside Land Conservancy, to acquire properties for open space and conservation purposes.

See the Air Quality Element under "Land Use Strategies – Housing Strategies" for more information on open space.

In particular review Policy AQ-1.9.





## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT



Figure OS-1 Mineral Resources

## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT



- Policy OS-1.5: Require the provision of open space linkages between development projects, consistent with the provisions of the Trails Master Plan, Open Space Plan and other environmental considerations including the MSHCP.
- Policy OS-1.6: Ensure that any new development that does occur is effectively integrated through convenient street and/or pedestrian connections, as well as through visual connections.
- Policy OS-1.7: Work closely with the County of Riverside pursuant to the Joint Cities/County Memorandum of Understanding, emphasizing the City's need to participate in the development review process of projects proposed in surrounding unincorporated areas. Work to ensure that such developments proceed consistent with City standards, including hillside and arroyo grading preservation standards.
- Policy OS-1.8: Encourage residential clustering as means of preserving open space.
- Policy OS-1.9: Promote open space and recreation resources as a key reason to live in Riverside.
- Policy OS-1.10: Utilize a combination of regulatory and acquisition approaches in the City's strategy for open space preservation.
- Policy OS-1.11: Develop a program for City acquisition of identified open space land and encourage land donations or the dedication of land in lieu of park fees for the acquisition of usable land for public parks, open space and trail linkages.
- Policy OS-1.12: Ensure that areas acquired as part of the Open Space System are developed, operated and maintained to provide the City with a permanent, publicly accessible open space system.
- Policy OS-1.13: Design Capital Improvement Program projects which affect identified open space areas to support these areas' value as open space.

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See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under "Hillsides," "Our Neighborhoods – Sphere of Influence" and the Air Quality Element under "Multi-Jurisdictional Cooperation" for more information on City/County cooperation.

In particular, review Objectives LU-3, LU-87, LU-88 and AQ-7.

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## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT

Policy OS-1.14: Establish an on-going needs assessment program to solicit feedback for users to identify changing needs and standards for the Open Space System.

Policy OS-1.15: Recognize the value of major institutional passive open spaces, particularly cemeteries, as important components of the total open space systems and protect their visual character.

See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under “Defining Riverside – Major Hills” and “Citywide Objectives: Protecting Riverside’s Natural Environment – Hillsides” and this Element under “Overarching Objectives” for additional information on hillsides.

In particular, review Objectives LU-3, LU-4 and OS-2.

For more policies concerning Proposition R and Measure C review the Land Use and Urban Design and Open Space Elements.

In particular, review Policies LU-4.1, LU-4.4, LU-6.1, LU-6.3, LU-54.1, LU-54.3, LU-59.1, LU-63.5, LU-64.1, & OS-4.1.

**Objective OS-2: Minimize the extent of urban development in the hillsides, and mitigate any significant adverse consequences associated with urbanization.**

Policy OS-2.1: Continue to require hillside development to be consistent with Proposition R and Measure C through the provisions of the RC Zone.

Policy OS-2.2: Limit the extent and intensity of uses and development in areas of unstable terrain, steep terrain, scenic vistas, arroyos and other critical environmental areas.

Policy OS-2.3: Control the grading of land, pursuant to the City’s Grading Code, to minimize the potential for erosion, landsliding and other forms of land failure, as well as to limit the potential negative aesthetic impact of excessive modification of natural landforms.

Policy OS-2.4: Recognize the value of ridgelines, hillsides and arroyos as significant natural and visual resources and strengthen their role as features which define the character of the City and its individual neighborhoods.

Policy OS-2.5: Review the feasibility of creating a “night-time sky” ordinance to reduce light pollution.

## AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION

The citrus industry was the mainstay of Riverside’s economy starting in the late nineteenth century and continuing well into the twentieth. As recently as the mid-1950s, large areas of the City remained in citrus groves. The late twentieth century saw a significant increase in pressure to convert agricultural land to suburban uses. Nearly all of



## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT



the Orangecrest area was in citrus production as late as the 1970s. Today, this area is completely developed with suburban uses. The same can be said for Hunter Business Park, a former citrus area slated for industrial use. The only significant block of agriculture in the City limits in the early twenty-first century is the Arlington Heights Greenbelt, in the south and central portion of the City. Even in this area, many of the citrus groves are being converted to wholesale nurseries.

Within the General Plan area, including the Sphere of Influence, citriculture is also found in the Highgrove, Woodcrest and Rancho El Sobrante areas. However, citrus groves in these areas are quickly being replaced by suburban residential development. Over the time frame of the General Plan, it is a distinct possibility that most, if not all, of the agriculture uses in the City and Sphere, with the exception of Arlington Heights, will be replaced with suburban uses. Because of the importance of citriculture as a visual amenity, open space resource and important source of civic pride as part of the City's heritage, preservation of agriculture in the Arlington Heights Greenbelt will be of utmost importance as a City goal.

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See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under "Defining Riverside - Arlington Heights and the Greenbelt" and "Citywide Objectives: Protecting Riverside's Natural Environment - Greenbelt and Agricultural Uses" for more information on agricultural preservation.

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In particular, review Objective LU-6.

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## AGRICULTURE AND CITRICULTURE

Agricultural lands are categorized by State and Federal agencies in the following four categories:

### **Prime Farmland**

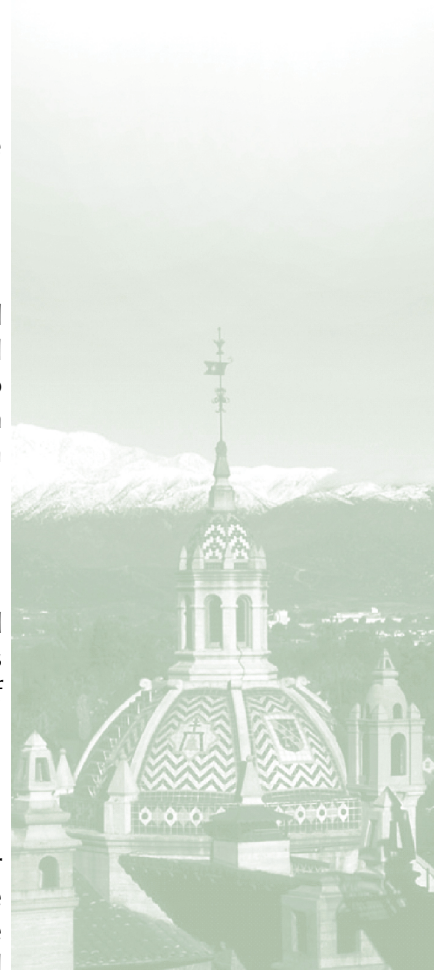
This category includes land with the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for the production of crops. Prime farmland has the soil quality, growing season and moisture supply needed to produce sustained yields of crops when treated and managed. Such land must have been used for the production of irrigated crops within the last three years in order to be so designated.

### **Farmland of Statewide Importance**

These lands have a good combination of physical and chemical characteristics for the production of crops. To maintain this designation, such land must have been used for the production of irrigated crops within the last three years.

### **Unique Farmland**

Unique Farmland is land which does not meet the above criteria for Prime or Statewide Importance, but which is currently used for the production of specific high-value crops. Unique farmland has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season and





## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT

moisture supply needed to produce sustained high quality and high yields of specific crop. Examples of such crops include oranges, olives, avocados, rice, grapes and cut flowers.

### **Farmland of Local Importance**

These lands are non-irrigated properties that are either currently producing crops or had the capacity of production. This category includes dryland grain, dairies and other agriculturally zoned land not included in the above categories and which may be important to the local economy due to its productivity.

Figure OS-2 (Agricultural Suitability) shows the location of agricultural lands within the City and sphere of influence with these designations.

Particularly within the City limits, it should be noted that those areas identified as important farmland are in fact largely developed or planned for other uses. Riverside is becomingly an increasingly urban city and the pressures of this transition have made farmland impractical to perpetuate. Farming practices are often in conflict with urban development, and it would not be desirable in most cases to reintroduce agriculture into these areas. The exception is the Arlington Heights Greenbelt where it is the City's policy to promote continued agricultural uses. Other areas in the County are also designated on the City's Plan for continued agricultural uses. However, it is recognized that these areas are quickly being approved by the County for suburban development. Where possible, the City will work with the County to encourage retention of agriculture in these areas.

### **Williamson Act**

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, also known as the Williamson Act (Government Code Section 51200 et seq.), defines prime agricultural soils as any one of the following soils which have capability groupings of Class I or II: soils which have Storie Index ratings of 80 to 100; land supporting livestock equivalent to a minimum of one animal unit per 0.405 ha (one acre); or land planted with fruit or nut bearing vegetation producing not less than \$81 per ha (\$200 per acre) annually (Government Code Section 51201[C]). The Williamson Act was adopted as an incentive program, encouraging the preservation of the State's agricultural lands. As a means to implement the Act, a land contract is established, whereby a county board of supervisors or city council stabilizes the taxes on qualifying lands in return for an owner's guarantee to keep the land in agricultural preserve status for a 10-year period. Each year, on its anniversary date, the contract is automatically renewed unless a notice of non-renewal is filed.





Figure OS-2 Agricultural Suitability





## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT



Figure OS-3 – Williamson Act Preserves



As a general rule, land can be withdrawn from Williamson Act contract only through the nine-year nonrenewal process. Immediate termination via cancellation is reserved for “extraordinary,” unforeseen situations. Nonrenewal is the preferred approach to removing a parcel from a Williamson Act contract.

There are two Williamson Act preserve areas within City limits: one parcel within Hunter Business Park along the City border near the northeast part of the City at the intersection of Columbia Avenue and Michigan Avenue, and four parcels south of SR-91 and west of the intersection of Overlook Parkway and Washington Street (see Figure OS-3 – Williamson Act Preserves for locations of these contracted parcels). The preserve areas within the City are under active contracts that were approved for an initial ten-year term and that are subject to an automatic annual renewal. Riverside County indicates that there are numerous Williamson Act parcels within the Sphere Area (County of Riverside TLMA Geographic Information System, 2006). The active preserve areas within the City’s Sphere of Influence include El Sobrante No. 1, El Sobrante No. 2, El Sobrante No. 3, El Sobrante No. 14, Highgrove No. 1, Woodcrest No. 3, Woodcrest No. 4, Woodcrest No. 5 and Woodcrest No. 7. The status of the lands within County preserve areas include parcels in active agricultural/open space use within the El Sobrante and Highgrove Preserves, parcels that have filed for notices of non-renewal within the Woodcrest Preserves, and parcels that have completed their notice of non-renewal periods, but where a diminishment of the agricultural preserve has not been initiated and/or completed as in the case of the Highgrove and Woodcrest Preserves. Williamson Act preserves in the Sphere Area are shown on Figure OS-3 – Williamson Act Preserves.

## AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION – PROPOSITION R AND MEASURE C

In 1979, Riverside voters approved Proposition R: “Taxpayer’s Initiative to Reduce Costly Urban Sprawl by Preserving Riverside’s Citrus and Agricultural lands, Its Unique Hills, Arroyos and Victoria Avenue.” The two main features of Proposition R relate to: 1) preservation of agriculture through application of the RA-5-Residential Agricultural Zone to two specific areas of the City; and 2) protection of hillside areas through application of the RC-Residential Conservation Zone to areas of the City based on slopes over 15 percent. The two areas of the City which were zoned to RA-5 are: 1) the Arlington Heights Greenbelt, in the south and central portion of the City; and 2) an area commonly known as Rancho La Sierra lying on a bluff above the Santa Ana River and bordered by Tyler Street on the east and Arlington Avenue on the west.





## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT

In 1987, Riverside voters passed Measure C, a bolstering amendment to Proposition R, entitled “Citizens’ Rights Initiative to Reduce Costly Urban Sprawl, to Reduce Traffic Congestion, to Minimize Utility Rate Increases and to Facilitate Preservation of Riverside’s Citrus and Agricultural Lands, its Scenic Hills, Ridgelines, Arroyos and Wildlife Areas”. Measure C amended Proposition R to promote agriculture by adding the following as official City policy:

For more policies concerning Proposition R and Measure C review the Land Use and Urban Design and Open Space Elements.

In particular, review Policies LU-4.1, LU-4.4, LU-6.1, LU-6.3, LU-54.1, LU-54.3, LU-59.1, LU-63.5, LU-64.1, OS-2.1, & OS-4.1.

**Policy to Promote and Encourage Agriculture.** “It is hereby declared to be the policy of the City of Riverside to promote and encourage agriculture as an essential industry and a desirable open space use. The Greenbelt and La Sierra Lands are important agricultural lands because of their high soil quality, favorable climate and low water costs. It is further declared to be the policy of the City to retain, wherever feasible, agricultural lands in private ownership and to encourage and assist the maintenance and formation of family farms, especially for farmers who live on their land.”

Measure C also required a specific plan be prepared for Rancho La Sierra, to cluster housing in a manner which preserves important natural features and scenic vistas.

Protecting Riverside's Arlington Heights Greenbelt, Rancho La Sierra and agricultural lands will be carried out through the following objectives and policies.

See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under “Defining Riverside – Arlington Heights and the Greenbelt” and “Citywide Objectives: Protecting Riverside's Natural Environment – Greenbelt and Agricultural Uses” and for more information on agricultural preservation.

In particular, review Objective LU-6.

### **Objective OS-3: Preserve designated agricultural lands in recognition of their economic, historic and open space benefits and their importance to the character of the City of Riverside.**

**Policy OS-3.1:** Promote and encourage agriculture as an essential industry and a desirable open space use. The Arlington Heights Greenbelt and La Sierra Lands (i.e., Rancho La Sierra) are important agricultural lands because of their high soil quality, favorable climate and low water costs.

**Policy OS-3.2:** Identify land for retention and encouragement of agricultural use based on consideration of historic use, soil suitability, agricultural significance, prevailing parcel sizes and geographical associations.

## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT



- Policy OS-3.3: Protect valuable agricultural land from urban development through the use of agricultural zoning districts and other appropriate development regulations, as well as financial and tax incentives.
- Policy OS-3.4: Encourage property owners to preserve citrus groves and implement public programs to provide incentives and other assistance to promote and protect citrus farming on prime agricultural lands.
- Policy OS-3.5: Consider strategies to enhance the productivity of the local agricultural industry, such as the creation of special electric and water rate structures and the establishment of an interest subsidy program for loans used for fencing, screening and replanting of agricultural lands.
- Policy OS-3.6: Support alternative allowable uses, such as crop diversification, within historic citriculture areas, where such uses will retain the agricultural use and character of the areas.
- Policy OS-3.7: Evaluate various proactive programs for agricultural preservation such as transfer of development rights, purchase lease back, University purchase for research and purchase of development rights, on a case-by-case basis.
- Policy OS-3.8: Recognize Agricultural Conservation Areas adopted by Riverside County pursuant to the Williamson Act in planning for future development and possible annexation of areas within the City's sphere of influence.
- Policy OS-3.9: Coordinate programs to preserve agricultural lands with other public, private and non-profit organizations where feasible.
- Policy OS-3.10: Continue to work with the State to promote and expand the California Citrus State Historic Park.
- Policy OS-3.11: Explore the creation of an incentive program for the conservation of agricultural lands.

**Policy OS-3.12: Continue to support agricultural production within the City's agricultural areas including current Williamson Act program incentives through an**

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See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under "Sphere of Influence" for more information on annexation and the sphere of influence.

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In particular, review Objective LU-87.

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## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT

informative application processing packet that is kept up to date and in compliance with State law.

For more policies concerning Proposition R and Measure C review the Land Use and Urban Design and Open Space Elements.

In particular, review Policies LU-4.1, LU-4.4, LU-6.1, LU-6.3, LU-54.1, LU-54.3, LU-59.1, LU-63.5, LU-64.1, & OS-2.1.



**Objective OS-4: Preserve designated buffers between urban and rural uses for their open space and aesthetic benefits.**

Policy OS-4.1: Continue to implement Proposition R and Measure C.

Policy OS-4.2: Establish buffers and/or open space between agricultural and urban uses so that the potential impacts from urban development will be mitigated.

Policy OS-4.3: Explore the possibility of establishing a fee for all new development in Riverside for land banking to create new buffers and/or purchase sensitive lands between urban development and existing open space resources.

## OUR ARROYOS AND BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The arroyos of Riverside are naturally occurring ephemeral drainages created over thousands of years as seasonal rains eroded the hills. Natural runoff in addition to that from agriculture and development has created a year-round supply of water, and riparian plants flourish throughout the year within the arroyos.

The arroyos and other open space areas of Riverside support an abundance of wildlife species and plant communities. The arroyos also provide corridors which wildlife use to migrate between habitat areas. Wildlife and the habitat in which they live enhance our own life experiences. If we protect habitat, we increase the probability that important and critical wildlife species will survive and flourish.

The expansion of urban areas into previously undeveloped areas of the City and the sphere have infringed upon the health of the arroyos and the plants and animals that rely upon them. The consequences of development include excessive grading, encroachment into the logical natural stream channel, increased urban runoff and conflicts created by pets and invasive exotic plants.



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The community vision for the arroyos of Riverside is of natural, healthy waterways meandering through well-planned residential development and natural, protected areas. Where development does occur, homes near the arroyos should reflect the natural lines of the landscape and be designed to blend with the contours, colors and seasonal aridity of the landscape. Wildlife using the natural corridors provided by the arroyos should have unrestricted access and movement, with minimal barriers from roads and fences.

Striking a balance between habitat preservation and meeting Riversiders' needs for housing, jobs and services is a major planning challenge. This section of the Open Space and Conservation Element sets forth the City's commitment to the conservation of Riverside's arroyos and recommends objectives and policies to accomplish this planning challenge.

### RIVERSIDE'S ARROYOS

Six arroyos, recognized by the City's Grading Code (Title 17), traverse the City (see Figure OS-4 – Arroyos):

- ❖ Springbrook Wash Arroyo
- ❖ Woodcrest Arroyo
- ❖ Prenda Arroyo
- ❖ Alessandro Arroyo
- ❖ Mockingbird Canyon Arroyo
- ❖ Tequesquite Arroyo

Springbrook Wash Arroyo starts in Box Springs Mountain and flows to the Santa Ana River. Approximately one-fifth of the stream channel is cemented, with some remaining areas of healthy riparian vegetation.

Tequesquite Arroyo runs through two golf courses, the Andulka Park site, RCC, the Evans Sports Complex and the Tequesquite Park site. It is partially channelized at the golf courses and when it passes through Downtown. The banks have been planted with non-native grasses at the golf courses. Only the portion southeasterly of the 91 Freeway is mapped for protection under the Grading Code.

The Woodcrest, Prenda, Alessandro and Mockingbird Arroyos all originate in the southerly hills of Riverside and flow to the Santa Ana River. All of these arroyos are largely in a natural condition southerly of the 91 Freeway within the Arlington Heights Greenbelt and Alessandro Heights area. Each is also constrained with a dam as shown in Figure PS-4 (Flood Hazard Areas) in the Public Safety Element. Northerly of the 91 Freeway, the arroyos are channelized or undergrounded en route to the Santa Ana River and are not mapped for protection under the Grading Code.





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Outside City Planning Area there are two arroyos worthy of note. The first is the Box Springs Arroyo which runs from the Box Springs Mountains to where it is partially detained at Quail Run. From Quail Run the water flows into the Sycamore Canyon Creek. A small portion of the channel is contained in concrete, where it flows under the SR-60 Freeway into the UCR campus. The banks are characterized by healthy riparian communities and rocky outcroppings. Sycamore Canyon Creek flows through the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park. The entire length of the creek is unchannelized and characterized by sycamore groves and southern willow.

The second is the University Arroyo, also beginning in the Box Springs Mountains. It is partially channelized. The banks contain mainly non-native grasses, although some areas are characterized by rocky outcroppings and riparian vegetation. This Arroyo runs through UCR, under the 60/215 freeway and into developed areas west of the freeway.

## WILDLIFE HABITAT

The unique landscape of Riverside supports a rich diversity of biological resources as shown in Figure OS-5 – Habitat Areas and Vegetation Communities, including a number of sensitive and endangered species. Isolation of a species, a result of development, can disrupt biodiversity and cause long-term consequences for survival of a species and those animals which may rely upon it. Past development practices have substantially reduced habitat for wildlife species and severed connections to larger habitat areas. Development has also deteriorated the quality of the water in the arroyos and caused erosion of the stream banks. As a result, valuable biological resources are mostly limited to major open spaces within and adjacent to the City limits, including Santa Ana River Regional Park, Box Springs Mountain Reserve, the Alessandro Hills, the Woodcrest and Prenda Arroyos and Mockingbird Canyon.



Preserving and protecting wildlife habitat helps ensure the preservation and protection of wildlife species. The great diversity of vegetation types and habitat located in the hillsides and arroyos of Riverside support a wide variety of animal populations. Natural habitat such as riparian areas provides food, cover and shelter for birds, mammals, reptiles and insects. Wildlife corridors provide areas of undisturbed open space that allow regional wildlife migration between natural habitats, promoting proliferation of indigenous species.





Figure OS-4 – Arroyos





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Figure OS-5 - Habitat Areas and Vegetation Communities



## PLANT COMMUNITIES

Plant communities are not always clearly defined with strictly delineated boundaries. They are dependent on or affected by factors such as geographical location, soil types, precipitation rates, angle and direction of slopes, elevations, microclimates and successional considerations. Each of these factors can exist in a broad spectrum of possibilities and in many different combinations. As conditions change from site to site, conditions may become less advantageous for some plants and more advantageous for others. The community character will change until a new community is formed. The area where one community intergrades into another usually results in a mixture of communities called an ecotone that display characteristics of two or more community types.

The term “plant communities” refers strictly to vegetation types or associations, whereas “habitat” refers to both biotic (i.e., vegetation, animals) and abiotic (i.e., soil, temperature) factors.

There are twelve major plant communities within the Planning Area: urban/developed; agriculture; non-native grassland; coastal scrub; open water/reservoir; chaparral; riparian scrub/woodland/forest; woodlands/forest; Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub; marsh; cismontane alkali marsh; and vernal pools. These communities are shown on Figure OS-5 Habitat Areas and Vegetation Communities.

### Urban/Developed

Urban or developed land is comprised of areas of intensive use with much of the land covered by structures. Included in this category are cities, transportation facilities, power and communications facilities, residences, shopping centers, industrial and commercial complexes and institutions that may, in some instances, be isolated from urban areas. Agricultural land, wetland, or water areas on the fringe of urban or built-up areas are not included in this category except where they are surrounded and dominated by urban development.

The City of Riverside is predominantly urban/developed with peripheral areas of open space characterized by agriculture (Arlington Heights Greenbelt) and native vegetation (e.g., La Sierra/Norco Hills, Sycamore Canyon Park, and arroyos).

### Agriculture

Agricultural land may be defined broadly as land used primarily for production of food and fiber and includes crop fields, orchards, vineyards, and grazing lands. The number of buildings is smaller and the density of the road and highway network much lower in





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agricultural land than in urban or developed land. When wetlands are drained for agricultural purposes, they are included in the agriculture category. Agricultural lands that are no longer in use and where wetlands vegetation has reestablished are included in the wetlands category.

The Arlington Heights Greenbelt is still characterized by agricultural uses, primarily in the form of citrus orchards and nursery stock yards. Other citrus orchards are located on properties within the southern Sphere of Influence.

### **Non-native Grassland**

Non-native grasslands are characterized by a dense to sparse cover of annual grasses with flowering culms (stems) 0.2-0.5 meters (.66 feet-1.64 feet) high. They are often associated with numerous species of showy-flowered, native wildflowers, especially in years of favorable rainfall. Flowering occurs with the onset of the late fall rains and growth, flowering, and seed-set occur from winter through spring. With a few exceptions, the plants are dead through the summer-fall dry season, persisting as seeds. Non-native grasslands occur on fine-textured, usually clay soils which are moist or even waterlogged during the winter rainy season and very dry during the summer and fall. Adjacent communities may include Oak Woodland on moister, better drained soils. Non-native grasslands can be found in valleys and foothills throughout most of California, except for the north coastal and desert regions at elevations below 3,000 feet, but reaching 4,000 feet in the Tehachapi Mountains and interior San Diego County.

The majority of flatter terrain in undeveloped portions of the Planning Area is dominated by introduced annual grasses. Non-native grassland is present in large expanses of Sycamore Canyon, Alessandro Hills, Box Springs Mountain and Canyon, the La Sierra/Norco Hills, the La Sierra Lands and the gently rolling slopes of Santa Ana River Regional Park.

### **Coastal Sage Scrub**

#### Coastal Scrub

Coastal scrub is distributed throughout the Planning Area and is comprised of many different assemblages of scrub vegetation. Within the Planning Area, coastal scrub and Riversidean sage scrub have been known to occur with the latter being the most commonly found, but this diverse plant community can be subdivided into numerous “alliances” that are named according to which shrub species are the most abundant at a particular site.



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As described in the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), coastal sage scrub is dominated by a characteristic suite of low-statured, aromatic, drought-deciduous shrubs and subshrub species. Composition varies substantially depending on physical circumstances and the successional status of the Vegetation Community; however, characteristic species include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), California encelia (*Encelia californica*), and several species of sage (e.g., *Salvia mellifera*, *S. apiana*) (Holland 1986; Sawyer-Wolf 1995). Other common species include brittlebush (*E. farinosa*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), sugarbush (*Rhus ovata*), yellow bush penstemon (*Keckiella antirrhinoides*), Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), sweetbush (*Bebbia juncea*), boxthorn (*Lycium* spp.), shore cactus (*Opuntia littoralis*), coastal cholla (*O. prolifer*), tall prickly-pear (*Opuntia oricola*), and several species of *Dudleya*. The California Native Plant Society notes additional species that may be present in scrub communities. These include common herbaceous perennials such as the wishbone plant (*Mirabilis laevis*), wild cucumber (*Mara macrocarpus* var. *macrocarpus*), and climbing milkweed (*Funastrum cynanchoides* ssp. *hartwegii*). The areas between shrubs are rich in annual herbaceous species in the spring during good rainfall years, especially in the first few years after wildfires. Some notable, common annuals include California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), baby blue eyes (*Nemophila menziesii*), popcorn flowers (*Cryptantha intermedia*), slender goldfields (*Lasthenia gracilis*), southern goldfields (*Lasthenia coronaria*), and tidy-tips (*Layia platyglossa*). In rocky ravines and places where the soil accumulates moisture, occasional stands of the deep rooted evergreen shrubs such as laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), and sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*) may occur. The rocky ravines with ephemeral watercourses often support stands of giant wildrye (*Leymus condensatus*) and Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*). The relative abundance and dominance of species varies from place to place such that numerous “series” or “alliances” of coastal sage scrub can be named based on the dominant species. For example, one common alliance in the Plan Area is the *Artemisia californica*-*Eriogonum fasciculatum* alliance. Another is the *Encelia farinosa*-*Eriogonum fasciculatum* alliance. A less common series type is the *Salvia mellifera*-*Artemisia californica* alliance.

Within the Planning Area, coastal scrub is found on steep slopes in the southern hillsides, as well as at Sycamore Canyon, Alessandro Hills, Box Springs Mountain, Arlington Heights, Woodcrest, Rancho El Sobrante, and rocky outcroppings in the La Sierra Lands and the La Sierra/Norco Hills.





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### Riversidean Sage Scrub

Typical stands of Riversidean sage scrub are fairly open and dominated by California sagebush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) and red brome (*Bromus rubens*), each attaining at least 20% cover. As shown on Figure OS-5 Habitat Areas and Vegetation Communities, Riversidean sage scrub is scattered throughout the southeastern half of the Planning Area. Large concentrations of Riversidean sage scrub are located along the eastern and western edges of the City and to the southeast of Lake Mathews.

### **Open Water/Reservoir**

Open water/reservoir habitats are called lacustrine habitats and are characterized by inland depressions or dammed riverine channels containing standing water, including both the near-shore (limnetic) and deepwater habitat (littoral). Usually, to meet this criterion, each area must exceed 20 acres (8 hectares) and be deeper than 6.6 feet (2 meters). Lake Mathews, Lake Evans and Mockingbird Canyon Reservoir are classified as open water/reservoir habitats within the Planning Area.

### **Chaparral**

Chaparral is a native plant community that supports a high diversity of plant and animal life. Chaparral is widely distributed on dry slopes and ridges at low and mid-elevations. It typically consists of shrubs with tough, broad leaves, although species composition may vary considerably with many different subtypes. Chamise chaparral, which is the most common chaparral type in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, is dominated by chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Southern mixed chaparral occurs adjacent to Riversidean sage scrub and chamise chaparral, but generally occurs on sites with more moisture. Common chaparral shrubs include toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), chamise, several California lilac(s) (*Ceanothus megacarpus*, *C. crassifolius*, *C. cuneatus* and *C. spinosus*), birch-leaved mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.) and scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*). Chaparral communities are found southwest of Lake Mathews.

### **Riparian Scrub, Woodland and Forest**

Riparian vegetation, including scrub woodland, and forest subtypes, is distributed in waterways and drainages throughout the Planning Area. This community includes the sub-categories of arundo/riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian forest, Southern cottonwood/willow riparian and Southern willow scrub.





As described in the MSHCP, riparian communities typically consist of one or more deciduous tree species with an assorted understory of shrubs and herbs (Holland and Keil 1995). Depending on community type, a riparian community may be dominated by any of several trees/shrubs, including box elder (*Acer negundo*), big-leaf maple (*A. macrophyllum*), coast live oak (*Q. agrifolia*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), California walnut (*Juglans californica*), Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), wild grape (*Vitis girdiana*), giant reed (*Arundo donax*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), tamarisk (*Tamarix* spp.), or any of several species of willow (*Salix* spp.). In addition, various understory herbs may be present, such as salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*), wild cucumber (*Marah macrocarpus*), mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*).

Riparian woodlands are dependent on the presence of or proximity to non-seasonal water sources. The water may be surface water or shallow ground water. Riparian woodlands may measure a few meters in width to much broader depending on water flow. Where non-seasonal streams flow out of the mountains and onto flatter grasslands, the riparian woodland community may be a relatively broad one, but in the higher elevations where water flows down a narrow passageway often confined by steep hillsides, this community may be very narrow. Riparian woodland may also occupy areas surrounding man-made lakes and reservoirs.

The presence of perennial water in the Santa Ana River, Tequesquite Arroyo, Sycamore Canyon, and Box Springs Canyon has supported the development of riparian woodland plant communities at scattered locations. The MSHCP notes Southern cottonwood/willow forest vegetation community occurs along the Santa Ana River drainage near Lake Evans to beyond the Prado Basin outside the Planning Area.

#### Arundo/Riparian Forest

Arundo/Riparian forests are characterized by dense impenetrable stands of riparian vegetation dominated or exclusively composed of giant reed (*Arundo donax*). The California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-ICP) includes giant reed on its "Exotic Pest Plants of Greatest Ecological Concern in California" list. Giant reed is documented as a widespread, aggressive, invader that displaces native plant species and disrupts natural habitats. Giant reed is suited to tropical, subtropical and warm temperate climates of the world. Although it tolerates some salt and can grow on sand dunes, giant reed grows best along river banks and in other wet places. Giant reed is best





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developed in poor sandy soil but is tolerant of all types of soils, from heavy clays to loose sands and gravelly soils.

Arrundo/Riparian forests are known to occur along the Santa Ana River near Van Buren Boulevard at the City's northern boundary. This community may also be found along lakes, rivers and other drainages throughout the Planning Area.

### Mulefat Scrub

Mulefat scrub is characterized by tall, herbaceous riparian scrub strongly dominated by Mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*). This early successional community is maintained by frequent flooding. Absent this, most stands would succeed to cottonwood or sycamore dominated riparian forests or woodlands. Mulefat scrub occurs in intermittent stream channels with fairly coarse substrate and moderate depth to the water table. This community frequently occurs as a patchy understory in light gaps in Sycamore Alluvial Woodland especially under heavy grazing. Mulefat scrub is widely scattered along intermittent streams and near larger rivers from about Tehama County south through the Coast Ranges and Sierra Nevada to San Diego and northwestern Baja California Norte, usually below about 2,000 feet.

Mulefat scrub is known to occur southwest of Lake Mathews near Cajalco Road and south of Indiana Avenue between Buchanan Street and McKinley Street. This community may also be found along lakes, rivers and other drainages throughout the Planning Area.

### Riparian Scrub

Riparian scrub is characterized as a scrubby streamside thicket, dominated by any of several willows. Vegetation may vary from open to impenetrable. This community typically occurs on relatively fine-grained sand and gravel bars that are close to river channels and/or ground water. Coarser substrate soils or areas where there is relatively great depth to the water table favors dominance by mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*). This early successional community may precede any of several riparian woodland or forest types absent severe flooding disturbance.

Riparian scrub is located throughout the Planning Area along streams and drainages. The largest riparian scrub communities are located northeast of Mockingbird Canyon Road and south of Markham Street. Other larger communities occur along the shores of Lake Mathews, and near Nandina Avenue between Wood Road and Cole Avenue.





### Southern Willow Scrub

Southern willow scrub is distinguished by dense, broadleaved, winter-deciduous riparian thickets dominated by several willow species including black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), sandbar willow (*S. hindsiana*), red willow (*S. laevigata*), pacific willow (*S. lasiandra*) and arroyo willow (*S. lasiolepis*), with scattered Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*). Most stands are too dense to allow much understory development. Typical soils include loose, sandy, or fine gravelly alluvium deposited near stream channels during flood flows. This community requires repeated flooding to prevent succession to southern cottonwood-sycamore riparian forest. Southern willow scrub was formerly extensive along the major rivers of coastal Southern California but is now much reduced by urban expansion, flood control, and channel improvements.

Southern willow scrub exists along two tributaries to small reservoir, approximately 1.5 air miles southwest of Mockingbird Reservoir. This community may also be found along lakes, rivers and other drainages throughout the Planning Area.

### Southern Riparian Forest

Southern riparian forest communities are characterized by wetland species dominated by willows (*Salix* spp.), cottonwoods (*Populus* spp.), big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) and/or western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*). These species may be sole dominants or mixed dominance. The tree canopy is typically continuous with sparse shrub and herb layers forming the understory. These communities are periodically flooded or saturated with water. Southern riparian forest communities occur at elevations from sea-level to 2,400 meters.

Southern riparian forests occur along an unnamed tributary to Cajalco Canyon, east of Cajalco Tin Mine and south of Eagle Valley near Lake Mathews. This community may also be found along lakes, rivers, and other drainages throughout the Planning Area.

### Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest

Southern coast live oak riparian forests are characterized by both open and locally dense evergreen riparian woodlands dominated by coast live oak. This community appears to be richer in herbs and poorer in understory shrubs than other riparian communities. Southern coast live oak riparian forests are found in bottomlands and outer floodplains along larger streams, on fine-grained, rich alluvium soils in canyons and valleys of coastal southern California, mostly





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south of Pt. Conception. Characteristic plant species include big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), California mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), California toothwort (*Cardamine californica*), eucrypta (*Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), bush penstemon (*Keckiella cordifolia*), California honeysuckle (*Lonicera hispidula*), wild cucumber (*Marah macrocarpus*), fiesta flower (*Pholistoma auritum*), skunkbrush (*Rhus trilobata*), California wild rose (*Rosa californica*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), creeping snowberry (*Symphoricarpos mollis*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*).

Southern coast live oak riparian forests occur along Gavilan Road in vicinity of Harford Spring, east of Lake Mathews. This community may also be found along lakes, rivers and other drainages throughout the Planning Area.

### Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest

Southern cottonwood-willow riparian forests are tall, open, broadleaved winter-deciduous riparian forests dominated by Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) and several tree willows. Understories consist of shrubby willows. The dominant species require moist, bare mineral soil. Sub-irrigated and frequently overflowed lands along rivers and streams provide the necessary conditions for germination and establishment. Other typical plant species include California mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), wild cucumber (*Marah macrocarpus*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Goodding's black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), sandbar willow (*S. hindsiana*), pacific willow (*S. lasiandra*), arroyo willow (*S. lasiolepis*) and stinging nettle (*Urtica holosericea*).

Southern cottonwood-willow riparian forests exist along the Santa Ana River in northwest Riverside and along the middle-upper portions of an unnamed tributary to Walker Canyon, just west of Stovepipe and Bull Canyon Roads, within the Planning Area. This community may also be found along lakes and drainages throughout the Planning Area.

### Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland

Southern sycamore-alder riparian woodland is a tall, open, broadleaved, winter-deciduous streamside woodland dominated by western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) and white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*). These stands seldom form closed canopy forests, and may appear as trees scattered in a shrubby thicket of hard drought-resistant evergreens and deciduous species. Soils consist of very





rocky streambeds subject to seasonally high-intensity flooding. White alder increases in abundance on more perennial streams, while western sycamore favors more intermittent hydrographs. Other common forms of vegetation include big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), California mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), elk clover (*Aralia californica*), horsetail (*Equisetum hymale*), smilo grass (*Piptatherum miiaceum*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*) and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Southern sycamore-alder riparian woodlands occupy areas in the Transverse and Peninsular ranges from Point Conception south into northern Baja, California.

Although not mapped in Figure OS-5 Habitat Areas and Vegetation Communities, Southern sycamore-alder riparian forests occur along an unnamed tributary to the Belvedere Heights area on the west side of Box Springs Mountains and along an unnamed tributary to the creek running along Santa Rosa Mine Road, northwest of Steele Peak/Steele Valley. This community may also be found along lakes, rivers and other drainages throughout the Planning Area.

## Woodlands and Forest

The Planning Area supports woodlands and forests composed of coast live oak woodlands, dense Engelmann oak woodlands, oak woodlands and peninsular juniper woodland and scrub vegetation communities. Woodland and forest vegetation communities are dominated by Englemann oak (*Quercus englemannii*), coast live oak (*Q. agrifolia*), canyon live oak (*Q. chrysolepis*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*), and black oak (*Q. kelloggii*) in the canopy, which may be continuous to intermittent or savannah-like. Four-needle pinyon (*Pinus quadrifolia*), single-leaf pinyon pine (*Pinus monophylla*) and California juniper (*Juniperus californica*) are the canopy species of peninsular juniper woodland which most commonly occur in Southern California, forming a scattered canopy from 3 to 15 m tall (Sawyer and Keller-Wolf 1995; Holland and Keil 1995). Many understory plants in oak woodlands are shade tolerant and include wild blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos mollis*), California walnut (*Juglans californica*), California-lilac (*Ceanothus* spp.), Rhus spp., currant (*Ribes* n spp.), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), Engelmann oak, manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), poison-oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) and herbaceous plants including bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), polypody fern (*Polypodium californicum*), fiesta flower (*Pholistorma auritum*) and miner's lettuce (*Claytonia perfoliata*) (Holland and Keil 1995, Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995, Thorne 1976, Brown 1982). Munz and Keck





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(1968) identify similar species for this vegetation community and include that a variety of grasses and soft shrubs also are commonly found. This vegetation community can occur on all aspects, on stream sides, canyon bottoms and flat to very steep topography.

Woodlands and forests are known to occur throughout the Planning Area. More specifically, oak woodlands are known to occur along El Sobrante Road between La Sierra Avenue and McAllister Street. Dense Englemann oak woodlands are known to occur southeast of Lake Mathews between Gavilan Road and Lake Mathews Drive. Coast live oak woodlands are scattered throughout the Planning Area. Several coast live oak communities are located southeast of Victoria Avenue between La Sierra Avenue and Washington Street.

### Peninsular Juniper Woodland and Scrub

Peninsular juniper woodland and scrub is dominated by California juniper (*Juniperus californica*). This community exists on dry alluvial fans and desert slopes. Litter layers are restricted to directly beneath the tree driplines and fuel loads usually are insufficient to carry a fire. This woodland species does not tolerate fire. Burning usually leads to the formation of semi-desert chaparral communities. Within the Planning Area, juniper woodland is located to the south and east of Lake Mathews and integrates with non-native grassland and Riversidean Sage Scrub communities.

### **Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub**

Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub occurs throughout numerous drainages in the Planning Area and comprises approximately 0.28% (258.5 acres) of the Planning Area. This habitat type includes disturbed alluvial areas in addition to Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub areas.

As described in the MSHCP, Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub is a Mediterranean shrubland type that occurs in washes and on gently sloping alluvial fans. Alluvial scrub is made up predominantly of drought-deciduous soft-leaved shrubs, but with significant cover of larger perennial species typically found in chaparral (Kirkpatrick and Hutchinson 1977). Scalebroom generally is regarded as an indicator of Riversidean alluvial scrub (Smith 1980; Hanes et al. 1989). In addition to scalebroom, alluvial scrub typically is composed of white sage (*Salvia apiana*), redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*), flat-top buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), our lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*), California croton (*Croton californicus*), cholla (*Opuntia* spp.), tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculoides*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon* spp.), mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), and mountain-mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*) (Hanes et al. 1989; Smith 1980). Annual





species composition has not been studied but is probably similar to that found in understories of neighboring shrubland vegetation. Two sensitive annual species are endemic to alluvial scrub vegetation in the Plan Area: slender-horned spine lower (*Dodecahema leptocerus*) and Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*).

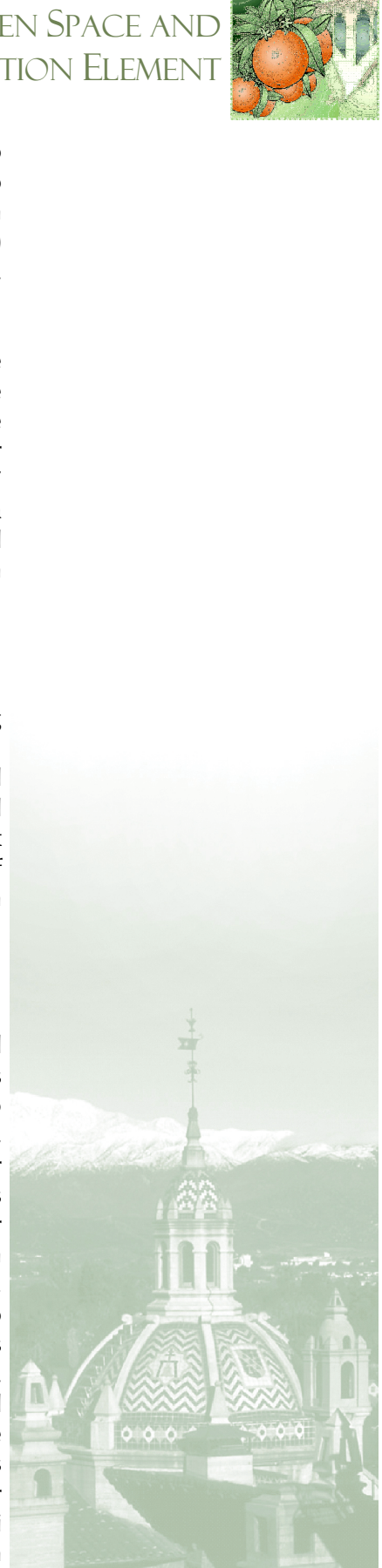
Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub is known to occur in the northernmost parts of the Planning Area and southeast of Lake Mathews between Galivan Road and Lake Mathews Drive. A large concentration of the vegetation occurs on the Santa Ana River near Lake Evans. Areas identified in Figure OS-5 as “Disturbed Alluvial” indicates some type of human disturbance such as grading and/or a large influx of non-native plant species (i.e., weeds) where soils and other conditions would otherwise permit growth of Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub.

### **Marsh**

Marsh communities are dominated by perennial, emergent flowering plants (monocots) generally up to four to five meters tall. Vegetation often forms completely closed canopies. Bull rush (*Scirpus* spp.) and Cattail (*Typha* spp.) species dominate. Marsh communities are found on sites permanently flooded by fresh water and lacking significant current. Conditions of prolonged saturation permit accumulation of deep, peaty soils in this community. Marsh communities are known to occur along the shores of Lake Mathews.

### **Cismontane Alkali Marsh**

Cismontane alkali marsh vegetation communities are scattered sparsely over the Planning Area. Cismontane alkali marsh is dominated by perennial, emergent, herbaceous monocots up to two meters tall. Vegetation is similar to that found in salt marshes, freshwater marshes and coastal brackish marshes. Vegetation cover is often complete and dense and most growth and flowering occurs in summer. This community typically occurs where standing water or saturated soil is present during most or all of year. High evaporation and low input of fresh water render these marshes somewhat salty, especially during the summer. Cismontane alkali marsh is similar to coastal brackish marsh in its quantitative range of saltiness, but is more alkaline and usually contains salts other than sodium chloride. Marshes that become mostly dry during the summer are called vernal marshes; those with a more constant input of fresh water are called coastal and valley freshwater marshes. Chenopod scrubs occur in areas with moist, highly alkaline soil that usually lack water at the surface. All of the above habitats may integrate with alkali marshes. As noted in the MSHCP, typical cismontane alkali marsh





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species include yerba mansa (*Anemopsis californica*), saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), alkali-heath (*Frankenia salina*), cattails (*Typha* spp.), common pickleweed (*Salicornia virginica*), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), marsh flea-bane (*Pluchea odorata*), and sedges (*Carex* spp.) (Holland 1986).

Cismontane alkali marsh is known to occur east of Lake Mathews near Cajalco Road and between Cajalco Road and Rider Street.

### Vernal Pools

Vernal Pools, as noted in the MSHCP, are ephemeral wetlands that form in shallow depressions underlain by a substrate near the surface that restricts the downward percolation of water. Depressions in the landscape fill with rainwater and runoff from adjacent areas during the winter and may remain inundated until spring or early summer, sometimes drying more than once during the wet season. Smaller pools can fill and dry. Larger pools can hold water longer and may in the deeper portions support species that are more representative of freshwater marshes. Vernal pools are well-known for their high level of endemism (Stone 1990) and abundance of rare, threatened, or endangered Species (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995). Many vernal pools are characterized by concentric rings of plants that flower sequentially as the pools dry. Vernal pools are dominated by native annual plants, with low to moderate levels of perennial herbaceous cover. Common vernal pool plant species in Western Riverside County include woolly marbles (*Psilocarphus brevissimus*), toad rush (*Juncus bufonius*), and spike rush (*Eleocharis* spp.). In addition, the following sensitive or listed plant species are found in one or more of these pools: California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*), Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*), little mouseltail (*Myosurus minimus* ssp. *apus*), spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*), low navarretia (*N. prostrata*), Orcutt's brodiaea (*Brodiaea orcuttii*), thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), Parish brittlescale (*Atriplex parishii*), Parish meadowfoam (*Limnanthes gracilis* ssp. *parishii*), San Diego button-celery (*Eryngium aristulatum* var. *parishii*), Wright's trichocoronis (*Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *wrightii*), San Jacinto Valley crownscale (*Atriplex coronata* var. *notator*), and smooth tarplant (*Hemizonia pungens* ssp. *laevis*) (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995).

Vernal pools exist in the Lake Mathews Ecological Preserve and adjacent to the Santa Ana River between Main Street and Bandini Avenue. Undeveloped lands located on relatively flat terrain represent areas in which vernal pools could be found.

An additional ecosystem lying along the northern edge of the Planning Area is the Southern California arroyo chub/Santa Ana sucker streams that exist along the Santa Ana River and its tributaries





including Chino Creek, Aliso Creek, and Sunnyslope Creek in San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange counties. These streams range from Mount Rubidoux downstream to northeastern Anaheim. The best habitat is found below the riverside narrows where ground water is forced to the surface and flows become more perennial and stable. Santa Ana suckers and arroyo chub face danger from predation by several non-native fish species, controlled water flow controlled through Prado Dam, and urbanization and pollution impacts.

## WILDLIFE SPECIES

Among the diverse wildlife species within Riverside are sensitive species, some of which have protected status under the Federal Endangered Species Act and various California statutes. "Sensitive" means any wildlife species native to California that is vulnerable or declining and is likely to become endangered or threatened in a significant portion of its range within the State without cooperative management or removal of threats. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) manages and protects species that are either listed or are a candidate for listing as endangered or threatened. Prior to being considered for protected status, the USFWS or CDFG designates a species as a species of special concern.

Some of the larger predatory mammal species in the planning area include coyote, bobcat, gray fox and mountain lions. Smaller mammals include Stephens' kangaroo rat, San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse and the Los Angeles pocket mouse. Golden eagle, marsh hawk, prairie falcon, Burrowing Owl, Cooper's hawk and American kestrel are examples of raptors that frequent the skies above foraging areas. Smaller birds include crow, raven, house finch, song sparrow, California quail, house wren, Bewick's wren, California gnatcatcher and least Bell's vireo. Sensitive reptiles and amphibians include San Diego horned lizard, western pond turtle, Arroyo southwestern toad, Orange-throated whiptail and two-striped garter snake. Riverside Fairy Shrimp are also known to occur in vernal pools within the Planning Area.

## WILDLIFE CORRIDORS

To protect California's biodiversity, local, State and Federal agencies that manage wildlife and oversee land use planning continually work with landowners and developers to maintain habitat linkage for animal access. These linkages, also called corridors, provide animals and other living things a lifeline between "islands" of habitat and





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serve as escape routes from danger and avenues to food supplies and mating prospects. Corridors can be narrow as a culvert or wider than an eight-lane freeway. They may be short or extend for miles, perhaps crossing over or under roads.

Riparian corridors in the Planning Area serve as important migratory corridors between major open space areas. The Santa Ana River is an example of a protected migratory corridor preferred by native wildlife, permanently set aside as open space by the County of Riverside Regional Parks and Open Space District.

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See the Introduction under “Stephens’ Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan” for more information on the Stephens’ Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan.

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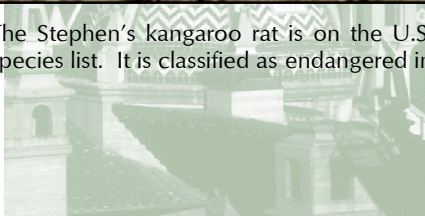
The canyons of the southern hillsides also provide valuable migratory corridors for wildlife. These migratory corridors are connected where two drainages pass near one another or at the confluence of different drainage swales. Central Avenue for example, where Box Springs Mountain and Sycamore Canyon are located close together, is considered valuable for wildlife migration. By working closely with developers and conservationists, the City will attempt to secure this and other areas for wildlife migration. A final example of a wildlife corridor is the La Sierra/Norco Hills.

### STEPHENS’ KANGAROO RAT HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN

The Planning Area is located within the boundary of the adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for the endangered Stephens’ kangaroo rat (SKR) implemented by the Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency (RCHCA) (see Figure OS-6 – Stephens’ Kangaroo Rat (SKR) Core Reserves and Other Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP)). The SKR HCP mitigates impacts from development on the SKR by establishing a network of preserves and a system for managing and monitoring them. Through implementation of the SKR HCP, more than \$45 million has been dedicated to the establishment and management of a system of regional preserves designed to ensure the persistence of SKR in the plan area. This effort has resulted in the permanent conservation of approximately 50% of the SKR occupied habitat remaining in the HCP area. Through direct funding and in-kind contributions, SKR habitat in the regional reserve system is managed to ensure its continuing ability to support the species. The City of Riverside is a member agency of the RCHCA. The proposed project is located within the SKR HCP area and will be required to comply with applicable provisions of this plan.



The Stephen’s kangaroo rat is on the U.S. endangered species list. It is classified as endangered in California.





## LAKE MATHEWS MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN & NATURAL COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PLAN

The Lake Mathews Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan and Natural Community Conservation Plan (Lake Mathews Plan) is a joint conservation effort initiated by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency. The conservation area includes 5,993.5 acres located adjacent to Lake Mathews and is owned by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) (see Figure OS-6 – Stephens' Kangaroo Rat (SKR) Core Reserves and Other Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP)).

The Lake Mathews Plan area consists of two components: (1) the Multiple Species Reserve, which conserves 2,544.9 acres of land through a Mitigation Bank Agreement and 2,565.5 acres of an existing ecological reserve under an agreement with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG); and (2) areas not included in the Multiple Ecological Reserve, including 728.6 acres designated for the operation of the reservoir and 154.5 acres designated for water facility improvements.

The Lake Mathews Plan minimizes and mitigates the impacts of MWD projects and activities in a way that satisfies the requirements and intent of Sections 7 and 10(a) of the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), Section 2081 of the California ESA, and Section 2835 of the California Natural Community Conservation Plan. Projects and activities covered by the Lake Mathews Plan include:

1. Biological management of the Lake Mathews Plan Combined Reserve (multi-jurisdictional reserve);
2. Property management in the Lake Mathews Plan area, including maintenance of roads and fences and implementation of a Fire Management Plan;
3. Facility improvements and related projects in operations, and operation and maintenance, activities at the MWD Lake Mathews facility;
4. Construction, operation, and maintenance of the MWD Lake Mathews Plan area projects;
5. MWD projects and/or activities outside the Lake Mathews Plan area that would use the Mitigation Bank credits for impacts to habitats and/or sensitive species (outside projects); and





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6. Construction, operation, and maintenance of additional MWD projects within the Multiple Species Reserve.

### EL SOBRANTE LANDFILL HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN

The El Sobrante Landfill is a municipal solid waste facility that is located southwest of the Riverside General Plan southern sphere area and owned and operated by Waste Management, Inc. A Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) approved by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Game covers the active landfill, future expansion phases and undisturbed open space on the property (El Sobrante Plan area) which is adjacent to the Southern Sphere area (see Figure OS-6 – Stephens' Kangaroo Rat (SKR) Core Reserves and Other Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP)). The El Sobrante Plan area is comprised of approximately 1,333 acres. The landfill area constitutes approximately 645 acres of the total property, while undisturbed open spaces account for approximately 688 acres.

### MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN

See the Introduction under "Riverside County Integrated Plan (RCIP), Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP)" for more information on the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.

In June of 2003, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors adopted a comprehensive Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) to provide a regional conservation solution to species and habitat issues that have historically threatened to stall infrastructure and land use development. The MSHCP is a multi-jurisdictional effort that encompasses approximately 1.26 million acres (1,966 square miles) and includes all unincorporated Riverside County land west of the San Jacinto Mountains to the Orange County line, and fourteen cities, including the City of Riverside.<sup>1</sup> On October 7, 2003 the City Council adopted the MSHCP.<sup>2</sup> The City is a participant in the Joint Powers Agreement and the implementation agreement. The MSHCP covers one hundred forty-six species and addresses biological diversity within the plan area. While protecting high-profile species like the Stephen's kangaroo rat and the Quino checkerspot butterfly, the MSHCP is also designed to protect more than one hundred and fifty species and conserve five hundred thousand acres of land. Federal and State wildlife agencies approved permits required to implement the MSHCP on June 22, 2004.

<sup>1</sup>County of Riverside, Transportation and Land Management Agency, Final MSHCP Volume 1 - The Plan, approved June 17, 2003.

<sup>2</sup>City Council Report - Agenda Item Number 34, Adoption of Ordinance Establishing Fee in Accordance with the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), October 7, 2003.



### **MSHCP Criteria Area**

The City of Riverside's Planning Area is located within the Riverside Area Plan, partially within the Highgrove Area Plan, and Lake Mathews Area Plan of the MSHCP. The target for conservation within the Riverside Area Plan is between 90 to 240 acres, within the Highgrove Area Plan is 345 and 675 acres, and within the Lake Mathews Area plan is 3,215 to 5,470 acres. Each Area Plan is further divided into subunits, cell groups and cells with specific conservation objections, as shown on Figure OS-8, MSHCP Criteria Cells.

Pursuant to the provisions of the MSHCP, all discretionary development projects within the Criteria Area are to be reviewed for compliance with the "Property Owner Initiated Habitat Evaluation and Acquisition Negotiation Strategy" (HANS) process or equivalent process. The HANS process "ensures that an early determination will be made of what properties are needed for the MSHCP Conservation Area, that the owners of property needed for the MSHCP Conservation Area are compensated, and that owners of land not needed for the MSHCP Conservation Area shall receive Take Authorization of Covered Species Adequately Conserved through the Permits issued to the County and Cities pursuant to the MSHCP." Proposed development projects and public projects located within Criteria Area will undergo the Joint Project Review (JPR) process through the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA).

### **MSHCP Conservation Area Cores and Linkages/Wildlife Corridors**

The MSHCP Conservation Area is comprised of a variety of existing and proposed Cores, Extensions of Existing Cores, Linkages, Constrained Linkages and Non-contiguous Habitat Blocks. The MSHCP identifies cores for habitat conservation and linkages for wildlife movement, Figure OS-7 MSHCP Cores and Linkages. As shown on the figure, there are three Existing Cores (A, C, D), an existing Non-Contiguous Habitat, and a Proposed Constrained Linkage 7 within the Planning Area. As certain public projects are proposed within the Planning Area, an evaluation of how the project might contribute to, or conflict with, assembly of the MSHCP Conservation Area consistent with reserve configuration requirements, shall be performed.

### **Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools**

As projects are proposed within the Planning Area, an assessment of the potentially significant effects of those projects on riparian/riverine areas, and vernal pools shall be performed pursuant to Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP, Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine





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**Areas and Vernal Pools.** If riparian/riverine areas or vernal pools occur on site and, project implementation does not completely avoid these areas, a Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DPESP) must be made. If the habitat assessment identifies suitable habitat for listed species in this section of the plan and the project design does not incorporate avoidance, focused surveys shall be conducted, and avoidance and minimization measures implemented in accordance with the species-specific objectives for the species occurring on site.

Riparian/Riverine areas are lands which contain habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, or emergent mosses and lichens, which occur close to or which depend upon soil moisture from a nearby fresh water source; or areas with fresh water flow during all or portion of the year. Vernal pools are seasonal wetlands that occur in depression areas that have wetland indicators of all three parameters (soil, vegetation and hydrology) during the wetter portion of the growing season but normally lack wetlands indicators of hydrology and/or vegetation during the drier portions of the growing season.

### **Narrow Endemic Plant Species**

Under Section 6.1.3, Protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species, site-specific focused surveys for narrow endemic plant species shall be required where appropriate or suitable habitat is present within the identified Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area. The Planning Area contains portions of Species of Concern in Area 1 and 7 of the Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area. Projects with the potential to affect Narrow Endemic Plant Species shall be subject to avoidance, minimization and mitigation strategies as outlined in Section 6.1.3 of the MSHCP.

### **Additional Survey Needs and Procedures**

As outlined in Section 6.3.2, Additional Survey Needs and Procedures of the MSHCP, habitat assessments are required for proposed projects located within the survey areas. If any proposed project is located within the Burrowing Owl Survey Area, the Criteria Area Species Survey Area 6 and 1, habitat assessments are required, which need to address, at a minimum potential habitat for these species. If potential habitat for these species is determined to be located within the proposed project site, focused surveys are required during the appropriate season.

If any proposed project within the Planning Area, as a result of land uses within the General Plan, fall within survey areas the project's applicant needs to follow the procedures for Sections 6.1.3 and 6.3.2 or burrowing owl.





Figure OS-6 – Stephens' Kangaroo Rat (SKR) Core Reserves and  
Other Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP)





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Section 6.1.4, Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildlife Interface, outlines the minimization of indirect effects associated with locating development in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area. To minimize these effects, guidelines in Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP shall be implemented in conjunction with review of individual public and private development projects in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area and address the following: drainage, toxics, lighting, noise, invasive species, barriers, and grading/land development.

The following objectives and policies work to implement the community's vision of the arroyos, and biological resources.

### **Objective OS-5: Protect biotic communities and critical habitats for endangered species throughout the General Plan Area.**

See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under "Protecting Wildlife, Endangered Species and Their Habitat" for more information on this topic.

In particular, review Objective LU-7.

**Policy OS-5.1:** Preserve significant habitat and environmentally sensitive areas, including hillsides, rock outcroppings, creeks, streams, viewsheds and arroyos through application of the RC Zone standards and the Hillside/Arroyo standards of the City's Grading Code.

**Policy OS-5.2:** Continue to participate in the MSHCP Program and ensure all projects comply with applicable requirements.

**Policy OS-5.3:** Continue to participate in the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat (SKR) Habitat Conservation Plan including collection of mitigation fees..

**Policy OS-5.4:** Protect native plant communities in the General Plan Area, including sage scrub, riparian areas and vernal pools, consistent with the MSHCP.

### **Objective OS-6: Preserve and maintain wildlife movement corridors.**

**Policy OS-6.1:** Protect and enhance known wildlife migratory corridors and create new corridors as feasible.

**Policy OS-6.2:** Support regional and local efforts to acquire, develop and maintain open space linkages.

**Policy OS-6.3:** Preserve the integrity of Riverside's arroyos and riparian habitat areas through the preservation of native plants.



Figure OS-7 - MSHCP Core Linkages





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Figure OS-8 - MSHCP Cell Areas



Policy OS-6.4: Continue with efforts to establish a wildlife movement corridor between Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park and the Box Springs Mountain Regional Park as shown on the MSHCP. New developments in this area shall be conditioned to provide for the corridor and Caltrans shall be encouraged to provide an underpass at the 60/215 Freeway.

## THE SANTA ANA RIVER

Located along the northern boundary of the City, the Santa Ana River is an important recreational, habitat and visual resource. The river serves important flood control and water quality management functions. It is a natural corridor for the migration of wildlife to and from different parts of the Planning Area and the region.

The Santa Ana River drains a watershed of over twenty-six hundred square miles from the San Bernardino Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, at the border of the cities of Newport Beach and Huntington Beach. The size of the watershed and the number of jurisdiction involved creates a unique planning challenge because activities in one part of the river system affect all the downstream areas as well as the Pacific Ocean. Riverside must consider the impacts of its development on the river, as it will be directly experienced in the City and by those communities further downstream. The City must also work with its upstream neighbors to ensure that Riversiders can continue to enjoy the river and utilize all of its functions.

Growth in Riverside and other areas in the watershed has been a threat to the health of the Santa Ana River. Increased urban runoff and erosion from population growth place a heavy flood control burden on the River system and pollute the water. Development along the river banks weakens the stability of the banks and destroys riparian communities and wetlands. Residents and visitors lack access to the river and its aesthetic and recreation benefits.

In partial response to these potential threats to river health, the Santa Ana River County Regional Park was established. The Regional Park contains the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area, Martha McLean Narrows Park and Rancho Jurupa Park within and adjacent to Riverside. Planning agencies with jurisdiction along the river have been able to conserve large sections of the riverbank for habitat value, flood control and recreation purposes. The health of the river has improved over the years and Riversiders have increasingly experienced the benefits of a cleaner river channel.

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A watershed is the entire region drained by a waterway that drains into a lake or reservoir. It is the total area above a given point on a stream that contributes water to the flow at that point, and the topographic dividing line.

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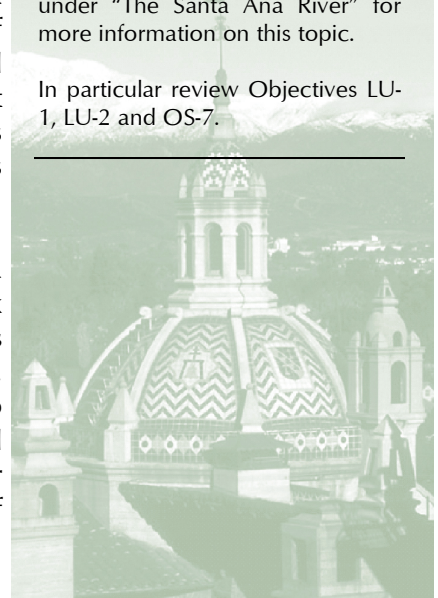
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See the Introduction under "Santa Ana River Task Force Plan," Land Use and Urban Design Element under "Citywide Objectives: Protecting Riverside's Natural Environment - Santa Ana River" and the Open Space Element under "The Santa Ana River" for more information on this topic.

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In particular review Objectives LU-1, LU-2 and OS-7.

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## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT



Figure OS-8.1, Rivers, Creeks, and Streams



## SURFACE HYDROLOGY

The City of Riverside is located within the Santa Ana Region (Region 8) of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The Planning Area (City and Sphere Area) is located within the RWQCB Middle Santa Ana River Watershed Management Area and in the Santa Ana Hydrologic Unit. For most of the Planning Area, surface drainage generally flows in a northerly direction into the Santa Ana River. Figure OS-8.1, Rivers, Creeks, and Streams, depicts natural surface drainage areas within the City of Riverside. There are eleven principal drainage areas for which Master Drainage Plans have been completed in the City of Riverside, ten of which eventually flow into the Santa Ana River. These main drainage areas are: University, Box Springs, Central, Riverside, Monroe, La Sierra, Southwest Riverside, Home Gardens, Mead Valley, Moreno Valley West End, Norco and Perris Valley.

There is a small portion of the eastern edge of the Orangecrest Neighborhood, in the Perris Valley drainage area, that is located in the San Jacinto Watershed, instead of the Santa Ana River Watershed. Figure OS-9, Watersheds depicts the boundary between the Santa Ana Watershed and San Jacinto Watershed.

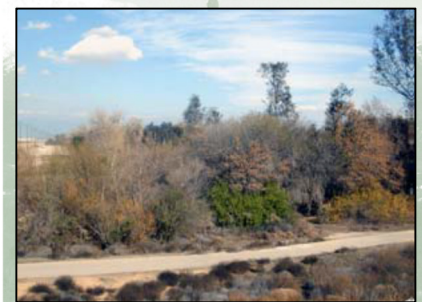
The Santa Ana River flows from the San Bernardino Mountains to the Pacific Ocean for over 100 miles. The Santa Ana River is the “receiving water” for over 2,700 square miles covering portions of San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange Counties.

## RECREATION

In 1955, the Santa Ana River was recommended to the State Parks Commission as a multipurpose recreation area. Since that time, the River corridor has been viewed by many as an important regional recreation and open space resource.

Within the Planning Area, the banks of the Santa Ana River are protected as permanent open space by the County of Riverside Parks and Open Space District as the Santa Ana River Regional Park.

West of Riverside Municipal Airport, Martha McLean-Anza Narrows Park is a forty acre recreational area containing picnic facilities and multi-purpose trails. West of Martha McLean Anza Narrows Park is the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area, consisting of thirteen hundred acres of equestrian trails, hiking and wildlife viewing. (See Figure PR-1 (Parks, Open Space and Trails Map) in the Park and Recreation Element for the locations of Riverside’s park and recreation areas.)





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Northeast of the airport, three-hundred-fifty-acre Rancho Jurupa Park contains campsites, equestrian trails and equestrian campgrounds, fishing, hiking/interpretive trails, picnic facilities and a Nature Center with interpretive programs and exhibits. This park's primary function focuses on active recreation, including the use of off-highway recreational vehicles. The remainder of the regional park is the Santa Ana River Wildlife Area, which is managed for habitat conservation.

The Santa Ana River is also the site of the long-awaited Coast-to-Crest trail that will connect the far reaches of the San Bernardino Mountains with the Pacific Ocean. Upon completion, the Santa Ana River Trail will be one of the nation's longest recreation trails, serving millions of people in the fast growing Orange County and Inland Empire region.

## HABITAT

Wetlands located in the Santa Ana River corridor link the water and the land and act as natural filters that enhance overall river water quality. Wetlands provide habitat value for a wide variety of plants, invertebrates, fish and larger animals, including many rare, threatened and endangered species.

Through the Hidden Valley Wetlands Enhancement Project (completed in 1995), the City decided to incorporate the downstream wetlands as part of the wastewater treatment plant's nitrogen management program. By improving the reliability of water flow and restoring riparian habitat for native water fowl and fish species, the wetlands saw increased biodiversity. The City operates eighteen underground monitoring wells to keep apprised of wetlands water quality. Treated wastewater is closely monitored and effective barriers are in place to minimize harm to this wetland. This wetland now supports over ninety bird species.



The Santa Ana River also supports important riparian habitat, those plant communities supporting woody vegetation found along rivers, creeks and streams. Riparian habitat can range from a dense thicket of shrubs to a closed canopy of large mature trees covered by vines. This habitat type is of special value for wildlife. Over one hundred thirty-five species of California birds either completely depend upon riparian habitat or use it at some stage of their life history. Another ninety species of mammals, reptiles, invertebrates and amphibians depend on riparian habitat. The River provides food, nesting habitat, cover and migration corridors, as well as riverbank protection, erosion control and improved water quality.



Figure OS-9 - Watersheds





## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT

See the Introduction under “Santa Ana River Task Force Plan” and the Land Use and Urban Design Element under “Citywide Objectives: Protecting Riverside’s Natural Environment – Santa Ana River” for more information on this topic.

In particular, review Objectives LU-1 and LU-2.

### SANTA ANA RIVER TASK FORCE

“The Santa Ana River is a unique asset and source of pride for the City of Riverside, providing a destination for residents and visitors alike. We celebrate the rich heritage and natural beauty of our river, and are committed to restoring and conserving its native habitats. We recognize its recreational and educational values, economic potential, and the opportunities these present for enhancing the quality of life for now and future generations.”

#### **Santa Ana River Task Force, A Vision of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

Convened in 2003, the Santa Ana River Task Force established this long-ranging and ambitious vision. The vision includes a parkway plan to establish the river as a center of civic and community life. The parkway is to be a source of civic pride and community identity, provide a recreational and educational destination, protect native wildlife, restore sensitive habitats and physically bring the City together through a series of trails and linkages.

The Task Force identified five focus areas of the Santa Ana River in which proposed activities could occur. The focus areas are identified in Figure OS-9 (Santa Ana River Task Force Focus Areas). Each area has unique characteristics that influence the types of activities that could occur there. Following is a description of each area with the various developments proposed by the Task Force.

#### **Fairmount Park and Mt. Rubidoux**

This area encompasses the northeastern section of the river as it first enters the City. Combining Fairmount Park and Mt. Rubidoux was a logical delineation because each has been the site of past development and are currently popular destinations along the river. The Task Force concluded that most of the economic development along the river could be concentrated in this area and that the highest probability of success would come from improving existing features at Fairmount Park and Mt. Rubidoux.

#### **Tequesquite Avenue and Old Landfill**

The openness and relatively undeveloped nature of the lands around Tequesquite Avenue and the old landfill make this area ideal for less commerce and more play. The Task Force recommended that this area be developed for more traditional urban park uses such as ballfields. These would be connected to other parts of the parkway via a system of trail linkages.





Figure OS-10 - Santa Ana River Task Force Focus Areas





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### **Martha McClean-Anza Narrows**

The Martha McClean-Anza Narrows Regional Park is currently managed by the County of Riverside. The County has received several grants to make improvements along the Santa Ana River Trail. The Task Force recommended that the City partner with the County on realizing portions of its vision where feasible and aligned with County objectives.

### **Van Buren Bridge**

The Van Buren Bridge area is a popular, albeit unauthorized, weekend destination for families. The Task Force reasoned that legitimizing the recreation that occurs in this area would make it safer and more easily monitored. The group also thought that the probability for success is high in this area because the city would be building on an established recreation destination. Visitation would likely increase, building momentum for the river's parkway concept.

### **Hidden Valley Wildlife Area**

The Hidden Valley Wildlife Area is another existing attraction which could host additional activities. The Task Force suggested cooperating with the County and State Department of Fish and Game (agencies which currently manage the property) to bring additional activities to the site.

The continued protection of the Santa Ana River corridor and its drainages will be carried out through the following objective and policies.

See the Introduction under "Santa Ana River Task Force Plan" and the Land Use and Urban Design Element under "Citywide Objectives: Protecting Riverside's Natural Environment – Santa Ana River" for more information on this topic.

In particular, review Objectives LU-1 and LU-2.

### **Objective OS-7: Turn the Santa Ana River Task Force "Vision" into reality.**

- Policy OS-7.1:** Focus river improvements on the following areas: Fairmount Park and Mt. Rubidoux, Tequesquite Avenue and the Old Landfill, Martha McClean Park, Van Buren Bridge and the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area.
- Policy OS-7.2:** Give initial priority to the Fairmount Park wetlands enhancement project and the completion of the Santa Ana River Trail.
- Policy OS-7.3:** Preserve and expand open space along the Santa Ana River to protect water quality, riparian habit and recreational uses.

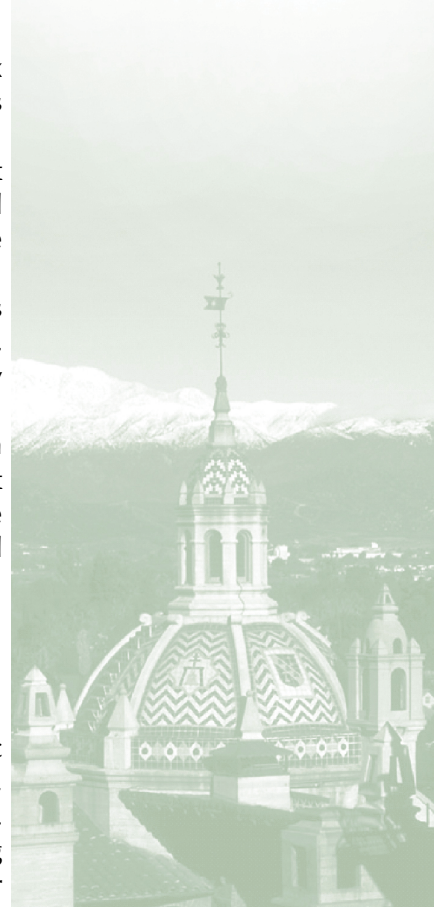
## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT



- Policy OS-7.4: Interconnect the Santa Ana River Trail with other parks, cultural and community centers throughout the City through trails and linkages to encourage more pedestrian and bicycle usage and reduce automobile traffic.
- Policy OS-7.5: Improve the perception of public safety at authorized recreation locations along the river.
- Policy OS-7.6: Partner with other jurisdictions, including the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the US Army Corps of Engineers, to minimize the impact of new development on the river and bring about some of the enhancements envisioned by the Santa Ana River Task Force.
- Policy OS-7.7: Explore implementation of the Santa Ana River Task Force's ideas for the five focus areas, such as:
- 1) Work with private interests to develop a restaurant or coffee bar in Fairmount Park near the river with views of the open water impoundment.
  - 2) Establish trail linkages between Mt. Rubidoux and Fairmount Park and generally improve trails in and around the area.
  - 3) Explore the development of water treatment wetlands that can be used for bird watching and improving water quality inputs adjacent to the river course.
  - 4) Recapture the former glory of Fairmount Park as a recreational area. Provide picnic areas, bathrooms and other attractions such as pony rides and carousels.
  - 5) Improve linkages to other parts of the City via an improved walking/biking trail along Market Street and/or Mission Inn Avenue. Improve signage to direct visitors from other parks and other parts of the City to the parkway.

## ENERGY AND WATER FOR OUR FUTURE

Adequate and affordable energy is essential to Riverside's economic growth and overall quality of life. Energy powers transportation, machinery and appliances and provides lighting, heating and cooling. Creating energy through some industrial processes, such as the burning of fossil fuels, has associated consequences, such as air pollution, water





## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT

contamination and the creation of hazardous materials. Minimizing the use of energy and generating electricity from renewable resources will ensure plentiful future supply and reduce the negative impacts on the environment.

Water resources sustain life in both the urban and natural environments. Water is essential for domestic use and the irrigation of the food we eat. In the natural environment, water resources promote healthy ecosystems, provide wildlife habitat, sustain riparian plant communities, recharge groundwater basins and create scenic corridors. However, adequate water supply and good water quality are often taken for granted, even in the desert-like environment of Riverside. Water conservation policies and programs help to ensure that a healthful, reliable supply of water will be available for future residents.

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Other elements, including Land Use and Urban Design, Circulation and Community Mobility, Air Quality and Public Safety all tie into this Element's commitment of improving residents' quality of life and well-being.

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Water and energy are two resources that Riverside's growing population will continue to demand in increasing quantities. Keeping up with this growth will become more difficult as traditional supplies are used faster than the environment is capable of creating new resources. To ensure adequate supplies and maintain the health of Riverside's natural environment, this section of the Open Space and Conservation Element focuses on conserving these essential resources, preserving the reliability and quality of supplies and exploring alternative sources of energy and water.

### ENERGY RESOURCES

Electrical service in most of Riverside is provided by the City of Riverside Public Utilities Department. Southern California Edison (SCE) serves electrical customers outside of the City limits, and to a few isolated areas within Riverside that have been recently annexed. Natural gas is provided within the entire Planning Area by the Southern California Gas Company. The majority of the power supplied comes from non-renewable sources such as coal and natural gas, and from nuclear power.

Reducing energy usage represents the most environmentally sound and cost-effective way to limit the negative consequences of consuming non-renewable energy resources and to protect the reliability of the electric power grid. Economic and financial incentives are used to promote reduce consumption. Rebates are available for the use of specific energy-efficient appliances and those who use power at off-peak times are rewarded with a lower rate structure. Simple procedures such as switching to energy-efficient light bulbs, running appliances at night and using shade trees and other weatherization techniques can successfully lead to lower energy consumption.



## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT



The City's Public Utilities Department has pioneered conservation programs and received recognition for its efforts.

### RENEWABLE ENERGY

Electric utilities are increasingly looking for renewable resources to increase supplies and ensure stability of the power supply. Green power is environmentally friendly electricity that is generated from renewable resources such as wind, sun and water. Power produced by these types of generation sources is cleaner than today's coal, natural gas and nuclear power generation facilities. These resources are more difficult to harness but produce no air pollutant emissions or hazardous waste by-products.

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Green power is environmentally friendly electricity that is generated from renewable resources such as wind, sun and water.

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Riverside Public Utilities realizes the important role that renewable energy technologies will play in the City's future. The Department seeks to add more "Green Power" to its power portfolio, using photovoltaics, wind power, methane gas from local landfills and geothermal sources. As of 2003, Riverside Public Utilities provided twenty-six megawatts of energy from renewable resources, or enough electricity to provide basic energy needs for at least twenty-five thousand homes. The City installed special carport solar panels over the spaces at the Utilities Operations Center at Adams Street and Lincoln Avenue and the La Sierra Metrolink Station. A third site is a collection of apartment rooftop solar panels that help residents on Indiana Avenue save money every month on their electric bills. The utilities also offer incentives and rebates for individual customers to generate their own electricity from renewable sources. Between individual efforts and utility programs, it is possible to use less-polluting and more reliable energy resources.



This carport is covered in solar panels, providing shade while producing clean energy.

Efficient use of existing energy supplies through conservation and energy demand management are necessary to ensure that adequate power is available to all residents, businesses and institutions. Relying on renewable sources will ensure the stability of our supply and protect the health of our environment.





## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT

### **Objective OS-8: Encourage the efficient use of energy resources by residential and commercial users.**



Rooftop solar panels provide clean electricity to homeowners.

Policy OS-8.1: Support the development and use of non-polluting, renewable energy sources.

Policy OS-8.2: Require incorporation of energy conservation features in the design of all new construction and substantial rehabilitation projects pursuant to Title 24, and encourage the installation of conservation devices in existing developments.

Policy OS-8.3: Encourage private energy conservation programs that minimize high energy demand and that use alternative energy sources.

Policy OS-8.4: Incorporate solar considerations into development regulations that allow existing and proposed buildings to use solar facilities.

Policy OS-8.5: Develop landscaping guidelines that support the use of vegetation for shading and wind reduction and otherwise help reduce energy consumption in new development for compatibility with renewable energy sources (i.e., solar pools).

Policy OS-8.6: Require all new development to incorporate energy-efficient lighting, heating and cooling systems pursuant to the Uniform Building Code and Title 24.

Policy OS-8.7: Encourage mixed use development as a means of reducing the need for auto travel.

Policy OS-8.8: Encourage the use of clean burning fuels and solar energy for space and water heating purposes and explore ways to participate in California New Solar Homes Partnerships.

Policy OS-8.9: Encourage construction and subdivision design that allows the use of solar energy systems.

See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under “The Built Environment – Growing Smarter,” the Circulation and community Mobility Element under “Alternative Modes of Transportation – Walking and Biking” and the Air Quality Element under “Doing Our Part to Improve Air Quality – Riverside Infill Development Incentive” and “Land Use Strategies – Business Near Transit” for more information this topic.

In particular, review Policies LU-8.2, LU-8.4, AQ-1.5, AQ-1.6, AQ-1.7 and AQ-1.18 and Objective CCM-10.

## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT



- Policy OS-8.10: Support the use of public transportation, bicycling and other alternative transportation modes in order to reduce the consumption of non-renewable energy supplies.
- Policy OS-8.11: Support public education programs for City residents and businesses to provide information on energy conservation and on alternatives to non-renewable energy sources.
- Policy OS-8.12: Require bicycle parking in new non-residential development.

### **Objective OS-9: Encourage the efficient use of energy resources by the City of Riverside.**

- Policy OS-9.1: Encourage the most energy-efficient design for local government facilities and equipment consistent with reasonable rate of return and the recognition of the environmental benefits from energy conservation.
- Policy OS-9.2: Evaluate and implement measures to improve energy efficiency in City operations, including efficient load management systems in City buildings and regular energy audits of City facilities and operations.
- Policy OS-9.3: Identify and report annually to customers and the state Energy Commission potentially achievable cost-effective electricity efficiency savings and the establishment of annual targets for efficiency savings and demand reduction for 10-year horizons.

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See Air Quality Element under Sustainable Riverside and Global Warming for additional policies relating to energy resources.

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See Section 25310 of the Public Resources Code and Section 9615 of the Public Utilities Code relating to energy efficiency (AB 2021, September 2006).

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## WATER RESOURCES

Water sustains life in both the urban and natural environments. Water is essential for domestic use and irrigation. In the natural environment, water resources promote healthy ecosystems, provide wildlife habitat, sustain riparian plant communities, recharge groundwater basins and create scenic corridors. However, adequate water supply and good water quality are often taken for granted. Water conservation policies and programs ensure that a healthful, reliable supply of water remains available for future residents and prevents deterioration of natural areas.





## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT

The City of Riverside Public Utilities Department provides potable water service to the majority of users within the Planning Area. Approximately nine square miles within southeast Riverside are served by the Western Municipal Water District (WMWD), with a few customers receiving supplies from the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) or Riverside Highland Water Company (See Figure PF-1 – Water Service Areas). These utilities draw water resources from groundwater wells tapped into the Arlington and Riverside Basins located directly beneath the City.

Riverside is located in the two-thousand-square-mile watershed drained by the Santa Ana River. Lake Mathews, the arroyos and other intermittent stream courses located throughout the Planning Area make up Riverside's surface water resources.

### WATER CONSERVATION

Water is a finite resource. To ensure adequate water supplies to meet both current and future demands, the City manages water supplies and cooperates with regional agencies to avoid extracting more water from the groundwater basin than percolates back into it. The City, WMWD and EMWD all offer rebate programs on specific devices to encourage water conservation. The water utilities also provide water conservation tips in their promotional information and bills to customers. Simple procedures such as fixing leaks, using water-saving appliances and planting water-efficient landscaping can successfully reduce water usage.

Reclaimed and treated effluent from local wastewater treatment plants represents a potential source of water for nonpotable use. While the City does provide reclaimed water on a limited basis for landscape irrigation, historically the costs of constructing parallel lines to service new users and providing the resource have been higher than the costs of producing local groundwater. However, the City is committed to pursuing reclaimed water programs consistent with sound economic practices.

### WATER QUALITY

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Health Services are the agencies responsible for establishing and enforcing drinking water quality standards. These standards limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. While most of the local groundwater is of high quality, concentrations of nitrate, the pesticide DBCP and dissolved solids have been identified in some areas. Therefore, the City vigorously tests the quality of its drinking



## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT



water to meet the standards required by State and Federal regulatory agencies.

Groundwater quality and water rights issues are managed by the State Water Resources Control and the California Water Quality Control Board - Santa Ana Region (RWQCB). The RWQCB is authorized to adopt regional water quality control plans, enforce waste discharge requirements for point and non-point sources established by the state or Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and to control groundwater quality through groundwater waste discharge requirements and well permitting.

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See the Introduction under “Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act” for more information on RWQCB.

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The primary source of water pollution is urban runoff. Stormwater runoff from streets, parking lots, commercial businesses, private yards and agricultural land may contain oil, grease, pesticides and herbicides, heavy metals, paints, household chemicals, construction materials, sediment and eroded soil. These materials ultimately end up in the arroyos, streams and storm drains that lead directly into the Santa Ana River or Lake Mathews, where they have caused substantial water quality degradation. Polluted surface water significantly impacts the plant, wildlife and aquatic species that depend on the arroyos, the Santa Ana River and Lake Mathews for survival.

The City is a co-permittee with the County of Riverside in the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, which is designed to reduce pollutants in runoff. According to the NPDES permit, all new development projects and substantial rehabilitation projects are required to incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) as identified in the Santa Ana Regional Drainage Area Master Plan (SAR-DAMP).

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See the Introduction under “Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act” for more information on NPDES.

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The Public Facilities Element discusses in detail storm drain capacity and urban runoff.

As Riverside grows, demand for water will increase. The following goals and policies focus on promoting high water quality both in domestic supplies and surface waters that flow into the regional facilities and maximizing water conservation.

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See also Policy PF-1.7 in the Public Facilities and Infrastructure Element.

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### **Objective OS-10: Preserve the quantity and quality of all water resources throughout Riverside.**

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Policy OS-10.1: Support the development and promotion of water conservation programs.

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See also Policy AQ-8.40 in the Air Quality Element.

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Policy OS-10.2: Coordinate plans, regulations and programs with those of other public and private entities which



## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT

affect the consumption and quality of water resources within Riverside.

Policy OS-10.3: Provide incentives such as structured water rates to encourage residential and businesses customers to use less water.

Policy OS-10.4: Develop a recommended native, low-water-use and drought-tolerant plant species list for use with open space and park development. Include this list in the landscape standards for private development.

Policy OS-10.5: Establish standards for the use of reclaimed water for landscaping.

Policy OS-10.6: Continue to enforce RWQCB regulations regarding urban runoff.

Policy OS-10.7: Work with the RWQCB in the establishment and enforcement of urban runoff water quality standards.

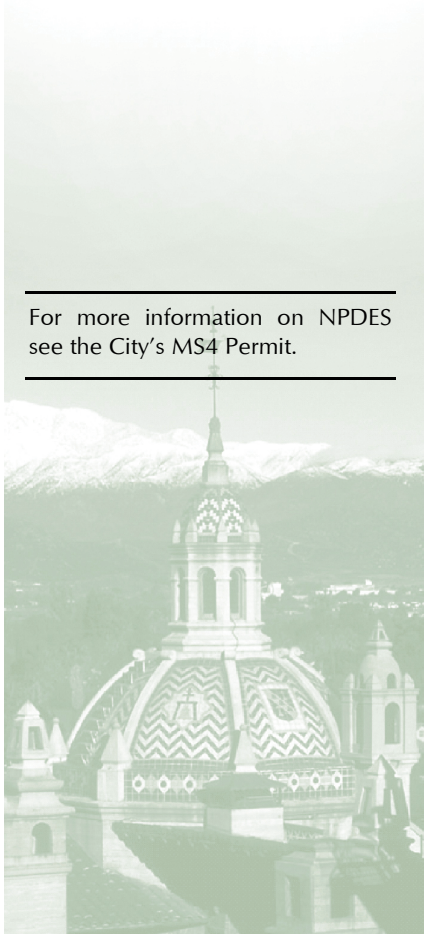
Policy OS-10.8: Cooperate with Riverside and San Bernardino Counties and adjacent jurisdictions in the review and approval of new developments which affect the quality and quantity of basin-wide groundwater and surface water resources.

Policy OS-10.9: Evaluate development projects for compliance with NPDES requirements, and require new development to landscape a percentage of the site to filter pollutant loads in stormwater runoff and provide groundwater percolation zones.

Policy OS-10.10: Protect aquifer recharge features and areas of important aquifers from degradation of water quality and reduction of recharge.

Policy OS-10.11: Monitor the quality and quantity of groundwater and surface water resources and consider revisions to the General Plan's policies if monitoring identifies significant reductions in water quality.

For more information on NPDES  
see the City's MS4 Permit.





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## Appendix E

Proposed Text Amendment to the General Plan 2025 –  
Parks and Recreation Element

## PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT

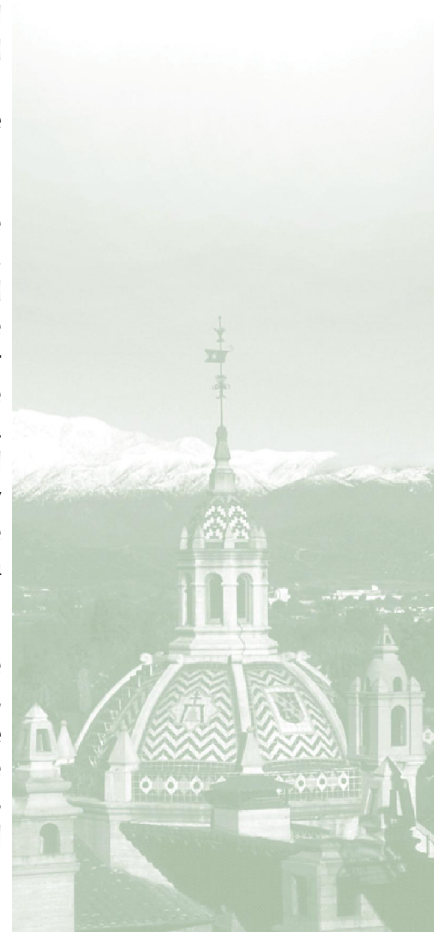
Riverside prides itself on its numerous parks and open spaces and the diverse offering of recreation activities and resources. Residents use the park and recreational services extensively for active and passive leisure pursuits. As the City grows, these parks and recreation programs will continue to play a vital role in the lives of Riversiders by providing open space areas for:

- ❖ Active recreational pursuits
- ❖ Passive enjoyment
- ❖ Enhanced quality of life
- ❖ Enhanced community image

Riverside's setting among the hills provides a visual backdrop that greatly adds to the overall aesthetic value of the City. The hills, the Santa Ana River, the arroyos and citrus groves act as natural boundaries that buffer Riverside from adjoining communities and reinforce a unique sense of place. Open spaces provide habitat and protection for threatened and endangered species, unique natural and cultural resources and critical habitat linkages. These open spaces also enable natural outdoor experiences for residents in close proximity to where they live.

Parks contribute to this network of open spaces and enhance the quality of life for Riversiders in numerous ways. Green spaces, healthy trees and plant life soften urban development and add visual enhancements to the City. Park facilities enable residents to be active and engaged in many recreation activities and outdoor senior citizen fitness classes to youth soccer. Recreation programs provide a focus for youth activities, including juvenile diversion programs. Community centers serve as focal points for senior citizen and neighborhood activities, reinforcing cohesiveness in the community and attracting neighborhood events. In recognition of the importance of parks and community centers, the City has adopted a Park and Recreation Master Plan.

Parks reflect how a neighborhood regards itself, and they can be objects of community pride. Distinctive signature parks such as Fairmount Park, Mt. Rubidoux and White Park give Riverside character and a sense of place in the region. Parks also define neighborhoods throughout the City and serve as buffer zones between urban development and residential enclaves and agricultural preserves.





## PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT

Parks, trails and open space areas add value to the community. For example, parks and especially open space preserves can add to the assessed value of adjacent and nearby properties by making these areas more desirable places to live. Visitation and tourism to City attractions such as the California Citrus State Historic Park and the Orange Blossom Festival directly add to the appeal of the City and provide venues for sporting activities and special events. Special purpose venues encourage people to visit and stay in Riverside. These visitors generate revenue by filling hotel rooms, dining out and participating in other activities that support the local economy.

Caring for and preserving these resources, as well as adapting to the changing recreation needs of the community, is an essential component of Riverside's future health and wealth. As the City changes and develops, the community looks to maintain a balance between the urban environment and landscaped oasis where Riversiders can relax and recreate. The objectives and policies in this Parks and Recreation Element focus on the enhancement and appropriate use of Riverside's park and recreational facilities and programs to meet the changing needs of Riverside's diverse population.

### RIVERSIDE PARK: A NECKLACE OF OPEN SPACE

Refer to the Land Use and Urban Design Element for a complete discussion of "Riverside Park."

As discussed in the Land Use and Urban Design Element, Riverside envisions a "necklace" of parks and open space that exists on and/or defines the edges of the City with connectivity occurring between these spaces and Riverside's neighborhoods with landscaped parkways and trails accessible to pedestrians and cyclists alike. Together these parks and open spaces embody a broader concept of "Riverside Park", a citywide park that provides places to find the peace and harmony of nature within or on the edges of the City's urban fabric. Major components include Riverside's diverse array of parks, as well as elements of its natural environment including major hills such as Mt. Rubidoux, arroyos and the Santa Ana River watercourse and riverbed, the Greenbelt including the California Citrus State Historic Park and historic parkways such as Victoria Avenue.

### PLACES FOR ALL TO PLAY

Park development in Riverside began with the City Beautiful Movement at the turn of the twentieth century. During the late 1800s throughout America, city populations increased due to immigration and immigration. City planners of this era helped create lushly landscaped parks with amenities for the enjoyment of all

## PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT



citizens as well as to provide natural breaks in the dense urban environment. The great parks built in Riverside in reaction to this movement included Fairmount Park near the Santa Ana River, designed by Frederick Jr. and John Olmstead, sons of the famed New York Central Park landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmstead, and White Park, designed by landscape architect Franz Hosp, in the Downtown.

Despite Riverside's rapid population growth since 1965, hundreds of acres of open space have been preserved through City and county efforts, including Box Springs Mountain Reserve and Sycamore Canyon Park, numerous acres of citrus groves and the Santa Ana River.

### PARKS

The City maintains fifty-two public parks and additional open space areas encompassing more than twenty-three hundred acres. Larger parks contain features such as sports facilities, picnic areas, restrooms and playgrounds. Smaller parks typically include basic landscaping, playgrounds and picnic facilities. Figure PR-1, Parks, Open Space and Trails Map, shows the location of Riverside's public parks and open space areas.

#### Park Classification System

The Riverside park system consists of local parks, regional/reserve parks and signature parks categories. Table PR-1, Park and Recreation Facilities, lists all parks within the City limits as of 2004, including associated facilities. Numbers listed with each park in the table correspond to the locations identified on Figure PR-1 (Parks, Open Space and Trails).

#### Local Parks



These parks provide both passive and active recreational opportunities to residents of relatively small service areas, with such facilities as playgrounds, basketball courts and picnic areas.

#### Passive and Active Parks

Passive/casual parks do not include facilities for "active recreation," such as basketball courts, soccer fields, or baseball diamonds. They are intended as public green space where city dwellers can escape from the rush of urban life. Passive parks may include such amenities as large open green spaces, meadows, meandering pathways, ponds and gardens.

Active parks, on the other hand, include a variety of facilities for recreation. Baseball and softball diamonds, basketball courts, horse shoe rings, football fields, playgrounds and swimming pools are examples of facilities often found in active parks.

The trend cities have followed is providing recreational facilities, but many other cities have recognized the importance of creating passive recreation spaces as well. While passive parks do not contain active recreational facilities, they can also entertain active activities such as kite flying, pick-up football games, Frisbee and other activities on a non-programmed basis. Riverside's goal is to provide a balance for both passive and active recreational parks that meet the demands of their residents.



## PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT

Figure PR-1 - Parks and Recreation Master Plan

# PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT



TABLE PR-1 PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES				
Park Sites		Location	Amenities	Total Acres
City Owned Parks				
Neighborhood Parks				
1	Arlington Park	3860 Van Buren Blvd.	Basketball, tennis, and roller hockey courts, picnic areas, swimming pool, restrooms and playground	4.77 <u>4.62</u>
2	Bergamont Park	9229 Bergamont	Basketball half courts, playground, picnic tables, and exercise course	5.32 <u>5.33</u>
3	Carlson Park	4700 Buena Vista	Picnic tables, off-leash dog area and on-site parking. Historic site	1.77
4	Collett Park	10950 Collett Ave	Sandlot volleyball court, playground, horseshoe pit, picnic tables, and covered picnic areas	5.60 <u>5.62</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>Dario Vasquez Park</u>	<u>2400 14th</u>	<u>Lighted Basketball court, playground, covered picnic area, picnic tables, barbeques and on-site parking</u>	<u>1.36</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>Don Jones Park</u>	<u>3995 Jefferson</u>	<u>Lighted softball and soccer field, picnic tables, restrooms and snack bar</u>	<u>5.78</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>Doty Trust Park</u>	<u>Golden &amp; Campbell</u>	<u>Basketball courts, playgrounds, water play area, open turf play area, par exercise course, picnic areas, walking and jogging path connecting to existing trail, and on-site parking</u>	<u>21.36</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>Golden Star</u>	<u>Bradley and Washington</u>	<u>Undeveloped</u>	<u>19.32</u>
<u>5 9</u>	Harrison Park	2851 Harrison	Sandlot volleyball court, basketball half courts, playgrounds and picnic facilities	6.49 <u>6.69</u>
<u>6 10</u>	Highland Park	780 Glenhill	Basketball court, two playgrounds, picnic facilities, covered picnic area and on-site parking	5.05
<u>7 11</u>	Islander Park	3794 Mt. Vernon	Community pool, on-site parking and undeveloped park site	20.51 <u>20.54</u>
8	<del>Don Jones Park</del>	<del>3995 Jefferson</del>	<del>Lighted softball and soccer field, picnic tables, restrooms and snack bar</del>	5.77
<u>9 12</u>	Lincoln Park	4261 Park	Lighted basketball court, horseshoe courts, community center, playground and picnic facilities	3.25 <u>3.26</u>
<u>10 13</u>	Low Park	<del>7101 Magnolia</del> <u>6963 Magnolia</u>	Picnic facilities	1.25 <u>1.26</u>
<u>11 14</u>	Loring Park	<del>3787 Buena Vista</del> <u>3687 Rubidoux Mt.</u>	<del>Open space</del> <u>Playground area, three covered picnic areas and picnic tables</u>	2.45 <u>2.48</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>Mission Ranch</u>	<u>Luren and Obsidian</u>	<u>Undeveloped</u>	<u>12.04</u>
<u>12 16</u>	Mountain View Park	6241 Wiehe	Basketball half courts, playground, picnic tables, barbeques and exercise course	5.51 <u>5.60</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>Mt. Vernon Park</u>	<u>275 Blaine St.</u>	<u>Undeveloped</u>	8.25 <u>8.30</u>
<u>13 18</u>	Myra Linn Park	4540 Meredith	Lighted tennis courts, playground, picnic tables, restrooms, on-site parking and barbeques	7.89 <u>7.91</u>
<u>14 19</u>	Newman Park	3780 14th	De Anza Statue, Sport Hall of Fame – Historic Site	0.41 <u>0.42</u>
<u>15 20</u>	North Park	3172 Mission Inn	Historic Site with arbor structure	1.23
<u>16 21</u>	Parent Navel Orange	<del>7101</del> <u>7091 Magnolia</u>	Developed with trees and fencing, one of two original Parent Washington Navel Orange Trees is preserved at this site	0.09
<u>17 22</u>	Patterson Park	1846 Linden	Lighted softball field and sports field, playground, picnic shelters, snack bar, restrooms and on-site parking	4.27
<u>18 23</u>	Rancho Loma Park	11343 Rancho Loma	Tether ball courts, sandlot volleyball courts, volleyball courts, playground, picnic tables, barbeques, and covered picnic area	6.48 <u>6.50</u>
<u>19 24</u>	Rutland Park	7000 Rutland	Basketball half courts, sand lot volleyball courts, horseshoe pits, playground, picnic tables, barbeques, and covered picnic area	8.63 <u>8.65</u>
<u>20 25</u>	Sycamore Highlands	5777 Fair Isle Dr.	Playground, picnic tables, barbeques, covered picnic area, ballfield, butterfly garden, and water spray feature	10.46 <u>10.47</u>
<u>21 26</u>	Swanson Park	<del>5723</del> <u>5725 Glenhaven</u>	Picnic tables	0.80 <u>1.05</u>
<u>22 27</u>	Taft Park	6826 New Ridge Dr	Basketball half courts, tennis courts, playground, picnic tables and barbeques	7.18 <u>7.19</u>



## PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT

TABLE PR-1 PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES				
23 <del>28</del>	Thundersky Park	20440 Thundersky	Playground, covered picnic areas, <b>tennis courts</b> , ball field, picnic tables, and barbeques	12.65 <b>12.66</b>
24	Dario Vasquez Park	2400 14th	Lighted Basketball court, playground, covered picnic area, picnic tables, Barbeques and on-site parking	1.36
25	Washington Park	2769 Mary	Playground, restrooms, picnic tables, Barbeques and on-site parking	3.90
26	Doty Trust Park	Golden & Campbell	Undeveloped	21.31
27	Golden Star	Bradley and Washington	Undeveloped	10.7
28	Mt. Vernon Park	3200 Valencia Hill	Undeveloped	8.25
29	Victoria Cross Park	NWC Victoria Ave and Cross Street <b>10881 Victoria Ave.</b>	Undeveloped	7.83 <b>7.90</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>Washington Park</b>	<b>2769 Mary</b>	<b>Playground, restrooms, picnic tables, Barbeques and on-site parking</b>	<b>3.91</b>
<b>Total Existing Neighborhood Park Acreage</b>				<b>181.18 202.63</b>
Community Parks				
30 <del>31</del>	Andulka	5079 <b>5201</b> Chicago	<del>Currently undeveloped but funded for</del> Lighted baseball fields, group picnic area, children's playground, tennis courts, tennis pro shop, jogging path, snack bar, restrooms and on-site parking	36.64 <b>36.77</b>
31 <del>32</del>	Bobby Bonds Park (Cesar Chavez Community Center)	2060 University	Lighted softball field, lighted basketball/tennis courts, sports field, soccer field, social service center, olympic pool, picnic tables, childcare	13.67
32 <del>33</del>	Bordwell Park (Stratton Community Center)	2008 MLK	Lighted softball field, lighted basketball court, community center, senior activity area, childcare center, playground, picnic tables, and barbeques	22.76
33 <del>34</del>	Bryant Park (Arlanza Community Center)	5950 <b>7950</b> Philbin	Lighted softball fields, basketball and tennis courts, community center with gym, playground, picnic tables, barbeques, covered picnic areas, snack bar, childcare, and social services center	19.65 <b>20.74</b>
34 <del>35</del>	Castleview Park	1410 <b>6306</b> Via Vista	Playground and picnic tables	31.46
35 <del>36</del>	Hunt Park (Joe Renck Community Center)	4015 Jackson	Lighted softball field and basketball court, sports field, volleyball court, community center, playground, pool, picnic tables, barbeques, and skateboard facility	13.93
36 <del>37</del>	Hunter Park	1400 <b>1401</b> Iowa	Softball fields, picnic facilities, <b>playgrounds</b> , miniature steam locomotives (Riverside Live Streamers)	32.20 <b>32.35</b>
37 <del>38</del>	La Sierra Park (La Sierra Community Center)	5205 <b>5215</b> La Sierra	Lighted <b>base</b> ball fields, community center with gym, covered picnic area, playground, picnic tables, snack bar, and barbeques, restrooms and on-site parking	23.15 <b>21.73</b>
<b>39</b>	<b>Martha McLean Anza Narrows Park</b>	<b>5759 Jurupa Avenue</b>	<b>Over 20 miles of hiking and equestrian trails, picnic areas, fishing lakes and playground</b>	<b>39.5</b>
38 <del>40</del>	Nichols Park (Joyce Jackson Community Center)	5505 Dewey	Two lighted softball fields, basketball and volleyball courts, sports field, community center with gym, playground, picnic tables, and Barbeques	14.72
39 <del>41</del>	Orange Terrace	20010 Orange Terrace	Lighted softball fields, restrooms, snack bar, playground and picnic shelters	29.81 <b>29.94</b>
40 <del>42</del>	Reid Park (Ruth Lewis Community Center)	<del>801</del> <b>701</b> N. Orange	Lighted softball fields, basketball, tennis, and lighted sports field, soccer field, community center with gym, playground, pool, picnic tables, snack bar, barbeques, restrooms and on-site parking	42.24 <b>42.04</b>
41 <del>43</del>	Shamel Park	3650 Arlington	Lighted ball fields, lighted tennis courts, covered picnic area, horseshoe courts, pool, picnic tables, snack bar, Barbeques, restrooms and on-site parking	9.84 <b>9.87</b>
42 <del>44</del>	Streeter Park (Janet Goeske Senior and Handicapped Citizens' Center)	5257 Sierra St.	Senior and handicapped citizens' center, patio area includes covered picnic area, basketball half court, arbors, horseshoe courts, and other outdoor areas for use by seniors and handicapped citizens	4.42

# PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT



TABLE PR-1 PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES				
43	45	Villegas Park (Ysmael Villegas Community Center) 7260 7240 Marguerita	Lighted ball fields, lighted soccer field, basketball court, handball courts, covered picnic area, community center with gym, playground, pool, picnic tables, and barbeques, restrooms and on-site parking	17.46 17.57
Total Existing Community Park Acreage				311.95 351.48
City-Wide/Special Use Parks				
44	46	Ab Brown Sports Complex 3700 Placentia Lane	16 Soccer fields (2 lighted), restrooms, multi-purpose room, snack bar, on-site parking, covered picnic area	55.50
47		Arlington Heights Sports Complex Van Buren & Cleveland	Lighted baseball fields, soccer fields, restrooms, snack bar, basketball courts, on-site parking, children's playground, group picnic area and maintenance yard	34.50
48		Boy Scout Camp (Special Use)	Undeveloped	2.46
45	49	Don Derr Park 3003 Monroe	3 Lighted ball fields with 2 lighted sports field overlays, basketball courts, playground, snack bar, picnic tables, and barbeques, restrooms and on-site parking	21.44 21.48
46	50	Don Lorenzi Park 4230 Jackson	Lighted sports fields, picnic tables, and barbeques's, restrooms and on-site parking	9.08
51		Hole Lake Site	Undeveloped	61.09
52		Riverside Sports Center 1000 W. Blaine	Baseball stadium, lighted sports fields, restrooms, on-site parking, and bike trail connection	17.70*
53		Ryan Bonaminio Park at the Tequesquite Arroyo 4704 Tequesquite	Two ball fields, playgrounds, picnic areas, concession/restroom area, two basketball courts, open turf, park trails and staging area to access Santa Ana bicycle trail and on-site parking	43.65
47	54	Sam Evans Sports Complex (RCC) 4557 4555 Magnolia	Lighted sports fields, playground, picnic tables, restrooms and on-site parking	41.89 11.94*
55		Savi Ranch	Undeveloped	37.62
56		White Park (Dale Senior Center) 3936 Chestnut	Senior center, administration offices, Asian garden, picnic tables, restrooms, on-site parking and Botanic Garden (historic site)	5.33
48		Riverside Sports Center 1000 Blaine	Baseball stadium, lighted sports fields, restrooms, on-site parking, and bike trail connection	17.50
49		Riverside Youth Sports Complex Van Buren & Cleveland	Currently undeveloped park but funded for baseball fields, soccer fields, restrooms, snack bar, basketball courts, on-site parking, children's playground, group picnic area and small maintenance building	34.39
50		White Park (Dale Senior Center) 3936 Chestnut	Senior center, administration offices, Asian garden, picnic tables, restrooms, on-site parking and Botanic Garden (historic site)	5.27
51		Boy Scout Camp (Special Use)	Undeveloped	2.50
52		Hole Lake Site	Undeveloped	61.0
53		Savi Ranch	Undeveloped	37.62
54		Tequesquite	Undeveloped	43.64
Total Citywide/Special Use Acreage				299.83 300.35
Reserve/Open Space Parks				
55	57	Challen Park 4602 Challen	Undeveloped Park Open space with parking lot and trails	33.01 33.03
56	58	Fairmount Park 2601 Fairmount	Lighted tennis courts, two playgrounds, horseshoe pits, picnic tables, barbeques, covered picnic areas, Historic site, Boathouse, Izaak Walton Building, Bandshell, nine-hole golf course, 50 acre lake system, fishing and boat launch, rose garden, basketball court, hiking and walking trails, restrooms and lawn bowling	209.58 274.85
57	59	Mt. Rubidoux 4706 Mt. Rubidoux 4615 Greenwood Dr.	Open space with rock formations, jogging/running paths, over three miles of trails and historic site	161.01 230



## PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT

TABLE PR-1 PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES				
60	Mt. Vernon Open Space	Valencia Hill	Natural Open Space	48.54
58 61	Quail Run	5020 Quail Run 350 Sycamore Canyon	Natural Open Space	26.93 27.09
59 62	Sycamore Canyon Park	400 Central Ave	Wilderness reserve, SKR habitat (core reserve) with on-site parking (Central Avenue) and over three miles of bike and hiking trails	1590.06 1423.55
Total Reserve/Open Space Acreage				2020.59 2037.06
Non-City Owned/Maintained Regional Parks and Facilities				
County and State Parks				
60	Springbrook Vicinity	Spring Mtn. Ranch SP is annexed	Undeveloped	10.0
61 63	Box Spring Mountain Reserve	Pigeon Pass Rd off Hwy 60 9699 Box Springs Road	Equestrian and hiking trails; interpretive trail	1155
64	California Citrus State Historic Park	9400 Dufferin Ave.	Visitor center with gift shop, exhibits, hiking trails, picnic tables, barbecues's, Sunkist Center, and small amphitheater	248*
65	Lake Perris State Recreation Area	17801 Lake Perris Dr	Water skiing, boating, sailing, windsurfing, over 5 miles of trails, and over 12 miles of equestrian and biking trails and campgrounds.	8,800*
62	Martha McLean Anza Narrows Park	5900 Jurupa Avenue	Over 20 miles of hiking and equestrian trails, picnic areas, fishing lakes and playground	40
63 66	Rancho Jurupa Regional Park	Crestmore Rd off Mission Blvd. 4800 Crestmore Rd.	Over 10 miles of hiking and equestrian trails, fishing, horseshoe pits, picnic facilities and campground.	350
64 67	Santa Ana River Wildlife Area	Santa Ana River, northwest of City limits 5500 Riverview Dr.	Undeveloped	2290.74
68	Springbrook Vicinity	Spring Mtn. Ranch SP is annexed	Undeveloped	10.0*
65	California Citrus State Historic Park	9400 Dufferin Ave.	Visitor center with gift shop, exhibits, hiking trails, picnic tables, Barbeques's, Sunkist Center, and small amphitheater	377
66	Lake Perris State Recreation Area	17801 Lake Perris Dr	Water Skiing, boating, sailing, windsurfing, over 5 miles of trails, and over 12 miles of equestrian and biking trails and campgrounds.	8,800
Total County and State Acreage				13,022.74 12,853.74
Total Acreage				
Total City Owned Parks and Recreational Facilities Acreage				2,813.55 2,806.38
Total Non-City Owned Parks and Recreational Facilities Acreage				13,022.74 12,938.88
Total Park and Recreational Facilities Acreage				15,836.29 15,745.26

## PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT



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## PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT

The local parks category includes the following four park types:

***Pocket Parks.*** These parks are miscellaneous urban open spaces and include historical sites or other small developed green spaces in neighborhoods. A pocket park's shape may vary considerably, and its size is typically less than two acres. Pocket parks may include special historical or recreational features, but are typically too small for the more intensively programmed features found in neighborhood parks. Landscape features of a pocket park vary and can contain tot lots or be passive park areas.

***Neighborhood Parks.*** These parks satisfy non-programmed recreational and open space needs at locations within convenient walking distance (one-half mile) of the population they serve, estimated at three to five thousand residents. These parks typically encompass approximately ten acres of land.

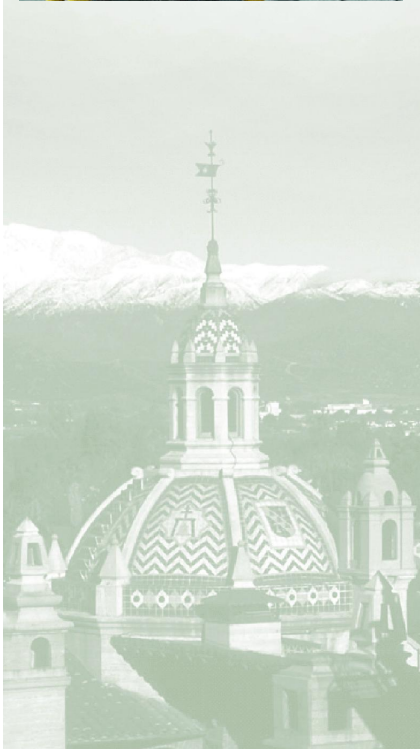


***Community Parks.*** Community parks are intended to meet the recreational and open space needs of the larger community, as well as those of the adjacent neighborhoods. Most of a community park's service population of twenty to thirty thousand people should live within one mile of the park. These parks typically are twenty to thirty acres in size and provide all of the facilities included in a neighborhood park, plus facilities for more structured activities, such as swimming pools, lighted athletic complexes, community centers, restrooms, parking and group picnic areas. Since they provide similar facilities to neighborhood parks, community parks serve as neighborhood parks for nearby residents.

***Special Use Parks.*** These sites are generally dedicated to a specialized use or a group of related uses that serve the entire City. Major sports complexes, golf courses and hobbyist parks are examples. These parks can also have joint-use management structures between the City and another entity, whereby the other entity owns the property and the City maintains it in exchange for use of the facility. Sports organizations, universities and colleges are examples of non-City entities.

### **Regional/Reserve Parks**

The use of these open space and wilderness areas is not programmed and structured like local parks. They are intended to provide an alternative to more intensely used parks. Such parks offer a more natural setting for limited recreation activities, such as trails for hiking and off-road cycling and selective other amenities. They can also support habitat and important natural resources within the Riverside region. The larger urban parks like Fairmount also provide



## PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT



open space, but generally contain more amenities for park users, such as designated picnic areas, pavilions and restrooms.

### Signature Parks

These parks have special attributes and importance to the community. The specific characteristics of signature parks are highly variable in terms of size, programming and concept, but their unifying theme is based on their ability to contribute to the City's image. Acting as focal points in the City, these unique parks help define the overall City image by highlighting and presenting special historical, natural and/or recreational features. These spaces often include the same facilities as neighborhood parks, but differ in that they serve residents from a larger area and usually include additional facilities such as large athletic fields, swimming pools or community centers. The signature park designation is intended as an overlay to existing park categories and in most cases does not necessitate changing a park from its current category.

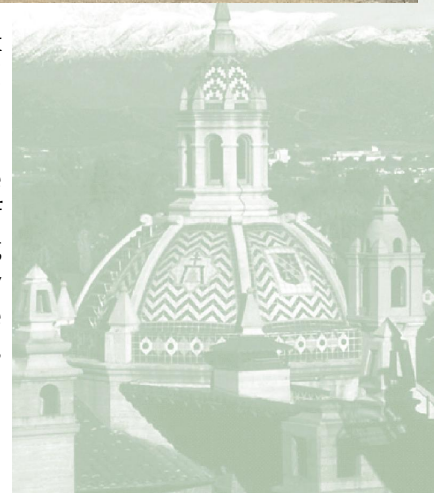
### County and Other Parks Error! Bookmark not defined.

Complementing the park facilities managed by the City of Riverside, exceptional recreational opportunities are available to residents at nearby state and county facilities, including:  
California

- ❖ Citrus State Historic Park
- ❖ Hidden Valley Wildlife Area
- ❖ Santa Ana River Trail
- ❖ Martha McLean-Anza Narrows Park
- ❖ Box Springs Mountain Reserve
- ❖ Lake Perris State Recreation Area

Besides shaping and defining the character of Riverside, the county and state park sites in and near Riverside offer natural open spaces, community centers, trails and educational and historic programs. Although not managed by the City, these facilities enrich the recreational opportunities for Riversiders.

State and County regional parks enhance the City's park system. The presence of regional parks can increase the value and functionality of City parks by providing links between destinations and offering complimentary amenities. By combining resources, City and county agencies can develop park and recreation facilities that would be more difficult to build as a singular agency. The California Citrus State





## PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT

Historic Park is an excellent example of collaboration between the City and State. The proposed park at the Savi Ranch Site is another example of a potential dual agency alliance.

### **Joint-Use Facilities**

The City also has various joint-use agreements with Riverside County Flood Control District, Alvord Unified School District, Riverside Community College and University of California Riverside. Shared Facilities include ball fields, tennis courts, swimming pools and the sports complex.

In response to an increasing demand for more amenity-rich neighborhoods, developers are building subdivisions with "livable community" elements such as parks within walking distance of the homes. Orange Terrace Community Park - Phase I (only) is an example of a turn-key park built by a developer of the adjacent subdivision. To fulfill the parkland needs of the new subdivision, a fixed-fee assessment rate was negotiated with the developer in exchange for a built park phase to be completed at the time of the subdivision completion.

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See the introduction under "Riverside Renaissance Initiative" for more information on this program.

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### **Riverside Renaissance Initiative**

The City's commitment to its park system can be seen in the Riverside Renaissance Initiative. As part of this Initiative many existing parks are being renovated and new parks are being added. The initiative has already commenced, with project construction scheduled through fiscal year 2010/11 (See Table PR-2).



# PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT



**TABLE PR-2**  
**PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES FUNDED IN THE RIVERSIDE RENAISSANCE INITIATIVE**

Park	In-Design	Out-to-Bid	Under Construction	Completed
Shamel Park Ballfield Rehabilitation	X	X	X	X
Andulka Park—New	X	X	X	
Bobby Bonds Youth Opportunity Center	X	X	X	
Bryant Park Fitness Center Rehabilitation	X	X	X	
Orange Terrace Community Center/Gymnasium—New	X	X	X	
Orange Terrace Field & Park Expansion	X	X	X	
Bordwell Childcare Center—New	X	X	X	
Ballfield Light Systems Controls	X	X		
Bordwell Stratton Senior Center Room Addition	X	X		
Fairmount Park Lake Rehabilitation	X	X		
Hunter Adult Sports Complex Rehabilitation	X	X		
La Sierra/Norwood Park Expansion	X			
Youth Sports Complex (Cleveland & Van Buren)—New	X			
Mission Ranch Park—New	X			
Carlson Parking Lot & Historic Balustrade Wall Renovation	X			
Alvord Unified School District & City Joint Use Swim Facility	X			

**TABLE PR-2**  
**PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES FUNDED IN THE RIVERSIDE RENAISSANCE INITIATIVE**

Park	In Design	Out to Bid	Under Construction	Completed
Andulka Park	X	X	X	X
Arlington Heights Sports Park	X	X	X	X
Ballfield Light Control System Addition	X	X	X	X
Bobby Bonds Bathhouse Renovation	X	X	X	X
Bobby Bonds Park Resilient Turf Field	X	X	X	X
Bobby Bonds Park Sippy Woodhead Pool Improvements	X	X	X	X
Bobby Bonds Park Skate Court	X	X	X	X
Bobby Bonds Park Youth Opportunity Center	X	X	X	X
Bordwell Park Nati Fuentes Centro de Ninos	X	X	X	X
Bordwell Park Stratton Senior Center Room Addition	X	X	X	X
Bryant Park Arlanza Fitness Center and Playground	X	X	X	X
Bryant Park Tennis Court and Field Renovation	X	X	X	X
Carlson Park Lighting and Parking Lot Improvements	X	X	X	X



## PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT

TABLE PR-2

PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES FUNDED IN THE RIVERSIDE RENAISSANCE INITIATIVE

Challen Park Improvements	X	X	X	X
Don Jones Ballfield Lighting	X	X	X	X
Fairmount Park Improvements	X	X	X	X
Fairmount Park Lake Rehabilitation	X	X	X	X
Fairmount Park Lighting and Paving Improvements	X	X	X	X
Fairmount Park Playgrounds	X	X	X	X
Hunt Park Improvements	X	X	X	X
Hunt Park Skate Park and Pool Improvements	X	X	X	X
Hunter Hobby Park Improvements	X	X	X	X
Janet Goeske Senior Center Restroom & Kitchen Improv.	X	X	X	X
La Sierra Park Community Center Improvements	X	X	X	X
La Sierra Park Expansion	X	X	X	X
La Sierra Park Senior Center	X	X	X	X
La Sierra Park Snack Bar	X	X	X	X
Mountain View Park Playground	X	X	X	X
Mt Rubidoux Park Improvements	X	X	X	X
Myra Linn Park Improvements	X	X	X	X
Orange Terrace Park Community Center/Gymnasium	X	X	X	X
Orange Terrace Park Field Expansion and Improvement	X	X	X	X
Parking Lot Rehabilitation at Various Park Locations	X	X	X	X
Ramona High School Synthetic Turf Field	X	X	X	X
Rancho Loma Park Improvements	X	X	X	X
RCC Joint Use Aquatics Facilities	X	X	X	X
Reid Park Misc Improvements	X	X	X	X
Rutland Park Renovation	X	X	X	X
Shamel Park/Magnolia Little League Ballfield Renovation	X	X	X	X
Thundersky Park Tennis Courts	X	X	X	X
Villegas Park Basketball Court and Stage Cover	X	X	X	X
Dales Senior Center	X	X	X	
Doty-Trust Park	X	X	X	
Ryan Bonaminio Park at Tequesquite Arroyo	X	X	X	
Arlington Park Childcare Center	X	X		
Arlington Park Improvements	X	X		
Bobby Bonds Cesar Chavez ADA Improvements	X	X		
Bobby Bonds Playground	X			
New Soccer Park	X			
Villegas Park Community Center and Park Improvements	X			





## DIVERSE RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

In addition to the developed and undeveloped park sites located throughout Riverside, the City offers a number of recreational programs and opportunities to enrich resident's quality of life. Opportunities include municipal golf courses, community centers, trails, parkways, cultural and historical recreation sites and recreational partnerships.

### GOLF COURSES

The City manages operating agreements for two public golf facilities. Fairmount Golf Course is a nine-hole course, and the Riverside Golf Club provides eighteen holes of golfing enjoyment. In addition, two long-established private golf courses – Canyon Crest Country Club, established in 1968, and the Victoria Country Club, established in 1903 one of Southern California's oldest private membership clubs – offer superb facilities. A third private facility just west of the Riverside Airport offers additional golf opportunities. With the growing interest in golfing throughout the nation, Riverside has the potential to support additional golf facilities.



### COMMUNITY CENTERS

The City operates a number of community centers, gymnasiums and activity centers. Located throughout the City, these facilities act as hubs for the activities and interests of the local neighborhoods. These facilities allow the Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department to provide a wide variety of recreational, educational and human service programs for a diverse population. To appeal to this rich diversity, the programs are tailored to specific age groups, interests and abilities. In addition to functioning as a recreational resource, community centers also provide a wide variety of life enrichment and cultural programs ranging from music programs and foreign language courses, to dog obedience classes.

*See the Land Use and Urban Design and Public Facilities Elements for a discussion of community centers.*

*In particular, review Objectives LU-26 and PF-10.*

### TRAILS

For those people who like to get out of their cars and experience the sights and sounds of Riverside, the City has a Master Plan for multi-purpose recreational trails for equestrian, biking, hiking and pedestrian use. Trails provide connections to open space areas and to key cultural destinations such as signature parks and historic sites throughout the City, and provide recreational opportunities. Hiking and biking trails are discussed in detail within the Circulation and Community Mobility Element.

*Refer to the Circulation and Community Mobility Element under "Alternative Modes of Transportation Walking and Biking" and Air Quality Element under "Land Use Strategies – Housing Strategies" for more information on trails.*

*In particular, review Policy AQ-1.9.*



## PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT

### PARKWAYS

*Refer to the Land Use and Urban Design Element under "Parkways" and "Magnolia/Market/University "L" Corridor" for more information on parkways.*

*In particular, review Objectives LU-11 through LU-20*

Similar to open space and wilderness areas, parkways function as specialized open spaces that offer limited recreational uses. Even though parkways have park-like attributes, they are not parks and therefore are not defined as part of any of the above categories. However, parkways like Victoria (City Council has directed staff to analyze a proposal to designate Victoria Avenue as a "linear" park) and Magnolia Avenues are valuable City assets, and they provide safe and aesthetically pleasing corridors for pedestrian, cyclists and equestrians.



### CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RECREATION

Riverside is home to many museums and cultural facilities that exhibit the arts, history and nature. While not specifically parks, these cultural resources fit into an overall collection of leisure and recreation sites. In addition to creating a sense of place, they offer local enrichment and serve as a foundation for the tourism market. Many of these venues are located in the Downtown area and complement the parks and recreation facilities of Riverside. Historic and cultural facilities include Heritage House, Main Street Pedestrian Mall, Mission Inn and the UC Riverside Botanic Gardens.

### RECREATION PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships between non-profit groups and the City provide additional recreational opportunities. The partnership between the American Youth Soccer Organization (AYSO) and the City of Riverside Public Utilities Department was formed in response to a shortage of youth soccer fields. Other recreational partnerships include Riverside Aquatics Association, Junior American Football, Riverside Girls' Softball Association, National Junior Basketball League, Pop Warner Football, Pony Leagues, Riverside Rugby League, Little League and Youth Soccer. Under the Live Steamer Partnership, train hobbyists are replacing and adding railroad track and a storage unit in Hunter Park. Friends of Mt. Rubidoux help with maintenance and monitoring of the trails on Mt. Rubidoux. Other partnerships include Friends of White Park, Victoria Avenue Forever and the Non-Profit Management Corporation for the California Citrus State Historic Park.





# PARK AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

## NEEDS AND SERVICE AREAS

The City has adopted a standard for developed park acreage of three acres per one thousand residents. The standard is further broken down to favor neighborhood parks, with two acres of neighborhood park provided per one thousand persons, and one acre of community park land per one thousand persons, for a 2:1 ratio. However, the Park and Recreation Master Plan and, in turn, this General Plan sets forth a standard of two acres of community park and one acre of neighborhood park per one thousand residents.

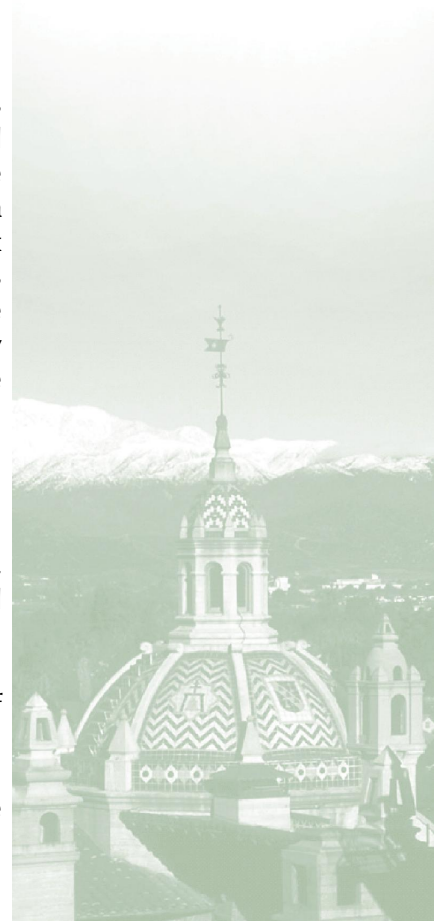
Based on adopted classifications and standards, neighborhood parks should be located within a one-half-mile radius of every residence and community parks within a two-mile radius. The Park and Recreation Master Plan identifies shortages of neighborhood park coverage throughout the City. The distribution of community parks is more widespread, but neighborhood park deficiencies exist in Sycamore Highlands, Canyon Springs, Arlington Heights, La Sierra and La Sierra South. Future expansion of the City's boundaries may create further parkland shortages.

Due to the parkland shortage, selected facilities and parks are often overused. Residents speak of the need of various improvements such as safety lighting, replacement of children's play equipment and refurbishment of ball fields and other sports fields. In other parks, the public perception of lack of safety discourages their use. On a citywide level, Riversiders take part in outdoor recreation activities at rates below statewide averages. The City has noted that when parks are refurbished, usage increases dramatically. Furthermore, the lifestyles, work patterns and home lives of Riversiders are constantly evolving. Family and group activities are increasing, as are extreme sports such as rollerblading, skateboarding and rock climbing.

## PARK AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

To address the issues of parkland shortage, overuse of facilities, deferred maintenance, and negative public perceptions, the Park and Recreation Master Plan calls for the following primary actions:

- ❖ Revise the City's park standards to reflect the current ratio of 1.0 to 2.0 in favor of community parks.
- ❖ Establish new park designations and categories to eliminate redundancy and confusion.





## PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT

- ❖ Acquire key remaining open space areas, including La Sierra/Norco Hills, Alessandro and Prenda Arroyos and wildlife corridors.
- ❖ Create seven new park sites in underserved areas of the City, as shown on Figure PR-1, Parks, Open Space and Trails Map.
- ❖ Revitalize existing parks, including Fairmount Park.
- ❖ Consider Tequesquite Arroyo for a potential neighborhood park site and Arlington Heights for a potential community park site.
- ❖ Partner with schools to increase the areas served by recreation programs.
- ❖ Improve and create connections between park facilities and increase the safety of the bicycle, equestrian, and pedestrian trails system.

Enhancing Riverside's existing park and recreation facilities, as well as creating new recreational opportunities, will be carried out through the following objectives and policies. The City will continue to maintain its existing recreation programs and facilities, as well as making those resources accessible to all Riversiders. Access to park facilities and connections between open space resources through pedestrian, bicycle and equestrian trails are important to enhancing Riverside's recreational experiences.

The City is committed to alleviating parkland shortages and providing park facilities in underserved areas of the City. The City also strives to preserve its natural resources and open spaces of the highest quality and in a cost-effective manner to enhance the living environment of all residents.

*See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under "Citywide Objectives – Community Facilities," the Public Facilities Element under "Community Centers" and the Air Quality Element under "Land Use Strategies – Housing Strategies" for more information on community centers.*

*In particular, review Objectives LU-26, PF-10 and Policies AQ-1.9 and AQ-1.26.*

### **Objective PR-1:**

**Provide a diverse range of park and recreational facilities that are responsive to the needs of Riverside residents.**

#### **Policy PR-1.1:**

Implement the policies of the City of Riverside Park and Recreation Master Plan. Revise the neighborhood/community park ratio standard to two acres of community park and one acre of neighborhood park per one thousand residents.

#### **Policy PR-1.2:**

Distribute recreational facilities equally throughout Riverside's neighborhoods.

## PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT



Policy PR-1.3: Encourage private development of recreation facilities that complement and supplement the public recreational system.

Policy PR-1.4: Work with the County in sphere areas to require sites for parks as an integral component for new residential development, particularly in Riverside's Sphere of Influence.

*See the Education Element under "Creating Partnerships" for more information on creating partnerships with the City.*

*In particular, review Policy ED-2.1.*

Policy PR-1.5: Locate parks adjacent to compatible use areas, such as residential uses, greenbelts, bicycle corridors, schools and natural waterways to minimize the negative impacts of adjacent land uses.

Policy PR-1.6: Develop standards to design park facilities and landscaping that enhance and preserve natural site characteristics as appropriate, to minimize maintenance demands and to incorporate xeriscape (low-water demand) principles where feasible.

*See the Implementation Plan – Tool 42 for more information on Parks Master Plan.*

**Objective PR-2: Increase access to existing and future parks and expand pedestrian linkages between park and recreational facilities throughout Riverside.**

Policy PR-2.1: Integrate public transportation routes when locating regional reserve parks, community parks and community centers.

Policy PR-2.2: Implement the revisions to the City's trails system as identified in the 2003 Park and Recreation Master Plan.

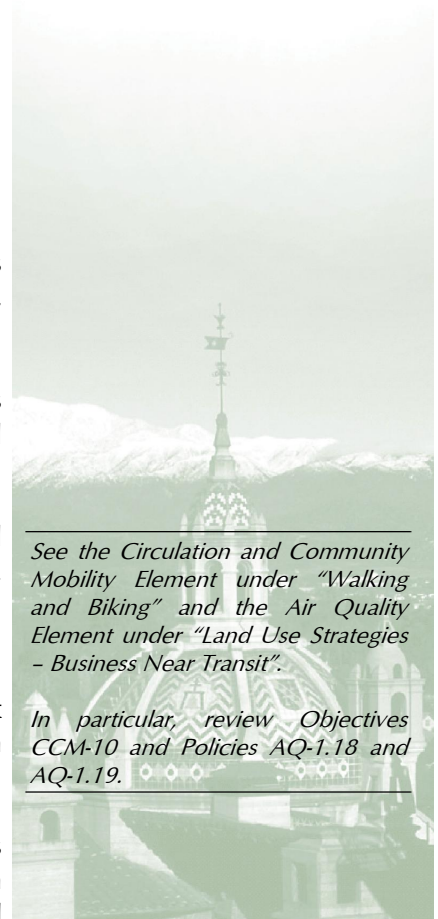
Policy PR-2.3: Improve and create more connections and increase the safety of the bicycling, equestrian and pedestrian trail system within the City.

*See the Circulation and Community Mobility Element under "Walking and Biking" and the Air Quality Element under "Land Use Strategies – Business Near Transit".*

Policy PR-2.4: Create a primary trail loop to connect signature parks, County and State open spaces and parks.

*In particular, review Objectives CCM-10 and Policies AQ-1.18 and AQ-1.19.*

Policy PR-2.5: Develop more recreational opportunities for the secondary trail and pedestrian system in Riverside. Opportunities could





## PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT

include walk-a-thons, 5K-and-over runs, triathlons and bike races.

### Policy PR-2.6:

Provide greater amenities at access points and trail hubs, including identification and directional signs, marked parking stalls, water facilities for equestrians, cyclists and pedestrians, hitching posts, shade and trash receptacles. Additional amenities at trail hubs could include picnic tables and rest rooms.

### Policy PR-2.7:

Pursue partnerships with the County, Federal Transportation Funds, the State Bicycle Account and State park bonds.

### Objective PR-3:

**Engage Riverside residents and the business community in planning for recreation and service needs.**

### Policy PR-3.1:

Consider the needs of all age groups, abilities, disabilities and special interest groups in park and recreation planning and design.

### Policy PR-3.2:

Establish programs that allow local residents and neighborhood organizations to "adopt" and take pride in protecting and maintaining local parks.

### Policy PR-3.3:

Continue to work with the Office of Neighborhoods and hold planning meetings at the neighborhood level to review, evaluate and adopt designs for new park and recreation facilities.

### Policy PR-3.4:

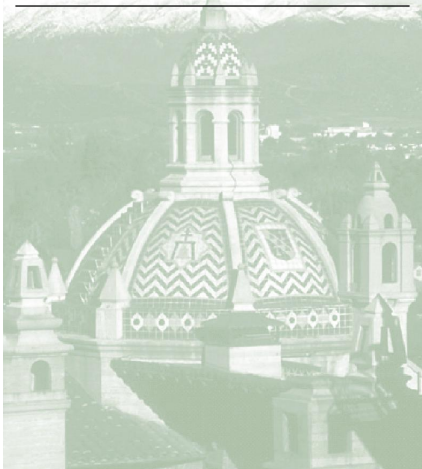
Periodically review the City's existing community center programs and infrastructure to ensure that the facilities are safe and adequately meet the need of the neighborhood served.

### Policy PR-3.5:

Continue to promote community awareness and stewardship of parks, open spaces and trails through activities such as the Adopt-A-Park program, public outreach and education, beautification projects, neighborhood watch and other special events.

*See the Education Element under "Creating Partnerships Objectives" for multi-use partnerships.*

*In particular, review Objectives ED-2 and ED-3.*



## Appendix F

Proposed Text Amendment to the General Plan 2025 –  
Public Facilities and Infrastructure Element

# PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT



Public facilities and infrastructure represent Riverside's hidden support network. In many cities around the world, people live in settlements without electricity, clean drinking water or adequate sewer systems, and where schools and community and healthcare centers are either nonexistent or not accessible. We take for granted the ability to turn on a light switch, run the washing machine, or visit the emergency room knowing that our infrastructure systems will not fail and public facilities will be available when we are in need.

Well-designed and maintained infrastructure systems are critical to a community's economic development goals, and they enhance the quality of neighborhoods. Infrastructure such as sewer and water lines, broadband communication networks and solid waste collection and disposal must be sufficient to accommodate the present and future needs the community. As infrastructure ages or growth outpaces capacity, isolated failures represent a real potential. Providing quality public facilities such as libraries, hospitals and community centers are also of vital importance, as they contribute to the health, education and quality of life for all residents.

This Public Facilities and Infrastructure Element addresses these hidden support systems important to Riverside:

- ❖ Water Service and Supply
- ❖ Wastewater
- ❖ Stormwater Control
- ❖ Solid Waste
- ❖ Electric Power
- ❖ Telecommunications
- ❖ Medical Facilities
- ❖ Community Centers

## WATER SERVICE AND SUPPLY

The City of Riverside established its own water utility, the Riverside Public Utilities Department (RPU), in 1913. As of 2004, RPU provided water service to approximately 62,000 customers. RPU's service area encompasses seventy-four square miles, of which approximately sixty-eight square miles lie within the City limits and the balance within the sphere of influence.





## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

The well-established water supply system consists of local groundwater wells for domestic water production, irrigation wells, reservoirs and pumping stations.

Approximately 9.85 square miles within southeast Riverside are served by the Western Municipal Water District (WMWD), the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) serves a small one-square-mile area of the City and the Riverside Highland Water Company serves the northern Sphere portion of the Planning Area, approximately 0.25 square miles.<sup>1</sup> (Figure PF-1, Water Service Areas).

### WATER USE

Table PF-1 (RPU Projected Domestic Water Supply), identifies the various sources from which RPU obtains domestic and agricultural water, and indicates the projected volumes available from each source through year 2030. RPU obtains all but a small portion of the water supply from groundwater basins in the area. As of 2003, a small amount of treated imported water was purchased during emergencies and when the groundwater supply does not meet the peak demands during a few hot summer days. As demand grows with the population, RPU anticipates that additional water supplies will result from recycling of treated effluent and from the Seven Oaks Conservation Pool. Recycled water will be utilized for uses such as landscape irrigation to reduce domestic water demand.

TABLE PF-1  
RPU PROJECTED DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY (AC-FT/YR)

Water Supply Sources	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<b>Existing (as of 2005)</b>					
Total Groundwater	72,033	72,033	72,033	72,033	72,033
Imported Water*	3,800	5,300	6,800	8,300	9,800
Recycled Water**	200	200	200	200	200
<b>Planned</b>					
John W. North Water Treatment Plant (Groundwater)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Riverside Groundwater- Downtown Area	-	-	7,000	7,000	7,000
Additional Gage Exchange (groundwater)	5,388	5,388	5,388	5,388	5,388
Recycled water	1,000	3,250	5,500	7,750	10,000
Seven Oaks Dam Conservation Storage	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
<b>Total</b>					
Groundwater	87,421	87,421	94,421	94,421	94,421
Purchased (Imported) water	3,800	5,300	6,800	8,300	9,800
Recycled water	1,200	3,450	5,700	7,950	10,200
Seven Oaks Dam***	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,421</b>	<b>98,171</b>	<b>108,921</b>	<b>112,671</b>	<b>116,421</b>

Source: City of Riverside Public Utilities Department. *Urban Water Management Plan*. 2005

\* Imported treated water purchased from WMWD during hot summer days.

\*\* Projection based on *City Draft Initial Study and Recycled Water Master Plan*. Recycled water to replace use of domestic water for landscaped areas.

\*\*\* Anticipated supply from the Seven Oaks Dam Conservation Pool.

<sup>1</sup>City of Riverside, *Urban Water Management Plan*. 2002.



Figure PF-1- Water Services Areas





## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

In 1991, RPU began an exchange program with the Gage Canal Company to augment its domestic supplies. The water exchange program has helped RPU to reduce imported water deliveries. RPU can receive up to sixty-four hundred acre-feet per year of domestic water from Gage in exchange for up to eight thousand acre-feet per year of non-potable irrigation water (ratio of 1.0 to 1.25).<sup>2</sup> Exchange is limited by Gage operations and may be expanded in the future with additional non-potable water introduced higher in the Gage Canal system.

RPU has planned several planned water facilities within specific neighborhood service areas. The planned facilities include:

- ❖ Northside – water treatment plant
- ❖ Hunter Industrial Park - water treatment plant and booster pumping station
- ❖ University – water storage reservoir
- ❖ La Sierra Acres – booster pumping station
- ❖ La Sierra Hills – water storage reservoir
- ❖ La Sierra – water storage reservoir and booster pumping station
- ❖ Arlington Heights – two booster pumping stations and a water storage reservoir
- ❖ Alessandro Heights – two water storage reservoir and booster pumping stations
- ❖ Canyon Crest – water storage reservoir and booster pumping station

Since 1992, Riverside has also been delivering domestic supplies to WMWD and may continue the delivery in the future, provided an adequate water supply is available. The future domestic water delivery to WMWD is assumed to remain at about four thousand acre-feet per year.

For an up-to-date inventory of existing and planned RPU water facilities, readers should consult RPU's current water system master plan.

As part of its long-range planning efforts, RPU has projected water demand through year 2030 (Table PF-2, RPU Projected Water Demand). Existing and future users, including WMWD, are projected to demand almost one hundred five thousand acre-feet per year by 2030, which is within the supply parameters indicated in Table PF-1 (RPU Projected domestic Water Supply (AC-FT/YR)). To address long-term needs for supply, storage and delivery, RPU periodically updates its water system master plan.

<sup>2</sup>An acre-foot of water equals 325,851 gallons, or the approximate amount of water that a family of five uses in a year.

## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT



TABLE PF-2  
RPU PROJECTED WATER DEMAND

WATER USE SECTOR	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
RESIDENTIAL	48,019	50,071	51,545	52,538	53,856
COMMERCIAL	13,188	13,752	14,157	14,430	14,792
INDUSTRIAL	12,152	12,672	13,046	13,297	13,630
AGRICULTURE	1,348	1,406	1,447	1,475	1,512
OTHER	456	476	490	499	512
SALE TO HOME GARDENS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	540	540	540	540	540
UNACCOUNTED FOR WATER*	8,327	8,681	8,935	9,106	9,333
SUBTOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND	84,031	87,598	90,158	91,885	94,174
RECYCLED WATER	1,200	3,450	5,700	7,950	10,200
TOTAL	85,231	91,048	95,858	99,835	104,374

SOURCE: CITY OF RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPARTMENT. *URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, 2005*

NOTE: DOMESTIC USES ASSUMED TO INCREASE 1% PER YEAR.

\* UNMETERED WATER USED FOR CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND WELL OPERATIONS.

## WATER QUALITY

The sources of Riverside's drinking water include groundwater basins and the rivers, streams, ponds and springs that replenish them (Figure PF-1.1, Waterbasins Groundwater Recharge Areas and Figure OS-8.1, Rivers, Creeks, and Streams). All of these water sources are exposed to elements that have potential to contaminate them. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and California Department of Health Services Department prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The water supplied by RPU consistently meets or exceeds State and Federal water regulations and guidelines. RPU staff diligently monitors the quality of the water supply and complies with State and Federal regulatory activity requirements. Typically, the City collects over ten thousand water samples per year to test for a variety of contaminants. Samples are collected at water sources, along transmission pipelines and throughout the distribution systems, including reservoirs and boosting stations. Tests are performed by an independent laboratory.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>City of Riverside Public Utilities. Water Quality Report. 2002.





## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT



Figure PF-1.1, Waterbasins Groundwater Recharge Areas



In August of 2000, RPU completed a study that assessed vulnerability of the drinking wells located in the upper Riverside Basin. The study indicated that sources of possible contaminants include septic systems, composting activities and business practices. As a result, a protection plan addressing septic systems was developed. As of 2002, the Riverside City Council stopped permitting additional septic systems in this sensitive area.

In 2002, an assessment of wells in the Bunker Hill Basin was completed. The contamination plumes include trichloroethylene (TCE), dibromochloropropane (DBCP) and perchlorate plumes.<sup>4</sup> DBCP contamination is primarily related to herbicide use in orange groves. These contaminants are being mitigated through water treatment and other methods.

## TREATMENT PLANTS

RPU operates five treatment plants that remove TCE, perchlorate and DBCP contaminants. RPU also operates chlorination stations that use chlorine gas or sodium hypochlorite to kill harmful bacteria.

## WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

While local water supplies appear abundant, the City recognizes the importance of water conservation and has implemented conservation incentive and education and outreach programs to ensure residents and the business community view and value water as a precious resource. In 2004, the RPU implemented a one percent water conservation and reclamation surcharge to water rates. This surcharge will be used to support water conservation, research, education and efficiency programs, as well as to provide water service programs for low-income customers.

### **Clothes Washer Rebate Program**

RPU customers who receive both electric and water services are eligible for cash rebates toward a new water- and energy- saving clothes washer.

### **Kathleen M. Gonzales Memorial Water-Wise Garden**

In 2007, the City opened the Kathleen M. Gonzales Water-Wise Garden in the Casa Blanca neighborhood. This garden will educate customers in water conservation and provide a park-like setting for the community. The main goal of the Water-Wise Garden is to

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<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

See the Open Space and Conservation Element for a discussion on water conservation programs.



## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

provide water-saving ideas that customers can incorporate into landscape design and gardening practices in their own homes. It is intended to be an educational exhibit, displaying plants that can be locally purchased and examples of water saving techniques. The garden will also include space for various community presentations and artwork.

### **Residential Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet Water Conservation Incentive Rebate Program**

The Ultra Low-Flush Toilet Rebate is a water conservation incentive program that offers residential water customers a chance to replace their existing high-water-use toilet fixtures for water-saving ultra- low-flush toilets. Rebates of up to \$55 are provided for each ultra- low-flush toilet installed that uses 1.6 gallons of water or less per flush.

### **Artificial Turf at Utilities Plaza**

The Utilities installed the waterless grass called “Field Turf” under a project that was funded by Riverside Public Utilities’ water reclamation and conservation surcharge. The demonstration project shows how waterless grass can be used to keep high traffic areas green, while reducing the cost of maintenance in such areas.

### **Energy and Water School Education Program**

For almost twenty years, Riverside Public Utilities has provided educational support to approximately one hundred schools in the area, including most schools in the Riverside and Alvord Unified School Districts and many private schools. In 2001-2002, close to thirty-five hundred students were active participants in the RPU educational program and over forty-four thousand individuals received educational materials which were distributed to schools and community groups. Water education programs include:

#### ❖ Water Theater Program

Schools are selected on a rotating basis to receive a professional theater performance of the “Adventures of the California Hydroforce” which takes a lighthearted look at water conservation. More than one million students and teachers have seen the show, which received the National Freedom's Foundation award for community service in 1986. It was also featured in the 1993 television special produced by National Geographic entitled "The Power of Water".





❖ Mini-Grant Program

Every elementary teacher and middle and high school science teacher has the opportunity to apply to win a water education mini-grant for up to \$500 in funding for classroom projects related to water. In 2001-2002, five teachers within the RPU service area received a total of \$1,726 for projects ranging from water management in school garden settings to water quality testing.

❖ Book Donation Program

Books, CD-ROMs and videos on water-related topics are distributed to school within Riverside. Each year a different grade level is targeted to receive the donation.

## WATER RECYCLING

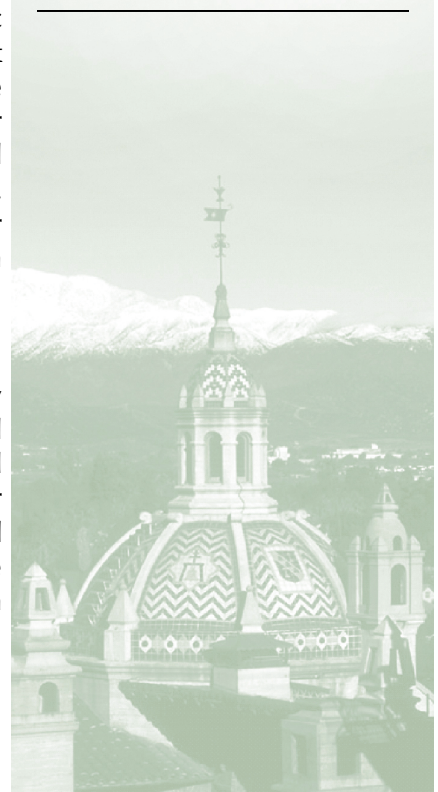
The City owns and operates the Riverside Water Quality Control Plant (RWQCP), a sewage treatment plant that as of 2006, treated thirty million gallons a day. The plant discharges tertiary-treated effluent to the Santa Ana River, but RPU diverts some of the effluent as recycled water for irrigation of a golf course. As noted in the Open Space and Conservation Element, the cost of groundwater sources historically has been relatively low, creating economic disincentives for expanded use of recycled water. However, as part of its long-term view, the RPU continually monitors and studies the feasibility of expanding the use of recycled water. Recycled water could replace domestic water currently used for golf courses and parks and would thereby reduce the use of groundwater resources. RPU anticipates using approximately two thousand acre-feet per year of recycled water by 2005, with preliminary projection of an additional twenty-nine thousand acre-feet per year in the future.<sup>5</sup>

On June 26, 2007, the City adopted the Recycled Water Program that included adoption of the Recycled Water Phase I Feasibility Study and Citywide Master Plan, implementation of near-term and long-term projects to provide recycled water from the City's Regional Water Quality Control Plant, and approval by the State Water Resources Control Board of the City's water rights application and wastewater change petition for reducing permitted discharge to the Santa Ana River by 11,000 acre feet per year (afy) in connection with the Program.

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See Air Quality Element under Sustainable Riverside and Global Warming for additional policies relating to water resources.

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<sup>5</sup>City of Riverside Public Utilities. Comment by Kevin S. Milligan 04/28/04



## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

### WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

The Western Municipal Water District, or WMWD, was formed by the voters in 1954 to bring supplemental water to growing western Riverside County. As of 2004, WMWD served more than 18,000 domestic retail customers, 260 retail agricultural customers, 181 commercial customers, 172 other users and nine wholesale customers with water from the Colorado River, the State Water Project and the City of Riverside.<sup>6</sup>

As a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, WMWD provides supplemental water to the cities of Corona, Norco and Riverside and the water agencies of Elsinore Valley and Rancho California. The service area covers a five-hundred-ten-square-mile area of western Riverside County and sells approximately ninety thousand acre-feet of water annually.<sup>7</sup>

As of 2005, WMWD had a water supply of 108,162 acre-feet/year from various sources (Table PF-3 – Western Municipal Water District Projected Domestic Water Supply (AC-FT/YR)). WMWD's primary source of water is the Metropolitan Water District, with a seasonally low demand secondary supply provided by the City of Riverside.

TABLE PF 3  
WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT  
PROJECTED DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY (AC-FT/YR)

Water Supply Sources	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
MWD-Retail Service Area	26,688	31,007	35,726	41,278	47,809	55,491
MWD-Western Wholesale Service	78,024	88,902	101,146	111,837	123,784	134,028
Riverside/Corona Feeder (Potential as needed source)	-	-	10,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Agricultural Water Purchase	3,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Recycled Water - March WWRF	450	2,680	3,850	4,430	5,210	6,130
<b>Total (acre feet/year)</b>	<b>108,162</b>	<b>128,589</b>	<b>156,722</b>	<b>203,545</b>	<b>222,803</b>	<b>241,649</b>

Source: Western Municipal Water District *Urban Water Management Plan*. 2005.

Notes: USBR- US Bureau of Reclamation. DWR: Department of Water Resources

The Riverside/Corona Feeder project will capture and store new water in wet years in order to increase water supplies, reduce water costs and improve water quality. Water supplies are expected to increase to 114,641 acre-feet/year by 2025.

<sup>6</sup>Western Municipal Water District. *Urban Water Management Plan*. 2000

<sup>7</sup>Western Municipal Water District. Construction and Operations Report, April 2004

## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT



By year 2025, WMWD's projected water demand from water retailers is expected to be 47,261 acre feet/year (Table PF-4, Current and Projected Water Use), with 172,792 acre-feet/year available for wholesale water usage.

TABLE PF-4  
WMWD CURRENT AND PROJECTED WATER USE

Water Use Sectors	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Residential	12,406	17,518	20,887	24,568	28,898	33,992	39,983
Commercial	756	1,890	2,254	2,651	3,118	3,668	4,314
Industrial	407	720	858	1,009	1,187	1,396	1,643
Institutional and Governmental	543	578	689	810	953	1,121	1,319
Landscape	1,032	1,472	1,755	2,065	2,429	2,857	3,360
Agriculture	8,049	4,227	4,227	4,227	4,227	4,227	4,227
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,193</b>	<b>26,405</b>	<b>30,670</b>	<b>35,330</b>	<b>40,812</b>	<b>47,261</b>	<b>54,846</b>
Sales to Other Agencies	72,120	78,024	88,902	101,146	111,837	123,784	134,028
Additional Water Uses							
Unaccounted for system loss	6	1,415	1,690	1,980	2,330	2,750	3,230

Source: Western Municipal Water District. *Urban Water Management Plan*. 2005.

Water delivered to Western Municipal Water District customers consistently meets or exceeds State and Federal drinking water requirements. WMWD staff work with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the California State Department of Health Services and independent certified testing laboratories to continuously monitor the quality of the water supplies.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Riverside (Mockingbird) was completed in 2000 for the North Orange Well Field. Results indicated that wells in the North Orange area are most vulnerable to contamination from septic systems.<sup>8</sup> However, as noted above, the City adopted an ordinance preventing installation of new septic systems in the area.

Like Riverside Public Utilities, WMWD sponsors programs and brochures on water conservation and education for individual users.



In 2003, the Riverside Public Utilities Department provided water services to over 58,000 water service connections within



<sup>8</sup>Western Municipal Water District. 2000 Water Quality Report.



## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

### Western's Landscapes Southern California Style <sup>SM</sup>

In 1989, WMWD, in conjunction with the UC Cooperative Extension, opened Landscapes Southern California Style<sup>SM</sup>. This unique one-acre conservation garden includes more than two hundred species of plants. Visitors to the garden can see the plant materials, layouts and irrigation systems that contribute to water efficiency. The garden has approximately thirteen thousand visitors annually.

### Water Education for Life

Since 1982, WMWD has provided regional water education programs to public and private schools in Riverside County. Materials, speakers, lesson plans and theater programs are provided at no cost. Students learn about where water comes from, water conservation, how water is used and water reclamation.

See also Air Quality Element. for additional discussion regarding water resources.

### High-Efficiency Clothes Washer Rebate Program

This program offers a cash rebate to Western retail customers who purchase an eligible clothes washer.

### Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet Rebate Program

This program provides a credit on the water bill of up to \$75 to customers who replace their old, non-conserving toilets with newer, ultra-low-flush toilets.

#### Objective PF-1: Provide superior water service to customers.

- Policy PF-1.1: Coordinate the demands of new development with the capacity of the water system.
- Policy PF-1.2: Support the efforts of the Riverside Public Utilities Department, Eastern Municipal Water District and Western Municipal Water District to work together for coordination of water services.
- Policy PF-1.3: Continue to require that new development fund fair-share costs associated with the provision of water service.
- Policy PF-1.4: Ensure the provision of water services consistent with the growth planned for the General Plan area, including the Sphere of Influence, working with other providers.

## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT



Policy PF-1.5: Implement water conservation programs aimed at reducing demands from new and existing development.

Policy PF-1.6: Examine creating a “gray water” ordinance which would provide incentives for new residential development construct a gray water reclamation system. This system would keep water re-circulating in the home before going into sewage system.

Policy PF-1.7: Protect local groundwater resources from localized and regional contamination sources such as septic tanks, underground storage tanks, industrial businesses and urban runoff.

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See also Objective OS-10 in the Open Space and Conservation Element.

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### **Objective PF-2: Find new and expanded uses for recycled wastewater.**

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See also Policy PF-3.3 in this Element concerning waste water collection systems.

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Policy PF-2.1: Expand the use of reclaimed water for irrigation and other applications.

Policy PF-2.2: Continue to monitor and study the costs of extending recycled water service to developing areas for accepted applications.

## WASTEWATER

The Riverside Public Works Department operates a comprehensive wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system that serves most of the City, as well as portions of the sphere area and, under contract, the unincorporated communities served by the Jurupa, Rubidoux and Edgemont Community Services Districts. RPU also serves the unincorporated community of Highgrove through an agreement with the County of Riverside. The Western Municipal Water District is responsible for collection and treatment of wastewater flows only in a small portion of the City. Historically, the City’s Public Works Department and WMWD have cooperatively determined which agency can best serve an area with water and wastewater services. This arrangement has led to a mixing and matching of service providers.

The City’s wastewater collection system includes over 102.7 miles of gravity sewers and 18 wastewater pump stations (Figure PF-2, Sewer Facilities Map). Treatment occurs at the Riverside Regional Water Quality Treatment Plant which, in 2005, treated almost thirty-three

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The City’s Wastewater Facility can be found on Figure LU-10 - Land Use Policy Map designated as a Public Facility.

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## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

million gallons of sewage per day for two hundred eighty thousand residents of Riverside and other served communities.<sup>9</sup> A team of one hundred people operates the plant twenty-four hours a day every day of the year.

### RIVERSIDE REGIONAL WATER QUALITY TREATMENT PLANT

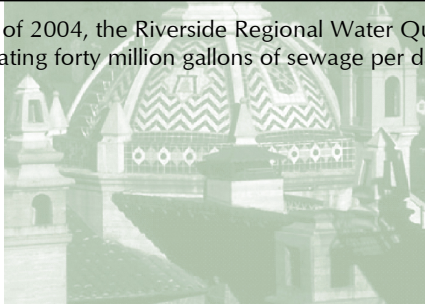
At the Riverside Regional Water Quality Treatment Plant, a limited volume of effluent is reclaimed for beneficial reuse and the remainder of the tertiary-treated effluent is discharged into the Santa Ana River. In 2005, the plant had a capacity of forty million gallons per day, with capacity anticipated to be reached not before 2025. A planned expansion will allow the facility ultimately to treat 52.2 million gallons of wastewater per day. The plant provides full tertiary treatment for all flows.

Tertiary treatment is the final step in wastewater treatment process. Wastewater is passed through a filter to remove viruses and minute suspended particles and chlorine is injected into the wastewater to disinfect bacteria. The final water product is then dechlorinated to protect the habitat in the receiving Santa Ana River.



The City has adequate planned capacity to meet the wastewater treatment needs of all future Riverside residents and businesses. Policies therefore focus on ensuring timely provision of wastewater collection facilities and maximizing beneficial reuse of treated effluent.

As of 2004, the Riverside Regional Water Quality Treatment Plant had a capacity of treating forty million gallons of sewage per day.



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<sup>9</sup>John Claus, Riverside Wastewater Operations Manager (formally employed). 2004.



Figure PF-2 - Sewer Facilities





## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

### **Objective PF-3: Maintain sufficient levels of wastewater service throughout the community.**

- Policy PF-3.1: Coordinate the demands of new development with the capacity of the wastewater system.
- Policy PF-3.2: Continue to require that new development fund fair-share costs associated with the provision of wastewater service.
- Policy PF-3.3: Pursue improvements and upgrades to the City's wastewater collection facilities consistent with current master plans and the City's Capital Improvement Program.
- Policy PF-3.4: Continue to investigate and carry out cost-effective methods for reducing stormwater flows into the wastewater system and the Santa Ana River.

See also Objectives and Policies regarding recycled water under Objective PF-2.

## STORMWATER CONTROL

Stormwater is rainwater plus anything the rain carries along with it. In urban areas, rain that falls on roofs or collects on paved areas is carried away through a system of gutters, pipes and culverts. Stormwater runoff flows directly into the City's storm drain system via street gutters and other inlets and this flow in turn discharges into the Santa Ana River flood control channel built and maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The Santa Ana River drains a watershed of over twenty-six hundred square miles which includes much of Orange County, the northwestern corner of Riverside County, the southwestern corner of San Bernardino County and a small portion of Los Angeles County. Eleven principal drainage basins in Riverside feed the river, including University, Box Springs, Central Riverside, Monroe, La Sierra, Southwest Riverside, Home Gardens, Moreno Valley West End, Norco, Perris Valley and Mead Valley. Ten of these basins discharge directly into the Santa Ana River. There is a small portion of the eastern edge of the Orangecrest Neighborhood, in the Perris Valley drainage area, that is located in the San Jacinto Watershed, instead of the Santa Ana River Watershed. Figure OS-9, Watersheds depicts the boundary between the Santa Ana Watershed and San Jacinto Watershed. Figure PF-2.1, Stormwater Management Areas, depicts existing stormwater facilities that are maintained and operated by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.





Figure PF-2.1, Stormwater Management Areas





## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

From San Bernardino to Riverside, the Santa Ana River flows perennially, primarily due to treated discharges from wastewater treatment plants. The river then flows into the Orange County Coastal Plain and then on into the Pacific Ocean. The Santa Ana River watershed is managed by the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA).

SAWPA was first formed in 1968 as a planning agency and reformed in 1972 with a mission to plan and build facilities to protect the water quality of the Santa Ana River Watershed. SAWPA is a Joint Powers Authority, classified as a Special District. In Riverside, SAWPA's water lines and wells are located between Tyler and Pierce streets. The SAWPA desalting facility is located adjacent to the Magnolia/91 freeway overpass.

From a planning standpoint, the two important considerations to focus on regarding storm drains are: 1) ensuring adequate capacity to collect and carry stormwater and thereby avoid flooding, and 2) working to reduce pollutant loads in storm water as part of regional efforts to improve water quality in surface waters. The flood protection aspects of stormwater control are addressed in the Public Safety Element, beginning on page PS-10.

### STORMWATER POLLUTANTS

As rainwater flows down a gutter or culvert, the trash, litter, silt, automotive chemicals (oils, grease, antifreeze and fine dust from tire wear) animal wastes and many other contaminants it picks up are washed into the storm drain system. Since storm drains are designed to carry only stormwater, these drains typically are not equipped with filters or cleaning systems and consequently, deliver polluted urban runoff directly into local flood control channels and eventually into the ocean. Many of the pollutants found in this runoff are toxic to fish, marine mammals and other aquatic life.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act prohibits the discharge of any pollutant to navigable waters from a point source unless the discharge is authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. In 1987, the passage of the Water Quality Control Act established NPDES permit requirements for discharges of storm water. The NPDES permit program controls water pollution by regulation point sources that discharge pollutant into waters of the United States. Since 1990, operators of stormwater systems have been required to develop a stormwater management program designed to prevent harmful pollutants from being washed away by storm water runoff and discharged into local water bodies.



## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT



In most states, including California, a state agency administers the NPDES permitting program, rather than the EPA. In California, nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards administer the program. Portions of Riverside County fall under the jurisdiction of three of these Boards: the Santa Ana, the San Diego and the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Boards. The City of Riverside lies wholly within the Santa Ana region.

Recognizing that this regulation would affect them all, the City of Riverside, the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, other cities in Riverside County (excluding Blythe) and the Coachella Valley Water District joined forces to apply for joint NPDES municipal permits, rather than separate ones. This has allowed the "co-permittees" to share resources, eliminate duplicate efforts and minimize program costs to the public.

Given that much of Riverside's urban runoff – and agricultural runoff as well – discharges into the Santa Ana River, and given that a key City objective is to protect the quality of this resource, the City has established strong policies regarding stormwater quality. These policies work in tandem with the flood control policies contained in the Public Safety Element under Objective PS-2.

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**Objective PF-4:**     **Provide sufficient levels of storm drainage service to protect the community from flood hazards and minimize the discharge of materials into the storm drain system that are toxic or which would obstruct flows.**

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Policy PF-4.1:     Continue to fund and undertake storm drain improvement projects as identified in the City of Riverside Capital Improvement Plan.

Policy PF-4.2:     Continue to cooperate in regional programs to implement the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program.

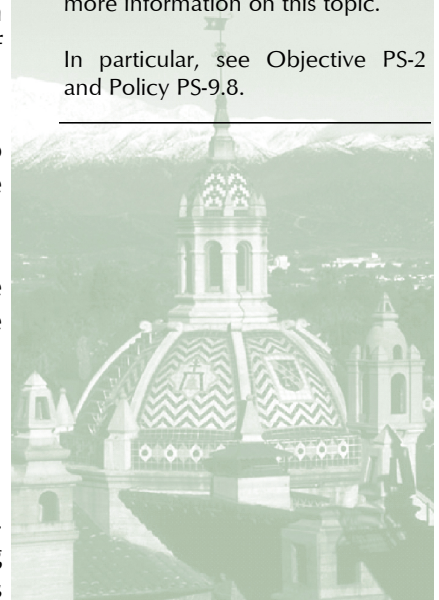
Policy PF-4.3:     Continue to routinely monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the storm drain system and make adjustments as needed.

See the Public Safety Element for more information on this topic.

In particular, see Objective PS-2 and Policy PS-9.8.

## SOLID WASTE

Nearly everything we do leaves behind some kind of waste. Households create ordinary garbage, industrial and manufacturing processes create solid and hazardous waste and construction activities





## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

leaves behind large chunks of debris and inorganic materials. Approximately two hundred twenty million tons of solid waste is generated in the United States each year. This translates into an average of almost four and one-half pounds of solid waste produced per person per day.<sup>10</sup>

By actively recycling, reducing and reusing waste, we reduce the need for new landfills and incinerators, prevent the emissions of many greenhouse gases and water pollutants, supply valuable raw materials to industry and conserve land and resources for future generations.

Riverside has earned the distinction of being a “Model City for Local Government Recycling and Waste Reduction”.<sup>11</sup> Prior to the passage of the California Integrated Waste Management Act in 1989, Riverside had no municipally sponsored recycling program. After passage of the Act, Riverside became extremely proactive in the recycling and reduction of solid waste. Riverside met the Act's requirement of diverting fifty percent of solid waste from landfills by the year 2000 five years early. As of 2004, Riverside boasted a diversion rate of sixty percent.

The Riverside Public Works Department collects trash from seventy percent of all households. Excessive waste generation is discouraged by charging additional costs if a second trash container is required. The remaining portion of the City is collected by a private contractor. The private collector services approximately twenty thousand customers in the La Sierra, University and Orangecrest neighborhoods.<sup>12</sup>

All solid waste collected is tipped at the Robert A. Nelson Transfer Station, which is owned by the County of Riverside. The waste is then transferred to either the Badlands Landfill in Moreno Valley, the El Sobrante Landfill located east of Interstate 15 south of the City of Corona or the Lamb Canyon Landfill located between the City of Beaumont and the City of San Jacinto for disposal.<sup>13</sup>

As of June 2007, the El Sobrante Landfill had a remaining capacity of 36.89 million tons in-county (109 million tons total), translating into a remaining life of approximately fifteen years. The Badlands Landfill has an overall remaining disposal capacity of approximately 8.289 million

<sup>10</sup>Environmental Protection Agency. 1998.

<sup>11</sup>California Integrated Waste Management Board. Innovations: An Analysis of Successful Local Programs. “City of Riverside: A Model for Local Government Recycling and Waste Reduction” Bernie Meyerson of EMS Consulting and UC Santa Cruz Extension staff. 2000.

<sup>12</sup>City of Riverside. 2004

<sup>13</sup>Riverside County Waste Management Department. Letter. March 15, 2004



tons, with the expected capacity to be reached in 2016. However, further landfill expansion potential exists at the Badlands Landfill site. The Lamb Canyon Landfill has a remaining disposal capacity of 11.391 tons, which is estimated to be reached in 2018.

Implementation of the General Plan is anticipated to increase solid waste collection and disposal capacity between 884 tons per day and 2,573 tons per day at buildout. The City currently contributes approximately 287 tons per day (2%) of solid waste the landfills are allowed to accept daily. By 2025, the City will contribute 14% of the amount of solid waste. With the remaining capacity of approximately 56.57 million tons as well as a 9 to 15 year lifespan (with potential for expansion to both Badlands Landfill and Lamb Canyon Landfill), the increase in solid waste generated by the development under the proposed General Plan is not anticipated to exceed capacity of the landfills. In addition, Public Resource Code Section 41780 requires every city and county to divert from landfills at least 50% of waste generated within their jurisdiction, and the City has exceeded its required reduction in recent years.

## WASTE REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Riverside offers a number of waste reduction, recycling and community clean-up programs.

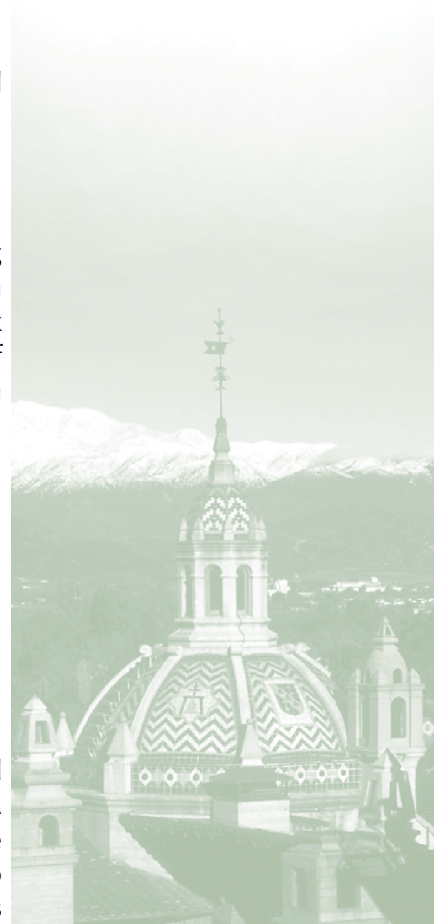
### Green Waste Collection

Riverside took the unusual, but highly successful, step of initiating green waste collection as the first program geared to attain diversion goals. Switching from twice-a-week collection of trash to once-a-week collection of trash and green waste allowed the attainment of significant diversion without an increase in operating cost. The green waste collection program includes:

- ❖ Plants
- ❖ Grass
- ❖ Weeds
- ❖ Leaves
- ❖ Tree limbs
- ❖ Wood waste
- ❖ Christmas trees (at specified times in January)

### Curbside Recycling

Riverside did not start off its diversion efforts with a residential curbside collection as did most other communities in California. A student-led initiative brought the issue to the City Council. Riverside responded positively, directing its staff to study the issue and to develop a fully automated collection system. The program includes





## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

weekly collection of glass, plastics and metals. "Blue container" recyclables are tipped at the Robert A. Nelson Transfer Station and transferred to an intermediate processing facility.

### **Newspaper Drop-Off**

In addition to its curbside collection of old newspapers, the City, in co-sponsorship with the local Press-Enterprise, maintains twenty-four-hour drop-off sites for newspapers. Each site has a recycled plastic barn to house the paper.

### **Car Tire Amnesty Program**

Riverside offers a "car tire amnesty program" in conjunction with collections of household hazardous wastes. City residents are allowed to bring up to nine used auto tires to these collection events. Truck tires and tires from commercial sources are not acceptable. A contractor recycles them into a crumb rubber product.

### **Household Hazardous Waste**

Riverside offers periodic mobile collections for a variety of household hazardous waste products, including oil, paint, cleaning solvent, corrosive liquids and automotive batteries. County sites will also accept antifreeze, batteries, oil and paint.

### **Backyard Composting Workshops**

Since 2004, the City has hosted several free Backyard Composting Workshops. Riverside residents can learn to properly compost green waste.

### **Appliances**

Residents served by a private waste collection hauler are able to receive collection for older, non-working appliances. Riverside contracts with a private company to pick up appliances for removal of freon. Non-freon appliances are taken to scrap metal companies for recycling by the property owner.

### **Refrigerator Recycling Rebate Program (Cool Returns Program)**

Cool Returns is a public benefit program that offers residential electric customers a rebate for recycling older, still-functional yet inefficient refrigerators and stand-alone freezers. Additionally, the program includes a provision for these units to be picked-up free of charge and transported to a recycling facility for dismantling and processing.





### **Refrigerated Appliance Collection Program**

Riverside Public Utilities collects non-working refrigerators and appliances for residents served by the Riverside Public Works Department. The purpose of this program is to remove non-efficient appliances, reduce illegal dumping and maximize the use of energy-efficient appliances. Working in partnership with RPU, the Public Works Department and the Appliance Recyclers of America, this program will collect all varieties of non-working household appliances. Using a 1-800 telephone number, City residents are able to schedule one free pick up per year for refrigerators, appliances and room air conditioners.

### **C.U.R.E. – Clean Up Riverside’s Environment**

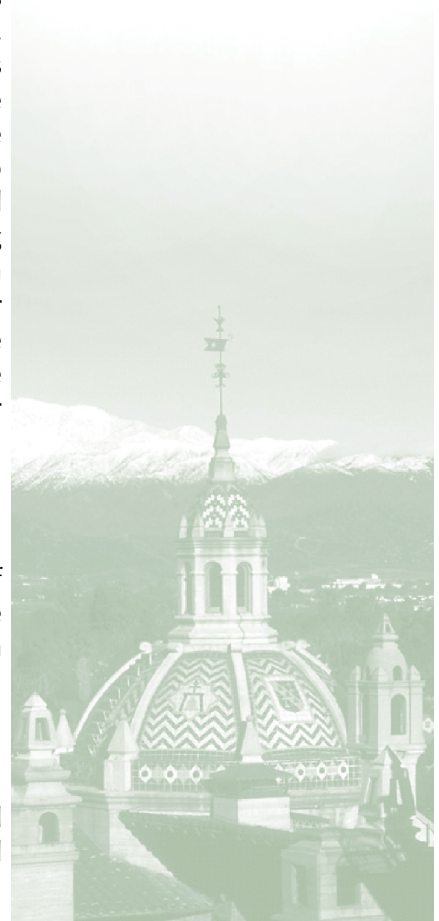
C.U.R.E. is a community-wide program that focuses on promoting the value to having a clean city, raising consciousness of litter habits and improving overall community pride and involvement. Past community events have included the Incredible Bulk and F.O.O.T. (Focusing on Offensive Trash) Patrol. The Incredible Bulk, a regular occurring event, is a free bulky item drop-off event that enables residents to get rid of bulky items such as electronic waste and tires. The F.O.O.T. Patrol has residents work together to clean up debris and garbage from public locations. A new program includes the C.U.R.E. Computer Recycling Program part of the SmartRiverside Program. Riverside is working with the SmartRiverside program to recycle donated computers to give to residents who have completed a computer training course through a Parks & Recreation training program at various local community centers. The Digital Inclusion Program Resources and support come from private and public sector volunteers, all trying to facilitate the Digital Inclusion program. The program is a combination of many ideologies, working for the common goal, to foster student's academic success, to foster community participation, and to raise quality of life.

### **Electronic Waste**

Riverside contracts with a private company to properly dispose of electronic waste such as televisions and computer monitors. The Electronic Waste site is collected at periodic collection events such as the Household Hazardous Waste and Incredible Bulk event.

### **Curbside Oil Collection Program**

Riverside has implemented a pilot program to collect used motor oil and filters from residents’ door steps. The motor oil is processed and recycled by a private, environmental waste handler.





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### Keep Riverside Clean and Beautiful

Keep Riverside Clean and Beautiful is a non-profit program coordinated by the Riverside Chamber of Commerce. Its mission is to provide a sense of community, pride and leadership within Riverside by creating partnerships that work toward the beautification of the City. Projects include citywide and neighborhood clean ups, tree planting programs, adopt-a-street program, anti-graffiti program, litter prevention program, a clean campus program for public and private Riverside schools and various fundraisers and events.

### Recycling Market Development Zone

The City has a state-designated Recycling Market Development Zone for businesses which either divert recyclable materials from the waste stream or utilize recycled material in their manufacturing process. Recyclers may qualify for below market, low interest loans up to \$2 million to finance land, building or equipment, as well as working capital.

### Outreach and Education

Riverside is involved in extensive outreach and education activities with respect to the three R's: reduce, reuse, recycle. Riverside acts independently and in conjunction with a variety of institutions, including:

- ❖ County of Riverside
- ❖ Chamber of Commerce (Keep Riverside Clean and Beautiful)
- ❖ Western Riverside County Council of Governments
- ❖ Local school districts
- ❖ Local colleges and universities

#### **Objective PF-5: Minimize the volume of waste materials entering regional landfills.**

Policy PF-5.1: Develop innovative methods and strategies to reduce the amount of waste materials entering landfills. The City should aim to achieve 100% recycling citywide for both residential and non-residential development.

Policy PF-5.2: Gradually expand recycling and waste diversion programs to all City addresses.





Policy PF-5.3: Develop programs that encourage residents to donate or dispose of surplus furniture, old electronics, clothing and other household items rather than disposing of such materials in landfills.

Policy PF-5.4: Implement more severe fines for dumping bio-solids into the City's sewer and storm drain system.

## ELECTRIC POWER

Electrical service in most of Riverside is provided by the City-owned Public Utilities Department. Southern California Edison generally serves customers outside of the City limits. The City's electric service system, established in 1895, includes almost ninety miles of transmission lines and over one thousand miles of distribution lines. The Riverside Public Utilities Department has provided power to residential and business customers for over one hundred years and in 2004, added its one hundred thousandth customer. The Utility has provided lower rates, safe high quality services and community benefits during its existence.

Its vision is to be recognized as a community treasure; a resource that helps make the City of Riverside the focal point of the Inland Empire.

As of 2006, the largest proportion (sixty-eight percent) of the local electrical supply was generated from the burning of coal, followed by nuclear power (thirteen percent) and natural gas combustion and hydroelectric (three percent each). Renewable energy sources, including geothermal, wind, biomass/waste, small-scale hydroelectric and solar power, account for twelve percent. In 2002, the City completed work on the Springs Substation, a forty-megawatt power plant dedicated to emergency power generation.<sup>14</sup>

One of the benefits a locally operated electric provider offers is lower energy rates than other Southern California private utilities. On average, residential bills are ten percent lower and business bills twenty-five percent lower than a typical Southern California Edison bill. These lower rates assist in attracting businesses to Riverside through special economic development rates, thereby allowing local residents the ability to find jobs closer to home and expanding the local economic base. The Riverside Public Utilities Department continues to educate and inform State and National elected officials of the benefits Riverside has and continues to receive by owning and operating its own electrical utility. The residents of Riverside own their electric

See the discussion on energy resources in the Open Space and Conservation Element under the heading "Energy and Water for Our Future."

<sup>14</sup> City of Riverside Public Utilities Department. Power Content Label 2003.



## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

utility and their interests should not be diminished through poor legislation.

Since the first energy crises of the 1970s, the City has actively pursued programs to encourage intelligent and measured use of finite energy resources and has invested in cleaner “green” sources. The Riverside Public Utilities Department offers programs that enable customers to reduce their electric bills wherever possible. As of 2004, over \$5 million dollars per year is expended for programs related to conservation and education, renewable energy, research and development and low-income assistance. Allocation of these funds is controlled through oversight of the City Council and implemented to provide the best benefit for Riverside customers. Local control is a cornerstone of a municipal utility, providing direct benefits to its customer-owners. In addition, the Department spends over \$250,000 annually supporting local events and organizations in an effort to improve services in the community and celebrate the City of Riverside.

### ENERGY CONSERVATION PROJECTS

#### **Green Power**



Riverside Public Utilities has completed three solar energy projects, including the La Sierra Metrolink Station.

Riverside Public Utilities has constructed several new photovoltaic stations within the City. The new sites, combined with existing photovoltaic power stations such as those at the Autumn Ridge Apartments and the La Sierra Metrolink Station, will allow the Public Utilities Operation Center to generate more green power energy for the City. Several more large photovoltaic power stations are planned throughout the City to provide renewable power and to educate local residents and school children on the availability and benefit of renewable energy. The goal of the Riverside Public Utilities Department is to have one megawatt of local photovoltaic generation – enough power to supply one thousand homes.

#### **Downtown Power Upgrade Project**

In order to prepare for increasing population growth and continued record-breaking energy demand, Riverside Public Utilities will build a 96-megawatt (MW) power plant and a local transmission line. The facility will be called the Riverside Energy Resource Center (RERC) and will be located near the Santa Ana River east of the Wastewater Treatment Plant near Van Buren Boulevard and Jurupa Avenue.





### Grease for Gas

The City of Riverside is turning restaurant grease into inexpensive electricity at its wholly owned wastewater treatment plant. The plant, a publicly owned treatment works (POTW), is designed to handle 40 million gallons per day (MGD). Currently it treats an average of 33 MGD using a fully tertiary treatment process utilizing anaerobic digestion. Starting in April 2005, the City began adding collected grease wastewater to the existing anaerobic digesters to generate methane gas. The methane gas is then fed into an on-site cogeneration facility that produces electricity for the plant. The “grease-to-gas” program has been a resounding success, creating more than enough cost savings to pay for itself in the first year of operation and provide additional revenue for the City.

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See Air Quality Element for additional information on Grease for Gas Program.

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### Additional Facilities

Anticipating that two long-term contracts with the California Department of Water Resources will end in 2005 and 2008, Riverside will build two additional fifty-megawatt peak power plants. The natural gas powered plants would be tapped only during the hottest hours of the hottest summer days, when air conditioner use creates huge peaks in energy consumption. These new plants will assist in keeping utility rates stable for Riverside homeowners and businesses and since the plants will not be connected to the state power grid, the plants will keep critical services running during emergencies.<sup>15</sup>

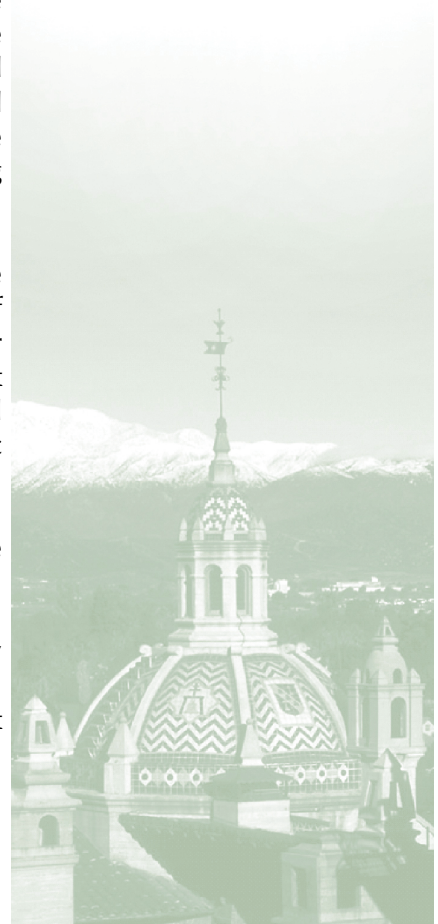
Construction of the power generation stations will enable the Riverside Public Utilities Department to supply the needs of emergency operations by directing power to those facilities as power is restored to the larger geographic area. The power system will not have to rely on state or regionally operated transmission lines as all distribution lines will be owned and operated by the Riverside Public Utilities Department.

The Riverside Public Utilities Department offers many electric rebate and incentive programs. These include:

1. **SHARE** — Helps qualified, low-income residents pay their utility bills
2. **UTILICARE** — Helps customers that depend on life support systems a special rate

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<sup>15</sup>Riverside OKs Building 2 Power Plants to Ensure Supply During Peak Demand. Los Angeles Times. February 4, 2004.





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3. **WE CARE** — For senior, disabled or low-income customers. Provides a free home energy survey, free weatherization and conservation devices plus installation.

The Riverside Public Utilities Department also offers an additional ten rebate programs and another fifteen rebate programs for businesses.

**Objective PF-6:** Provide affordable, reliable and, to the extent practical, environmentally sensitive energy resources to residents and businesses.

- Policy PF-6.1: Continue to support the development of green power and expand the use of green power in the City's energy portfolio.
- Policy PF-6.2: Ensure that adequate back-up facilities are available to meet critical electric power needs in the event of shortages or temporary outages.
- Policy PF-6.3: Promote and encourage energy conservation.
- Policy PF-6.4: Encourage energy-efficient development through its site plan and building design standard guidelines.
- Policy PF-6.5 Promote green building design.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

Compared to traditional types of infrastructure such as roads and water lines, planning for high-tech infrastructure is a relatively recent phenomenon. The convergence of data, voice and video and the personal computer has created a dynamic world of interactive communications possibilities. Providing and supporting evolutions in communications infrastructure will provide a vital framework for job and commercial growth, educational opportunities and quality of life issues in Riverside.

The City has already differentiated itself from other communications by planning for electronic infrastructure needs and creating environments attractive to the workforce and to the community as a whole. The City's Public Utilities Department owns and operates an extensive fiber optic communications system. The City has a total of 4,167 fiber strand miles of fiber installed along 67.5 miles of fiber cable route. The City will be adding another 1,688 strand miles of fiber along an additional 17.6 miles of fiber cable route as part of the fiber extension to City facilities connecting 26 additional City



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facilities by 2008 which will provide fiber to all City facilities. Spare capacity is used to provide telecommunications services to many City Department and a few private companies. As a result, many City Department receive much high data rate service services than they could otherwise afford. RPU's fiber is available for use by other telecommunications companies to allow them to economically reach portions of the City that might not otherwise be able to have fiber based communications. For example, a portion of RPU's fiber system serves the UCR Research Park.

Key City telecommunications programs include the City-wide WiFi project, Wireless Public Safety 4.9Ghz network, Voice over IP project, electronic libraries called "cybraries" and the SmartRiverside Digital Inclusion program which provide free refurbished PCs and internet access to low income families in Riverside.

### City-Wide WiFi

In 2004, the City in conjunction with SmartRiverside (a non-profit corporation) implemented free WiFi in the City's downtown Mall. The project was so successful, that SmartRiverside and the City went out to bid for a City-wide WiFi project that would include free WiFi for all residences and businesses, plus deliver a high speed wireless network for City and Public Safety use. In October 2006, a contract was awarded and City-wide WiFi coverage is expected by August 2008. The City wide WiFi will be used to automate City ball field lights, parking meters, supervisory control and data acquisition systems, traffic signals, and provide video surveillance to locations where hard wire connections are not possible. The free City Wide WiFi will enable any notebook or PC to have free access to the internet up to speeds of 512 Kbps. This network is supported by ads which local companies can place on a banner page. There is also a secure and encrypted 4.9Ghz Public Safety network which enables high speed communications to patrol cars and fire engines as well as provide in car video downloads back to City Hall. The City of Riverside was the first to deploy both a free and a public safety network City Wide and the largest nationwide at the time it went live.

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See WiFi availability map at  
[www.smartriverside.com](http://www.smartriverside.com).

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### Cybraries

While rapid development of the internet has expanded access to communication, education, information and consumer opportunities for many people, the internet has also created a "digital divide: - a gap between those who have easy access to an internet connection at home and those who do not. In 1998, Riverside began an innovative program to create several "cybraries" in areas of the community where access to libraries and the internet is limited.

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Also see the Education Element for  
a discussion on cybrary resources.

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Developed in 1998, the Eastside Cybrary is a satellite service point of the Riverside Public Library's online database, and the internet. The Cybrary also provides training for youth in the use of computer technology for finding and evaluating information. Adult training consists of training in basic computer and information literacy skills, special workshop presentations and access to GED, ESL, literacy resources and career development.

In 2000, the Nichols Cybrary Center opened its doors and is also a satellite service point of the Riverside Public Library located in the Joyce Jackson Community Center at Nichols Park. This Center offers students a collection of virtual materials found through the library system's online databases, and the internet.

### **SmartRiverside**

SmartRiverside is a nonprofit corporation with the roll of attracted and retaining high technology companies in Riverside, but to also advocate technology use City wide. For business attraction, SmartRiverside offers a Tenant Improvement program where companies relocating into Riverside can be reimbursed up to \$20,000 for tenant improvements in any leased facilities. Employees of high technology companies relocating from outside Riverside, qualify for \$1,000 from SmartRiverside upon closure of escrow on a Riverside home. For the residences of Riverside with incomes under \$45,000, SmartRiverside offers a Digital Inclusion program where upon completion of an 8 to 10 hour class at one of the Park and Recreation Community Centers, the family is able to receive a free refurbished PC and a wireless access devices which can access the City Wide WiFi network for free Internet Access. Project Bridge resources (reformed gang members) do the refurbishment at Public Works Water Reclamation Facility.

### **The Smart Home Infrastructure Program (SHIP)**

The Smart Home Infrastructure Program is driven by telecommunications companies and the developers to provide incentives to home builders to pre-wire homes to accommodate future technologies which use coaxial cable and/or phone lines.

### **Riverside Green Builder Program**

The City of Riverside has implemented the Riverside Green Builder (RGB), a voluntary program primarily for production home builders. The RGB is based on the California Green Builder Program that is recognized by the California Public Utilities Commission, the California Energy Commission and the California League of Cities,

See June 12, 2007 City Council Report on Riverside Green Builder Program and the Air Quality Element for additional information.

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and is the largest residential green builder program in California. The RGB is a resource effective and cost effective green building program. A RGB certified home must meet five criteria: energy efficiency, water conservation, waste reduction, wood conservation and indoor air quality.

**Objective PF-7: Ensure that Riverside residents, the business community and educational institutions have easy access to state-of-the-art internet services and modern telecommunications technology.**

- Policy PF-7.1: Provide innovative, targeted technology projects and related economic development incentives.
- Policy PF-7.3: Prepare and implement a Telecommunications Master Plan.
- Policy PF-7.4: Encourage new development to be wired or provided with other necessary infrastructure for up-to-date telecommunications services.
- Policy PF-7.5: Market and encourage homebuilders to participate in the Smart Home Infrastructure Program.
- Policy PF-7.6: Provide flexibility within the Zoning Code to encourage technology and home-based businesses.
- Policy PF-7.7: Examine the option of the City owning a television station.
- Policy PF-7.8: Encourage competition of cable providers.
- Policy PF-7.9: Continue to work with Riverside Public Utilities and private telecommunications infrastructure operators and owners to ensure that Riverside has state-of-the-art internet and telecommunication facilities, system upgrades, features and coverages.

**Objective PF-8: Expand the accessibility of internet and similar communications services throughout the community.**

- Policy PF-8.1: Develop partnerships with K-12 schools to promote the student use of technology to promote high-level learning.

Also see the Objectives and Policies contained in the Education and Arts and Culture Elements.

In particular, see ED-2, ED-5 and AC-1.



## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

Policy PF-8.2: Encourage innovative internet access projects such as the City Wide WiFi project.

Policy PF-8.3: Expand development of cybraries.

## HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Hospitals and medical facilities provide critical health services and jobs to a community. Quality health care services can attract businesses and residents to Riverside and help strengthen the tax base. By supporting and promoting diverse health care facilities in the community, the City can promote good health for residents and the economy.

Cooperative community programs that have proven successful include community-based health promotion efforts, health education services, advocacy for holistic community health and reaching out to disadvantaged and special groups, such as the elderly. The several hospitals and medical clinics operating in Riverside can work together to build a strong network and thereby maximize each other's strengths and compensate for any gaps in services.

Supportive to the medical centers are medical and related office complexes throughout the City. Riverside's goal is to support expansion of health-care related businesses in strategic locations to meet the needs of Riverside residents and persons throughout the Inland Empire, establishing Riverside as a central location for diverse medical and dental businesses and services.

## DIVERSE MEDICAL FACILITIES

Riverside has several long-established medical institutions.

### **Riverside Community Hospital**

Founded in 1902, Riverside Community Hospital is licensed for three hundred sixty-nine beds and has over three hundred fifty physicians representing a wide array of specialties. Services offered at Riverside Community Hospital include the Family BIRTHplace, a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit for seriously ill infants; the Health Care Center offering a full range of inpatient and outpatient cardiovascular services, a transitional care unit; and many ancillary services which all work together to promote the health and wellness of patients.





### **Parkview Community Hospital Medical Center**

Parkview Community Hospital Medical Center, Riverside's only non-profit community hospital, was founded in 1958. This facility has a staff of over three hundred fifty physicians representing a multitude of specialties. Parkview offers a host of services, including Maternity Care, Neonatal Intensive Care, Diabetes Care, Cancer Treatment, Pediatrics, General Surgery and Physical Rehabilitation.

### **Kaiser Permanente Medical Center**

Kaiser Permanente Medical Center, Riverside is a full-service medical care center serving more than one hundred thousand health plan members in the Riverside County area. More than sixteen hundred employees and one hundred thirty physicians are employed at the medical center.

The thirty-nine-acre facility includes the Park Sierra Medical Offices and the hospital and medical office tower. Services offered at the medical center include Family Practice, Optometry, Pediatrics, Ob/Gyn, Radiology, Physical Therapy, Emergency Services and General Surgery, among others.

**Objective PF-9: Make Riverside the central location for quality and diverse health care services in the Inland Empire.**

- Policy PF-9.1: Support the efforts of local medical facilities and other health-care providers to expand health care and health services in the community.
- Policy PF-9.2: Provide health-related outreach activities and informative workshops at local community centers.
- Policy PF-9.3: Encourage a standing committee to promote high quality health care facilities.
- Policy PF-9.4: Support UCR's proposed medical school and nursing programs at Riverside Community College and California Baptist University.
- Policy PF-9.5: Determine the health care needs of the community on a per capita basis (hospital beds, medical facilities, and urgent care clinics, emergency facilities, etc.) and work with the health care industry to meet these requirements.





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### COMMUNITY CENTERS

Community centers are often the heart of their neighborhoods. They provide space where meetings, workshops, classes, sports and events can occur. Centers offer space for recreational and educational activities, including sports, art classes, nutritional programs, job training and service programs.

City community centers, senior centers, social service centers, clubhouses and activity centers throughout Riverside (Table PF-5, Community/Senior/Social Service Centers) act as hubs for the activities of local neighborhoods. Typically operated by the Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department, community centers offer recreational, educational and human service programs. As identified in Figure PF-3 (Community Centers), all of Riverside's community centers are located within or next to parks. (See also Table PR-1 Park and Recreation Facilities in the Park and Recreation Element for a full list of park facilities.)

Recreational programs include softball, basketball leagues, adult and youth sport leagues, aquatics programs, volleyball leagues and fitness and yoga classes. In addition, community centers provide many life enrichment, educational and cultural programs, including homework and computer assistance, dance classes, art classes, foreign language classes, music programs and a variety of enrichment classes for all ages. Day camps and child care are also provided through many centers. Community centers also allow non-profit and private groups to hold special events and meetings and conduct specialized programs.

See the Introduction under "Riverside Renaissance Initiative" for more information on this program.

As part of the Riverside Renaissance Initiative, the Bobby Bonds Youth Opportunity Center, the Orange Terrace Community Center, and the Bordwell Childcare Center are all under construction. In addition the Bordwell Stratton Senior Center Room Addition has gone out to bid.

The Riverside and Alvord Unified School Districts and the City of Riverside implement the "PRIME Time and HALF Time" after-school program held at elementary and middle schools throughout Riverside. The program operates throughout the school year and includes an academic component, tutorial and enrichment activities such as recreation and various clubs. Riverside Park, Recreation and Community Services staff also conduct a "Kids-in-Action" after school program at the Mountain View Elementary School. Activities include intramural sports, games, dance, cheer, homework, community clubs and cooking.

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TABLE PF-5  
RECREATIONAL CENTERS IN RIVERSIDE  
COMMUNITY/SENIOR/SOCIAL SERVICE CENTERS

CENTER	ADDRESS	SIZE
<b>COMMUNITY CENTERS</b>		
ARLANZA CENTER/BRYANT PARK	7950 PHILBIN AVE.	41,739 <b>22,500</b> SQ. FT.
JOYCE JACKSON CENTER /NICHOLS PARK	5505 DEWEY AVE.	8,270 SQ. FT.
LA SIERRA CENTER/LA SIERRA PARK	5215 LA SIERRA AVE	8,280 <b>9,980</b> SQ. FT.
LINCOLN COMMUNITY CENTER/LINCOLN PARK	4261 PARK AVE.	1,600 SQ. FT.
ORANGE TERRACE	20010 ORANGE TERRACE	24,000 <b>25,440</b> SQ. FT.
RENCK CENTER/HUNT PARK	4015 JACKSON ST.	6,337 SQ. FT.
RUTH LEWIS CENTER/REID PARK	701 N. ORANGE ST.	8,280 SQ. FT.
<b>YOUTH OPPORTUNITY CENTER/BOBBY BONDS PARK</b>	<b>2060 UNIVERSITY AVE</b>	<b>6,050 SQ. FT.</b>
STRATTON CENTER/BORDWELL PARK	2008 MARTIN LUTHER KING BLVD.	9,617 SQ. FT.
YSMAEL VILLAGES CENTER/VILLEGAS PARK	7260 MARGUERITA AVE.	21,690 SQ. FT.
<b>SENIOR CENTERS</b>		
DALES SENIOR CENTER/WHITE PARK	3936 CHESTNUT ST.	10,720 SQ. FT.
FAIRMOUNT SENIOR CENTER/FAIRMOUNT PARK	2601 FAIRMOUNT BLVD.	1,720 SQ. FT.
JANET GOESKE SENIOR/DISABLED CENTER/STREETER PARK	5257 SIERRA AVE.	26,000 SQ. FT.
<b>LA SIERRA SENIOR CENTER</b>	<b>5215 LA SIERRA AVENUE</b>	<b>12,787 SQ. FT.</b>
<b>STRATTON CENTER/BORDWELL PARK</b>	<b>2008 MARTIN LUTHER KING BLVD.</b>	<b>12,617 SQ. FT.</b>
<b>SERVICE CENTERS</b>		
CESAR CHAVEZ CENTER/BOBBY BONDS PARK	2060 UNIVERSITY AVENUE	44,710 <b>37,604</b> SQ. FT.
ERIC N. SOLANDER CENTER/BRYANT PARK	7801 GRAMERCY PL., SUITE B.	8,640 SQ. FT.
*UNDER CONSTRUCTION		

Bryant, Nichols, La Sierra, Reid and Villegas Parks also have free computer labs available to assist with homework, internet access and tutoring.

### Adult and Senior Programs

Adult activity classes vary tremendously and include karate, dancing, yoga, dog training, kick boxing, resume writing, gymnastics and real estate. Adult sports leagues include softball, basketball and volleyball.

### Senior Programs

The community of Riverside offers senior-oriented programs and services through various recreation centers, the Dales Senior





## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT



Figure PF-3 - Recreational Centers



Center, and the Janet Goeske Senior/Disabled Center. Services at the Janet Goeske Center include regularly scheduled health, art and computer classes; a lunch program; nutrition and support groups; seminars; referral services; health screening; day trips; and other activities.

The Dales Senior Center also offers numerous programs to enhance the quality of life for the City's senior population including health, special interest and fitness classes, the Vitamin Relief USA Senior Support program and the Riverside Walkers for Health and Fun.

## OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

### **Office of Neighborhoods**

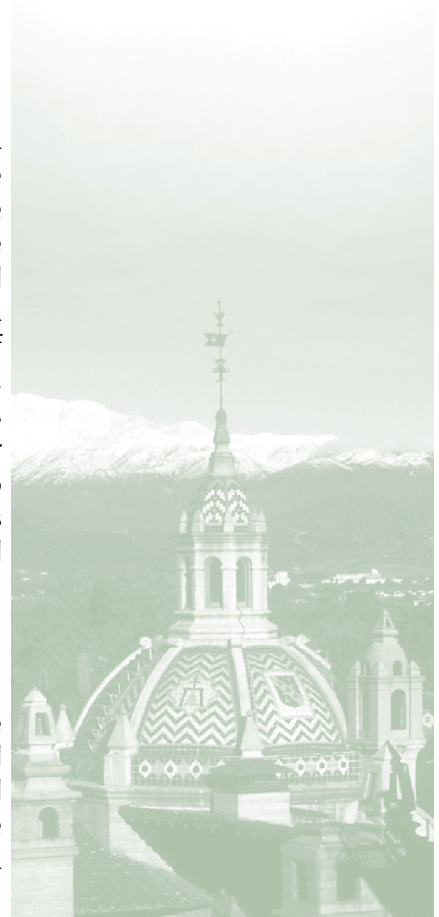
The Office of Neighborhoods was created by the City of Riverside in 2001 to increase and improve communication between the City and its neighborhoods. The office encourages citizen participation through neighborhood organizing and provides free information and support to residents interested in working together to improve their neighborhoods.

### **Arlanza Family Resource Center**

The Arlanza Family and Neighborhood Resource Center represents a unique multi-disciplinary collaboration of various agencies. These include the Riverside County Department of Mental Health, the Department of Public Social Services, the Alvord and Riverside Unified School Districts, various community-based organizations and neighborhood residents. Centrally located in the Arlanza Neighborhood, the center provides local residents with a variety of social services, programs and workshops including education classes, English classes, day-care center, health care, parenting skills workshops, violence prevention workshops, legal aid and many other services as deemed necessary by the local residents. In addition to these core services and programs, the resource center provides guidance on how to identify local people who are willing to lend their time and skills to neighborhood projects.

### **Curtailling Abuse Related the Elderly Program (CARE)**

The CARE Program, a division of Riverside County Adult Protective Services, is an elderly and dependent adult abuse prevention and education program working in partnership with law enforcement and other human service providers to raise public awareness and provide a coordinated response to abuse. The CARE program began as a





## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

pilot effort in 1997 and has since recovered and saved \$28.7 million for Riverside County seniors.<sup>16</sup>

In April 2004, the CARE program initiative was selected as a finalist for the Innovations in American Government Award program by the Ash Institute for Democratic Governance and Innovation. This non-profit group is associated with Harvard University's Kennedy School of Management.

### **Care Connexus Adult Day Services**

Care Connexus Adult Day Services is a non-profit, charitable organization that serves seniors within Riverside County since 1978. Care Connexus operates a licensed center in the City of Riverside and in Sun City/Menifee Valley. Care Connexus works to improve the quality of life for older and younger qualifying adults that are physically, mentally or socially dependent on others to meet their daily needs. Connexus offers several specialized programs including adult day health care, adult day care, family and care giver support services and the Alzheimer's Day Care Resource Center.

### **Casa Blanca Home of Neighborly Service**

This community center provides human services to residents of the Casa Blanca community. Services include day classes and an after-school program, including children and family literacy, computer instruction, tutoring for teens, parent education, homework assistance and counseling services.

### **Youth Action Office**

The Youth Action Office is an advocacy agency that works to improve the resources available in Riverside for youth and families. The mission of the Office is to be the focal point and lead agency to identify, enhance and maximize the resources available in Riverside to address problems and issues affecting or relating to Riverside's young people, in order that Riverside becomes a "Family Friendly City".

The Office collaborates with youth service providers, agencies, educational institutions and the business community to share information, provide support and improve access to activities and services for young people and families.

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<sup>16</sup> "CARE: The University Non-Profit Recognizes the Effort as One of the Best in the Country." The Press-Enterprise. April 29, 2004. Michael Coronado.



### Youth Service Center

Founded in 1969, the Youth Service Center is a private, nonprofit agency specializing in the needs of children and families. The YSC was established by a community task force and continues to receive support from and offer needed services to the community. The YSC's provides a variety of service programs and classes including therapy, prevention and early intervention services to elementary, middle and high school and other community sites, parenting classes and affordable childcare.

### SERVICE PROVIDERS

While Riverside offers a variety of community service programs at senior and community centers, residents also look to many non-profits, agencies and community groups that offer diverse activities and services. Some of the established groups in Riverside and the region include:

- ❖ Alternatives to Domestic Violence
- ❖ Alzheimer's Association of Riverside
- ❖ American Cancer Society
- ❖ American Red Cross
- ❖ ARC Riverside
- ❖ Valley Restart Center
- ❖ Arthritis Foundation
- ❖ Blindness Support Services
- ❖ Boy Scouts of America
- ❖ Care Connexus
- ❖ CASA for Riverside County
- ❖ Catholic Charities
- ❖ Center for Community Action
- ❖ Center for Employment Training
- ❖ Child Abuse Prevention Center
- ❖ Children's Center of Riverside
- ❖ Community Access Center, Community Foundation
- ❖ Community Health Systems
- ❖ Community Settlement Association
- ❖ Fair Housing Council of Riverside County
- ❖ Family Service Association of Riverside
- ❖ First Steps
- ❖ Girl Scouts of America
- ❖ Goodwill
- ❖ Inland AIDS Project
- ❖ Jefferson Transition Programs
- ❖ Jewish Family Services
- ❖ Libreria Del Pueblo





## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

- ❖ Operation Safe House
- ❖ Parkview Foundation
- ❖ Riverside Community Health Foundation
- ❖ Salvation Army
- ❖ Walden Family Services
- ❖ YMCA/YWCA

The community centers provide a venue for many programs and lectures offered by these groups.

See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under “Citywide Objectives - Community Facilities,” the Park and Recreation Element under “Park and Recreation Master Plan” and the Air Quality Element under “Land Use Strategies - Land Densities” for more information on recreational and service needs.

In particular, review Objectives LU-26, PR-1, PR-2 and Policy AQ-1.26.

### **Objective PF-10: Meet the varied recreational and service needs of Riverside’s diverse population.**

- Policy PF-10.1: Provide every neighborhood with easy access to recreation and service programs by decentralizing community centers and programs. Promote the development of shared facilities and satellite offices in each Riverside neighborhood.
- Policy PF-10.2: Work cooperatively with the Riverside Transit Agency to improve transportation services to community centers for those who rely on public transportation, such as seniors, the disabled and teenagers.
- Policy PF-10.3: Explore innovative funding and development concepts with non-profit groups.
- Policy PF-10.4: Ensure that youth activities and programs are provided or are accessible by all neighborhoods, either in City facilities or through joint-use or cooperative agreements with other service providers.



## Appendix G

Proposed Text Amendment to the General Plan 2025 –  
Public Safety Element

# PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT



Protecting the public's safety is the most critical mission of any local government. Most people are familiar with the police, fire and other emergency response personnel who typically are the first to respond to emergency circumstances. However, the City of Riverside also engages in many other less visible but no less important functions to protect people from natural and human-caused disasters. Building codes, insurance programs, airport plans and hazardous materials management efforts are all crucial programs that protect life and safety. The long-term objectives of the City's vision cannot be fully implemented unless public safety is assured.

This Public Safety Element identifies public safety issues and needs anticipated to be of ongoing concern to Riverside during the planning period. This Element describes the major hazards that might affect the City, as well as the resources available to respond when an accident or emergency occurs. The Element sets forth objectives and policies to address all foreseeable public safety concerns. The overall purpose of this Element is to ensure that the City takes all necessary proactive measures to reduce the risk of hazards and adequately, expediently and efficiently respond to immediate safety threats.

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See the Public Facilities Element for information on the Planning Area's peak load water supply requirement.

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## A SAFE COMMUNITY FOR ALL

To better understand Riverside's approach to public safety, it is helpful to understand the hazards present in the City as a whole. Public safety concerns can typically be divided into two broad categories: natural hazards and human-caused hazards.

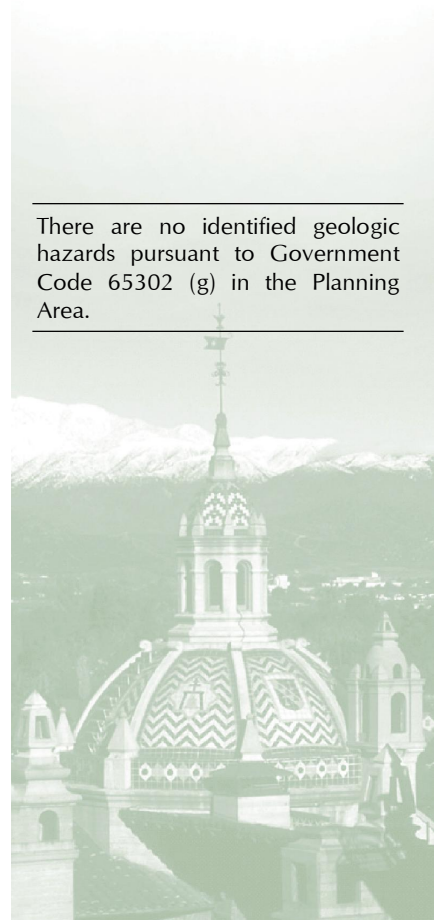
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There are no identified geologic hazards pursuant to Government Code 65302 (g) in the Planning Area.

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Like most Southern California cities, Riverside faces a diverse array of potential natural hazards. With the Santa Ana River nearby and numerous arroyos traversing the City, flood risk is a real concern. The City's undeveloped hillsides are visually appealing but can provide fuel for a wildfire or mudslides in heavy rains. Like all California cities, Riverside is also susceptible to earthquakes. Although no known faults traverse the City or its sphere of influence, regional faults have the potential to threaten health and safety.

Many hazards created by the activities of businesses, and other urban activities, present potential public safety hazards as well. The City's transportation network of roads, freeways, rail lines and airports provide crucial mobility to Riversiders, but each transportation mode comes with associated risk. And, unfortunately, Riverside is not immune to personal or property crime.





## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT

Riversiders' sense of security directly impacts how the quality of life is perceived. How individual cities respond to the particular hazards shapes a city's image in the minds of its residents and visitors. For Riverside to continue its image as a desirable place to live and to offer an attractive location for new business growth the City must continue to comprehensively address the public safety needs and concerns of the City must continue to comprehensively address the public safety needs and concerns of its residents, businesses, institutions and visitors.

This Public Safety Element sets forth a proactive and coordinated program of protection for all foreseeable natural and human-caused hazards. The Element addresses reducing the risk of geologic and flood hazards, managing hazardous materials, improving transportation-related safety, fire prevention and response, providing adequate police services, reducing crime through environmental design and how Riverside's public safety providers can best coordinate their activities to ensure the public's safety.

## UNDERSTANDING GEOLOGIC AND SEISMIC HAZARDS

The State of California has legislation by which cities must act to protect its citizenry.

### ALQUIST-PRIOLO EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONING ACT

See the introduction under "State of California Plans and Programs" for more information on Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Faults.

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act requires the State Geologist to identify earthquake fault zones along traces of both recently and potentially active major faults. Cities and counties that contain such zones must inform the public regarding the location of these zones, which are usually one-quarter mile or less in width. Proposed development plans within these earthquake fault zones must be accompanied by a geotechnical report prepared by a qualified geologist describing the likelihood of surface rupture. As a matter of information, there are no such zones within the City or its Sphere of Influence.

### SEISMIC HAZARDS MAPPING ACT

See the introduction under "State of California Plans and Programs" for more information on the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act.

Pursuant to the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, the State Geologist prepares maps identifying seismic hazard zones. Development in seismic hazard areas is subject to policies and criteria established by the State Mining and Geology Board. In addition, approval of development on a site within a seismic hazard area requires the

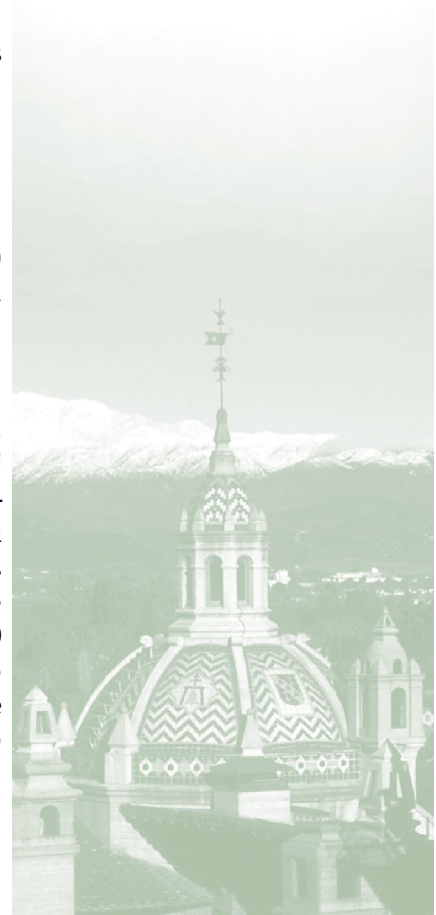


preparation of a geotechnical report and local agency consideration of the policies and criteria set forth by the State Mining and Geology Board (Public Resources Code Section 2690 et. seq.).

## SEISMICITY AND FAULTING

While no known faults traverse the General Plan area, several faults in the region have the potential to produce seismic impacts within the City and its sphere of influence. Three significant faults, shown in Figure PS-1 (Regional Fault Zones), pass within twenty miles of Riverside.

- ❖ The **San Andreas** fault is at its closest point eleven miles from Downtown Riverside, abutting the San Bernardino Mountains. The San Andreas fault extends six hundred miles from Eureka in Northern California's Humboldt County south to the Mexican border. The San Andreas fault is estimated to have the capability of producing up to an 8.3 magnitude (M) earthquake. One of the more direct impacts that an earthquake of this magnitude could have on the City of Riverside is the disruption of potable water supplies to the City. The City's primary water supplies come from a series of wells located north of the City, with the water lines from these sources running directly across segments of the San Andreas fault.
- ❖ The **San Jacinto** fault runs as close as seven miles from Downtown. This fault runs more than 125 miles, from northwest of El Centro in Imperial County to northwest of San Bernardino, passing through the intersection of Interstates 10 and 215, the city of Loma Linda and the Box Springs Mountains. This fault has the capability of producing up to a 7.0M earthquake.
- ❖ The **Elsinore** fault passes within thirteen miles of Downtown, extending approximately four miles west of Lake Mathews and Corona and south into the city of Lake Elsinore. This northwest-southwest trending fault has the capability of producing up to a 6.0M earthquake. Northwest of Corona, the Elsinore fault splits into two segments and form the two upper strands of the Elsinore fault. The southwestern strand becomes the 40 kilometer-long Whittier fault, with the capacity of producing up to a 7.2M earthquake, and the northeastern strand becomes the 21 kilometer-long Chino fault, with the capacity of producing up to a 7.0M earthquake.





## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT

Although no **Alquist-Priolo fault zone** or active or potentially active fault has been mapped at the surface within Riverside, one northwest-southwest-southeast trending unnamed fault (**identified as County Fault in Figure PS-1**) is projected toward the southwest corner **of the sphere of influence boundary** south of Lake Mathews in the sphere of influence.<sup>1</sup> ~~Additionally, a complex set of faults may lie south of Lake Mathews, an additional fault is projected west of Lake Mathews near Mockingbird Canyon and several northwest-southeast trending faults, potentially associated with the San Jacinto fault zone, are expressed in the Box Springs Mountains. None of these faults in the City's sphere of influence are known to pose a ground rupture threat to Riverside.~~

Magnitude and intensity measure different characteristics of earthquakes. Magnitude measures the energy released at the source or epicenter of the earthquake with the use of a seismograph. Intensity measures the strength of shaking produced by the earthquake at a certain location and is determined from effects on people, human structures and the natural environment. Table PS-1 (Magnitude and Intensity Scale of Earthquakes) correlates magnitude (Magnitude Scale) ranges to the intensities (Mercalli Scale) typically observed at locations near the epicenter of earthquakes. The estimated maximum earthquake event would generate site intensities in the range of VI to IX in Riverside.

### SEISMIC-RELATED HAZARDS



Riverside strives to minimize damage to structures from groundshaking and other seismic hazards.

Because of the topography and the nature of the geologic formations present in Riverside, other seismic-related geologic hazards are less severe than would be expected in cities with extensive steep hillside terrain. Ground shaking, which can seriously affect the integrity of structures, is an important consideration in the General Plan area due to the proximity of major faults and the preponderance of loose alluvial soils.

Other geologic hazards associated with ground shaking include liquefaction and ground failure. Liquefaction occurs when ground shaking causes water-saturated soils to become fluid and lose strength. Liquefaction historically has been responsible for significant damage, creating problems with bridges, buildings, buried pipes and underground storage tanks. Liquefaction hazards are particularly significant along watercourses, a significant concern in the City given its proximity to the Santa Ana River and its numerous arroyos. Figure PS-2 (Liquefaction Zones) illustrates the areas within the City with a high potential for liquefaction.

<sup>1</sup>Geologic and Seismic Technical Background Report for Riverside, California, Wilson Geosciences, Inc.



Figure PS-1 - Regional Fault Zones





## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT

TABLE PS-1  
MAGNITUDE AND INTENSITY SCALES OF EARTHQUAKES

Magnitude	Descriptor	Intensity	Description
1.0 - 3.0	Very Minor	I	I. Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.
3.0 - 3.9	Minor	II - III	II. Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings.  III. Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.
4.0 - 4.9	Light	IV - V	IV. Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.  V. Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.
5.0 - 5.9	Moderate	VI - VII	VI. Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.  VII. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.
6.0 - 6.9	Strong	VIII - IX	VIII. Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.  IX. Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.
7.0 - 7.9  8.0 and higher	Major  Great	X - XII	X. Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.  XI. Few, if any (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Rails bent greatly.  XII. Damage total. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Objects thrown into the air.

Source: United States Geological Survey (USGS) National Earthquake Information Center, (<http://neic.usgs.gov>), April 2001.



Within Riverside, the four primary liquefaction areas include the area along the Santa Ana River, a broad area south and west of the Riverside Municipal Airport, a portion in western Riverside spanning La Sierra Avenue and a smaller area along the City's southern boundary. Most of the sphere of influence area is not susceptible to liquefaction, except for alluvial drainages leading into Lake Mathews.

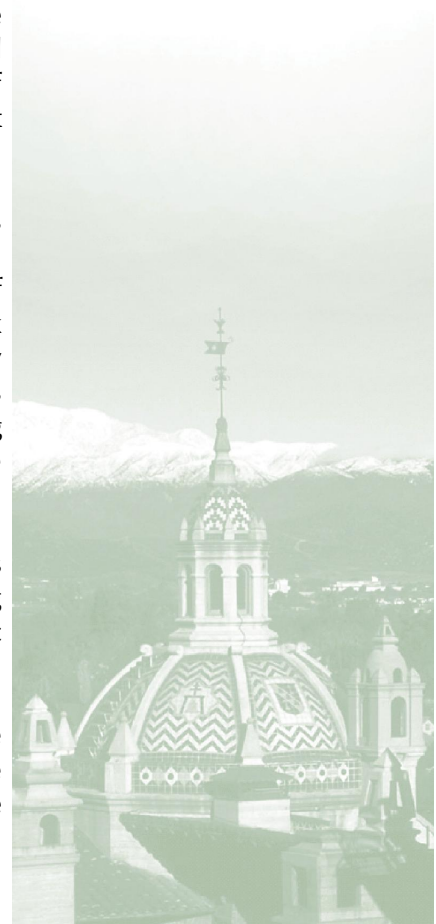
Another soils condition influencing development practices is so-called shrink-swell potential (Figure PS-3 – Soils with High Shrink-Swell Potential). This term refers to the change in soil volume which results from a change in moisture content. Soils with this potential occur primarily west of the Riverside Municipal Airport and within the Lake Mathews drainage area but can be found throughout the Planning Area.

Steep slopes also can affect how and where development can occur within the hilly areas within and surrounding Riverside. The San Jacinto, San Bernardino and San Gabriel mountains provide a frame for the Inland Empire region, and a series of hills and smaller mountains surround Riverside itself. These include the La Loma Hills, Jurupa Mountains, Pedley Hills and La Sierra/Norco Hills. Within the City, surface elevations range from about seven hundred feet above mean sea level near the Santa Ana River to over fourteen hundred feet west of La Sierra Avenue. The highest point in the sphere of influence is Arlington Mountain, standing one thousand eight hundred fifty-three feet tall.

Within Riverside, most natural slopes are relatively flat, generally less than fifteen percent, with some slopes ranging from fifteen to in excess of thirty percent in the southeastern and western portions of Riverside. Steep topography, fractured and unconsolidated bedrock conditions and expansive soils make many hillside areas highly unstable. Principal areas of steep slopes include the Box Springs Mountains, Alessandro Heights, Hawarden Hills and the east-facing slopes of the Norco Hills. Many slopes in the sphere of influence are steeper than those within the City.

The portions of Riverside susceptible to landslides and rockfalls include areas in western and northeastern Riverside. Landsliding may result from heavy rain, erosion, removal of vegetation, seismic activity or combinations of these and other factors.

Required roads around structures subject to geologic hazards are required to meet the minimum roadway widths of Title 18, the Subdivision Code, and clearance around any structures will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis as part of the review of the project.





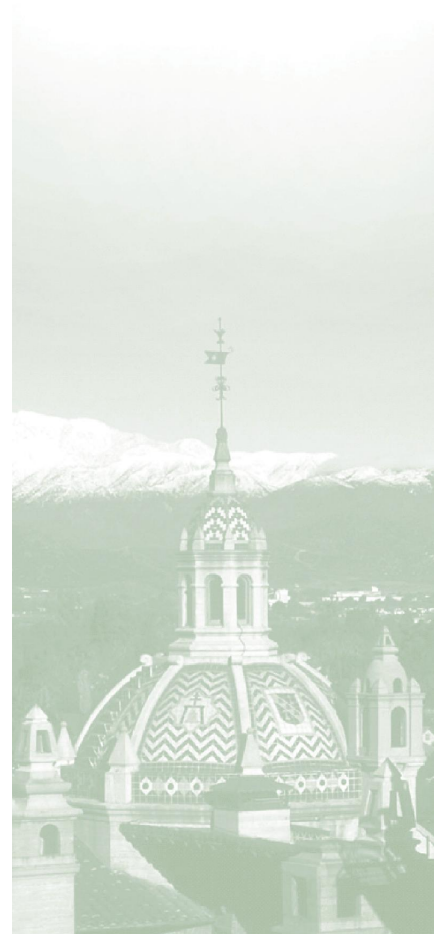
## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT



Figure PS-2 - Liquefaction Zones



Figure PS-3 - Soils with High Shrink-Swell Potential





## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT

**Objective PS-1: Minimize the potential damage to existing and new structures and loss of life that may result from geologic and seismic hazards.**

For an additional policy concerning geologic hazards see this Element Policy PS-9.8.

Policy PS-1.1: Ensure that all new development in the City abides by the most recently adopted City and State seismic and geotechnical requirements.

Policy PS-1.2: Locate important public facilities of City importance outside of geologically hazardous areas.

Policy PS-1.3: Provide the public with information on how to be prepared for a seismic event, and minimize any related damage or threat to health and public safety.

Policy PS-1.4: Use open space easements and other regulatory techniques to prohibit development and avoid creating public safety hazards where geologic instability is identified and cannot be mitigated.

Policy PS-1.5: Coordinate efforts between public safety, building officials, communication staff and others to create innovative public awareness programs.

**Policy PS-1.6: Coordinate with the City Building Official to explore and implement, where feasible, best practices and latest technologies to minimize damage to structures located in areas determined to have a high liquefaction potential during seismic activities.**

## GUARDING AGAINST FLOODING AND DAM INUNDATION

Perhaps surprising for a City with a very arid climate, Riverside is more susceptible to flood damage than it is to any other disaster.<sup>2</sup> Southern California's unpredictable seasonal ranges of rainfall, coupled with geographic and geologic conditions, make Riverside particularly vulnerable to flooding, especially during winter months. Increasing conversion of natural areas to pavement and less pervious ground covers makes the effects of storms more intense and potentially damaging. Flash floods, mudslides and creek flooding have all occurred

<sup>2</sup>City of Riverside Emergency Management Disaster Preparedness website, <http://www.riversideca.gov/fire/storms.html>.



in the City, claiming lives and damaging property. The impacts of flooding can also damage the drinking water supply, create power outages and damage homes and their contents. The City of Riverside has been included as part of four Presidential Disaster Declarations for heavy rains and flooding (2003, 2005, 2010 and 2011). These events caused damage to City infrastructure as well as homes and businesses.

The City's flood risk areas include the area adjacent to the Santa Ana River; lands alongside arroyos, washes and drainage channels; and lands in the vicinity of several dams, including the Harrison Dam, Woodcrest Dam, Mary Street Dam, Prenda Dam, Box Springs Dam, Mockingbird Canyon Dam, Alessandro Dam, Cajalco Dam, Fairmount Dam and Lake Evans Dam (See Figure PS-4, Flood Hazard Areas). Although dams can provide valuable flood control and water storage functions, areas near dams are considered to be at risk in the event of dam failure. The safety of all dams is the responsibility of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), which conducts inspections on a regular basis.



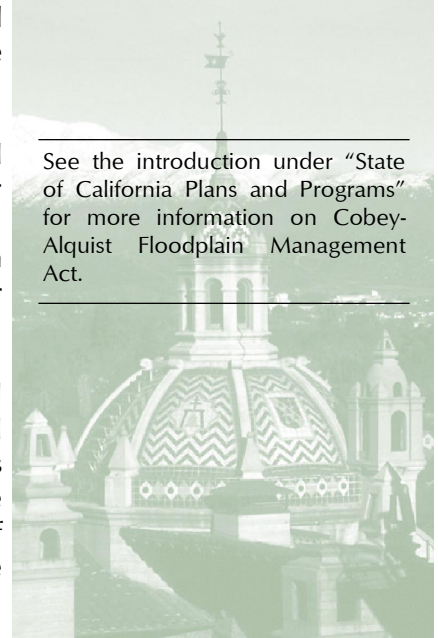
One of the largest river systems in Southern California, the Santa Ana River has largely been channelized, directed, and urbanized. However, portions of the river still retain a free flowing character and pose occasional flood risks.

Past dam failures in Southern California (Baldwin Hills and St. Francis) and near-failures (Von Norman) of Southern California dams point out the importance of ensuring dam safety. Dams may fail for seismic or geologic reasons. Riverside lies downstream from several dams and debris basins whose drainages ultimately flow into the Santa Ana River or its tributaries. Inundation hazards range from high to low with distance away from Lake Mathews and other reservoirs, such as Harrison and Mockingbird Reservoirs. Figure PS-4 (Flood Hazard Areas) illustrates potential dam inundation zones throughout the planning area.

The Cobey-Alquist Floodplain Management Act encourages local governments to plan, adopt and enforce land use regulations for floodplain management, in order to protect people and property from flooding hazards. The Act also identifies requirements which jurisdictions must meet in order to receive State financial assistance for flood control.

Riverside participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (known as FIRM maps) prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or FEMA, show potential flood areas with a 1% or greater chance of occurring annually, known as the "base flood" or 100-year flood zones, in addition to areas outside of the base flood zone that may be less susceptible to inundation but are

See the introduction under "State of California Plans and Programs" for more information on Cobey-Alquist Floodplain Management Act.





## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT

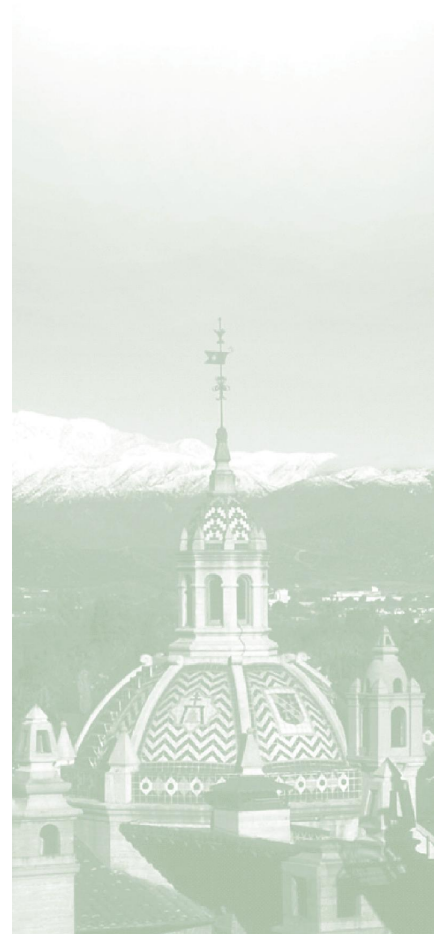
still considered to be part of the floodplain (See Figure PS-4, Flood Hazard Areas).

Flooding, depending on its severity, can cause disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood relief and impairment of the tax base. Flood risks are best avoided through proactive and preventative measures. Through the identification of potential flood hazard areas, the City can reduce the impact. Preventing the siting of certain types of facilities, specifically emergency or other critical facilities, in areas subject to inundation from dam failure or in designated floodplains can also mitigate flood hazards and guard against loss of life and property.





Figure PS-4 – Flood Hazard Areas





## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT

Although protection from flooding is critical to the City, flood protection measures need not pose or create negative environmental impacts. Flood-control measures and techniques should emphasize solutions that utilize or incorporate natural features and processes over concrete-only channels and detention basins.

### **Objective PS-2: Reduce potential flood hazards within Riverside.**

See this Element and the Public Facilities Element under “Stormwater Control” for additional information on the topic of flood hazards.

In particular, review Policy PS-9.8 and Objective PF-4.

Policy PS-2.1: Reduce flood risks for residents and businesses within urbanized areas, as feasible.

Policy PS-2.2: Encourage flood control infrastructure that does not reduce the natural character or limit the use of the site.

Policy PS-2.3: Minimize additional flood risk exposure in developing areas.

Policy PS-2.4: Identify existing facilities located in the 1% annual chance of flood zone, particularly bridges and potential emergency access routes.

Policy PS-2.5: Encourage flood control techniques along the Santa Ana River that are harmonious with potential recreational uses in the area.

Policy PS-2.6: Create and maintain evacuation routes for areas that could be affected by flooding or dam failure, with special emphasis on critical and emergency facilities.

Policy PS-2.7: Minimize flood risks to the City’s agricultural greenbelt by working with the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District to identify and implement appropriate flood control measures where feasible.

## MANAGING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

A hazardous material is any material that because of its quality, concentration or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant potential hazard to human health or safety or to the environment. Hazardous materials are used in Riverside for a variety of purposes. The most common large users include manufacturers, medical clinics, agriculture, dry cleaners, pest controllers, film



processors and automotive related business. As of 2006, over six hundred thirty commercial businesses in the City were classified as small-quantity generators that produce hazardous waste and have business emergency plans for the chemicals they use.

Individual households utilize smaller amounts of hazardous materials, including batteries, household cleaners and paint. However, when the total number of households is considered, the aggregate amount of hazardous material can be staggering. When used and disposed of properly, many materials can provide needed or desired ends, but improper use as well as accidents materials can lead to health and safety risks. Such materials may be released through any spilling, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping or disposing into the environment.

Large users and transporters of hazardous materials are monitored and regulated by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other Federal, State and County regulatory agencies, such as the State Department of Toxic Substance Control and the Riverside Fire Department.

The EPA has identified a total of 29 sites in Riverside and within its sphere of influence on its 2007 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) database. These are sites that are known to release toxic chemicals into the air. The EPA's TRI reporting program closely monitors the emissions from these facilities to ensure that their annual limits allowed under Federal regulations are not exceeded and that public health and safety are protected.



Hazardous materials generators in the City are routinely monitored for safety.

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See the Introduction under "Federal Plans, Programs and Legislation" for more information on the Toxic Release Inventory.

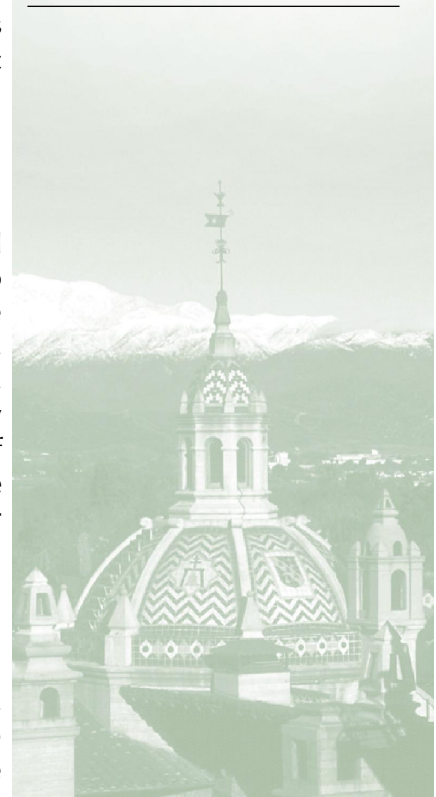
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## TRANSPORTATION CONCERNS

Hazardous materials pass through Riverside on local freeways, rail lines and surface streets. Notably, the City has no direct authority to regulate the transport of hazardous materials on Federal and State highways or rail lines, which are governed by regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation and the California Highway Patrol. When transporting explosives, inhalation hazards or other potentially dangerous materials, and highway route-controlled quantities of radioactive materials, safe routing and safe stopping-places are required, and drivers are required to display warning placards or markings while hauling hazardous materials.

## CONTAMINATED SITES

Although the use of hazardous materials is carefully regulated today, past activities have led to the contamination of several sites in the City. Contamination has resulted from leaking underground storage





## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT

tanks, disposal of hazardous materials and various industrial practices. With the City's proximity to the Santa Ana River and given that the local groundwater basin supplies drinking water, improper use and disposal of hazardous materials pose real threats to the City's well-being.

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More detail regarding water quality and the City's water supply can be found in the Public Facilities and Infrastructure Element.

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As detailed in the Public Facilities and Infrastructure Element, Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) Department obtains all but a small portion of the water supply from groundwater basins in the area. Groundwater is exposed to elements that have potential to contaminate them. The water supplied by RPU typically meets or exceeds State and Federal water regulations and guidelines. RPU staff diligently monitors the quality of the water supply and complies with State and Federal regulatory activity requirements. Sources of possible contaminants include septic systems, composting activities and business practices.

The contamination plumes in wells in the Bunker Hill Basin contain trichloroethylene (TCE), dibromochloropropane (DBCE) and perchlorate plumes. Prior DBCE contamination is primarily related to herbicide use in orange groves. As stated in the Public Facilities and Infrastructure Element, these contaminants are being mitigated through water treatment and other methods.

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See the Introduction under "Federal Plans, Programs and Legislation" for more information on the Superfund Act.

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The Superfund Act is a Federal law designed to protect the environment from risks created from previous disposal practices. Adopted by Congress in 1980, the law, also known as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), was created as a long-term trust to provide funding to remediate and prevent damage from improper hazardous materials disposal. One site within the City has been identified as a Superfund site under CERCLA. This site is Alark Hard Chrome at 2777 Main Street. This site is illustrated in Figure PS-5 (Hazardous Waste Sites). Over time, additional sites in the City may qualify for Superfund assistance.

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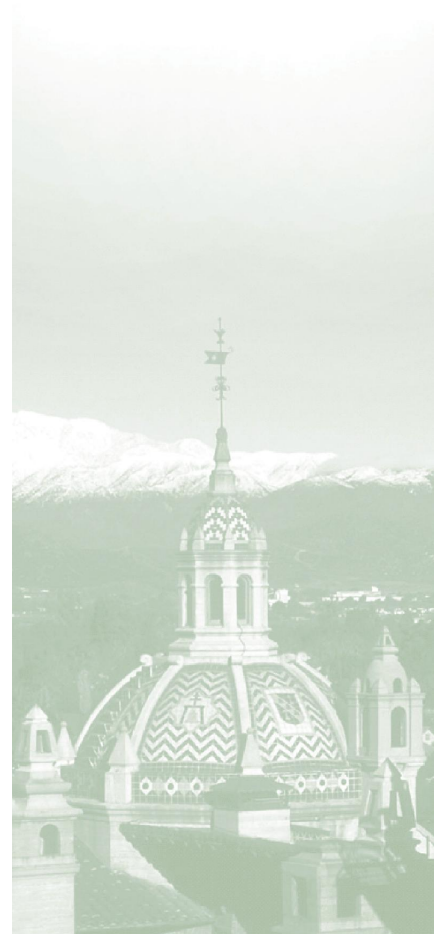
See the Introduction under "Regional and County Agencies' Plans" for more information on Riverside County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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To effectively manage hazardous materials and wastes by large users, the City has implemented applicable portions of the Riverside County Hazardous Waste Management Plan. The City's Household Hazardous Waste Collection program targets the appropriate disposal of household solvents, batteries and chemicals that require special disposal practices to prevent environmental damage. In addition to these programs, the Riverside Fire Department's Hazardous Materials Response Unit responds to incidents involving hazardous materials. The Department's Certified Unified Program Agency also regulates hazardous materials in the City. The Riverside Public Works Department monitors hazardous wastes entering the City's sewers.



Figure PS-5 – Hazardous Waste Sites





## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT

The current regulatory environment provides a high level of protection from the hazardous materials manufactured within, transported to and stored in Riverside's industrial and educational facilities. By recognizing these hazards and ensuring that an educated public can work with City officials to minimize risks associated with hazardous materials in the urban environment, Riverside can maintain safe conditions citywide. The following objective and policies are put into place to minimize hazardous materials exposures.

**Objective PS-3: Minimize risks associated with the storage, transport and disposal of hazardous materials.**

- Policy PS-3.1: Ensure that hazardous materials used in business and industry are handled properly.
- Policy PS-3.2: Provide the Fire Department with resources to ensure that hazardous materials used and generated by businesses are handled properly.
- Policy PS-3.3: Work with responsible Federal, State and County agencies to identify and regulate the disposal of toxic materials.
- Policy PS-3.4: Reduce the risks associated with ground transportation hazards, where feasible.
- Policy PS-3.5: Encourage sewer service to minimize groundwater contamination.

## GROUND AND AIR TRANSPORTATION

See the Land Use Element under "Relationships to Nearby Airports," the Circulation and Community Mobility Element under "Airports" and the Noise Element under "Minimizing Noise Impacts" for more information on Airports.

Riverside's multi-faceted transportation network — including its streets, freeways, rail lines, airport and other routes — provides much-needed mobility to citizens, visitors, businesses and the movement of goods. At the same time, all of these systems pose potential safety risks to users and those in the vicinity. This section details the potential risks of the various components of the Riverside travel network and identifies proactive and concrete measures the City will pursue to reduce and remove such risks.



## AIRPORT OPERATIONS

Riverside Municipal Airport is an integral part of the local and regional air transportation system, providing private aviation services to Riverside and the surrounding area. The airport is situated on 451 acres in the northwest portion of Riverside, bordered by Arlington Avenue to the south, Hillside Avenue to the east and Van Buren Boulevard to the west. The airport is owned and operated by the City, with its operations overseen by the City of Riverside Airport Commission.

The other significant air facility that impacts the planning area is the approximately twenty-four-hundred-acre March Air Reserve Base (MARB). Located to the City's southeast, between Riverside and the City of Moreno Valley, MARB had earlier served as a United States Air Force base, where activities began in 1918. The Department of Defense redesignated the base as an air reserve base in 1996. A Joint Powers Authority (JPA), of which Riverside is a part, administers operations on the base. In addition to the air reserve activities, the JPA's long-range plan calls for the base to serve as an inland port, accommodating cargo in transfers between ground and air shipping.



The Riverside Municipal Airport, a leading destination for corporate and business aviation in Southern California, will continue to regard safety as a priority.

Flabob Airport, located in the unincorporated community of Rubidoux just west of the Santa Ana River, is only two miles northwest of Riverside's Central Business District. Its influence in the City of Riverside, along with that of the Riverside Municipal Airport and MARB, is shown in Figure PS-6 (Airport Land Use Compatibility Zones and Influence Areas).

The risk of aircraft crashes is an important consideration in planning around airports. In tandem with any aviation operation, "crash" zones for airports are a major safety issue. These zones establish areas where the risk of a crash are determined in relation to take off and landing patterns. Even though the MARB is not located within Riverside, flight patterns related to MARB impact the neighborhoods of Orangecrest, Mission Grove and Sycamore Canyon/Canyon Springs.

As shown on Figure PS-6 (Airport Land Use Compatibility Zones and Influence Areas), Riverside Municipal and Flabob Airports involve six zones of airport influence areas and land use compatibilities, as identified in the Riverside County Airport Land Compatibility Plan adopted by the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) in October 2004. The Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan

The Introduction covers Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (RCALUCP) and the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC). Additional objectives and policies set forth in the Land Use and Urban Design Element focus on airport-influenced areas. The Noise Element references airport noise contours.



## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT



Figure PS-6 - Airport Land Use Compatibility Zones  
and Influence Areas



designates zones of airport-influenced areas for airports in Riverside County and proposes a series of policies and compatibility criteria to ensure that both aviation uses and surrounding uses may continue and are compatible.

With regard to MARB, the Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) Study performed by the United States Air Force designates a Clear Zone and two Accident Potential Zones (APZs) based on landing thresholds for each runway at the base. These zones are three thousand feet in width and extend from the runway along the extended runway centerline. The March Air Reserve Base/March Inland Port Comprehensive Land Use Plan, adopted by ALUC in April 1984, involves three areas of land use compatibilities that allow a variety of uses; however, people-intensive and hazardous uses are restricted in Area 1 because of the risk of aircraft accidents in this area. In addition, it establishes an area of influence which is subject to noise and other concerns.

See the Introduction under Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Study, Land Use and Urban Design Element under "Relationships to Nearby Airports," the Public Safety Element under "Ground and Air Transportation" and the Noise Element under "Minimizing Noise Impacts" for additional information on the Riverside Municipal Airport.

In particular review Objectives LU-22, LU-23, PS-4 and N-2.

The March Joint Land Use Study for the joint use of March Air Reserve Base/March Inland Port will become the compatibility plan incorporated into the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan once it is adopted by ALUC. Even though MARB is outside the City and its sphere of influence, MARB operations impact lands within Riverside's planning area.

The Land Use Policy Map (Figure LU-10) in the Land Use and Urban Design Element has been developed to avoid allowing intensive new uses within the airport-influenced areas. These policies are buttressed by supportive zoning regulations in the form of an Airport Protection Overlay Zone. Development controls include limiting development within areas subject to high noise levels and limiting the intensity and height of development within aircraft hazard zones.

## RAILROAD OPERATIONS

Commuter rail and freight transit by rail creates safety concerns at roadway-rail grade crossings and along rail rights-of-ways. The numerous at-grade railroad crossings in Riverside pose concerns related to safety in addition to localized traffic congestion. In the United States as a whole, statistics show that a train accident involving death, personal injury or property damage occurs every two hours. Riverside experienced twenty-five unsafe incidents, though not accidents, between 2001 through 2003; this number is anticipated to grow with additional



New technologies are being explored to improve roadway-rail grade crossings in Riverside.



## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT

train usage and increased regional population and traffic growth. With its extensive network of freight trains and the growing popularity of commuter rail operations, Southern California as a region incurs train-related incidents at a disproportionately high rate.

Train traffic is expected to increase in the future. In Riverside County, peak railroad traffic was eighty-five freight trains per day in 2000 with traffic expected to grow to one hundred sixty-nine trains per day in 2020. Train traffic will be increased further by additional freight airport cargo in the Inland Empire, specifically from the establishment of the March Inland Port, as well as the completion of the Alameda Corridor East project. The Alameda Corridor East project, which will improve the link between the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach with the Inland Empire region, will facilitate freight railway services, improve safety and reduce travel time for person movement.

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See the Circulation and Community Mobility Element under "Freight: Railways and Truck Movement" for more information on this topic.

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Any attempt to reduce risks associated with trains must address several different groups of people: train operators, drivers and pedestrians. The City's first priority is to create grade-separated rail crossings. Given the expense and time required to achieve grade separations, other measures will need to be pursued, including integrating roadway-rail traffic control systems and roadway traffic management systems, providing better information warning of trains to motorists and pedestrians, improving passive and active warning signs and signals for light rail and commuter rail transit, developing cost-effective off-track train presence detection systems (such as automated horn systems) and assessing safety data to determine target areas for technology. These new technologies will be demonstrated, evaluated and integrated for rail-transit system safety applicability on the City's roadways.

### TRAFFIC HAZARDS

Vehicle travel, whether in a car, bus, truck or motorcycle, is the most common form of transportation within the City. Riverside has more than seven hundred fifty miles of surface streets and thirty miles of freeway lanes. Typical traffic pattern consist of early morning commuters from both Riverside and points east traveling westbound toward Los Angeles and Orange Counties. Early and mid-morning traffic backs up both directions going through the Downtown area and traveling westbound through the western portion of the City as the local work force begins to arrive. This pattern is reversed on typical weekday afternoons.

While sitting in traffic is an annoyance to most people, vehicle travel also poses safety risks due to potential accidents, driver impairment or behavior, dangerous road conditions or combinations of these





factors. To reduce the risk of ground transportation hazards, the City has a multi-faceted response approach to preventing incidents from occurring and responding promptly when incidents do occur.

The Traffic Bureau of the Police Department both enforces traffic laws and responds to traffic incidents. Aggressive citation enforcement by the Traffic Bureau has proven to be an effective deterrent in reducing the number of collisions attributed to aggressive driving habits.

Proactive citation enforcement such as educational and interdictive methods of reducing aggressive driving is essential to the community's success in traffic enforcement. The Traffic Bureau also manages the Crossing Guard, Safe Streets and Traffic Education programs. These duties and programs are aimed at controlling and responding to traffic situations and preventing traffic incidents before they occur.

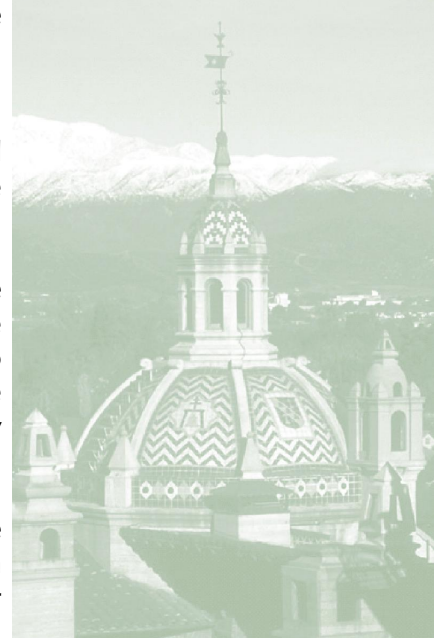
## AIR TRANSPORTATION

### **Objective PS-4: Protect the community from hazards related to air and ground transportation.**

- Policy PS-4.1:** Minimize the risk of potential hazards associated with aircraft operations at the Riverside Municipal Airport, March Air Reserve Base/March Inland Port and Flabob Airport through the adoption and implementation of the Airport Protection Overlay Zone and the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan.
- Policy PS-4.2:** When planning for development near airports, anticipate possible increases in airport activity and expansion of airport facilities and services and the effects these changes may have on public safety.
- Policy PS-4.3:** Encourage development in the vicinity of the Riverside Municipal Airport that would not cause land use conflicts, hazards to aviation or hazards to the public and that is in compliance with the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan for the airport.
- Policy PS-4.4:** Maintain open space adjoining the Riverside Municipal Airport, March Air Reserve Base/March Inland Port and Flabob Airport as required for

See the Land Use Element under "Relationships to Nearby Airports," the Circulation and Community Mobility Element under "Airports" and the Noise Element under "Minimizing Noise Impacts" for more information on Airports.

In particular, review LU-22, LU-23, CCM-11, N-2 and N-3.





## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT

safety for both the present runway configurations and for possible future expansion as identified in the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan and the Riverside Municipal Airport Master Plan.

Policy PS-4.5: Review the Riverside Municipal Airport Master Plan periodically to update operational and safety procedures, reflect State and Federal mandates, better utilize airport property and recommend land use capability standards for land surrounding the airport.

Policy PS-4.6: Ensure that development within airport influence areas is consistent with the Airport Protection Overlay Zone development standards and the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan.

Policy PS-4.7: Ensure compatible land uses near March Air Reserve Base/March Inland Port through participation of staff and elected officials in the adoption of the March Joint Land Use Study and the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan.

## GROUND TRANSPORTATION

See Policies CCM-12.5 and N-4.4 for additional information relating to road/rail grade separations.

See the Circulation and Community Mobility Element under "Freight: Railways and Truck Movement" and the Air Quality Element under "Transportation" for more information on ground transportation.

In particular, review Objectives CCM-12 and AQ-2.

Policy PS-4.8: Pursue grade-separated rail crossings as the first level priority for reducing street/rail conflicts.

Policy PS-4.9: Minimize the potential for accidents involving railways, automobiles, pedestrians and cyclists by working closely with the Riverside Police Department, RTA, California Highway Patrol and all applicable railroad companies to identify safety problems and implement corrective measures.

Policy PS-4.10: Use technology to improve safety at grade crossings that cause the least environmental harm including Quiet Zone improvements such as upgraded and updated warning devices (e.g., automated horn systems), additional gate arms, extended and raised medians, improved signage and coordinated traffic signals.

Policy PS-4.11: Continue proactive programs aimed at improving drivers' behavior.



Policy PS-4.12: Implement roadway improvements identified in the Circulation and Community Mobility Element intended to improve roadway safety.

## PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLIST SAFETY

As the City looks to encourage increased pedestrian and bicycling activity to achieve its community mobility goals, pedestrian and bicyclist safety will require more focused attention. While vehicle transportation needs tend to get the most attention – or at least the greatest amount of pavement – walking and bicycling represent important travel modes that are more environmentally benign and offer opportunities for physical exercise. An environment safe for walking and bicycling is considered to be a key element of a successful Downtown, residential neighborhoods that link to commercial areas and a safe route to schools program, optimizing the goals set forth by the Healthy Cities Task Force created by Mayor Loveridge in 1998. The City does hold the title of a “California Healthy City.”

In much of Southern California, walking has been the forgotten mode of mobility. Yet walking is a critical component of our urban transportation system and a practical transportation choice with numerous health and environmental benefits for both individuals and their communities. Although Riverside as a whole has a wide dispersal of residential, employment and commercial centers, there are many opportunity areas within the City to foster improved pedestrian facilities. Above all, people need to feel safe in their neighborhoods if they are to use trails, paths, sidewalks and crosswalks. Better signage, targeted crossing guards, more police patrols and programs such as the Traffic Calming and Safe Routes to Schools Programs are just some of the resources the City has and will continue to use to increase pedestrian and bicycle safety. The benefits for increased walking are enormous.

### **Objective PS-5: Provide safe pedestrian and bicyclist environments Citywide.**

Policy PS-5.1: Enhance and maintain pedestrian safety through the inclusion of well-designed streets, sidewalks, crosswalks, traffic control devices and school routes throughout the City. Reasonable means of pedestrian accessibility shall be an important consideration in the approval of new development.

More information on programs that increase safety on the streets, including the Traffic Calming Program, can be found in the Circulation and Community Mobility Element. The Safe Route to Schools Program is detailed in the Education Element. The Land Use and Urban Design Element contains information on bikeway and pedestrian safety.

See the Circulation and Community Mobility Element under “Alternative Modes of Transportation – Walking and Biking”, the Education Element under “Ensuring Safe Routes to Schools” and the Air Quality Element under “Transportation” for more information on safe pedestrian and bicyclist environments.

In particular review Objectives CCM-10, ED-4 and AQ-2.



## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT

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The bikeway map is located in the Circulation and Community Mobility Element.

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Policy PS-5.2: Develop objectives and detailed standards and guidelines for the treatment of public streetscapes to improve safety and walkability. Recommendations should address street trees, street lighting, street furniture, traffic calming and other pertinent issues. Establish funding sources and priorities and set forth a phased improvement program.

Policy PS-5.3: Prioritize locations for potential pedestrian safety enhancements, including modified signage, lighted crosswalks and other similar facilities.

Policy PS-5.4: Require that new development provide adequate safety lighting in pedestrian areas and parking lots.

Policy PS-5.5: Implement pedestrian and bicycle safety measures in any new grade separation project.

## FIRE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

### FIRE HAZARDS

No part of Riverside is immune from fire danger. Structural and automobile fires represent the most common types of fire in urbanized areas and can be caused by a variety of human, mechanical and natural factors. Urban fires have the potential to spread to other structures or areas, particularly if not extinguished promptly. Proactive efforts, such as fire sprinkler systems, fire alarms, fire resistant roofing and construction methods, can collectively lessen the likelihood and reduce the severity of urban fires.

Areas of dense, dry vegetation, particularly in canyon areas and on hillsides, pose the greatest potential for wildfire risks. Urban/wildland interface fires occur when a fire burning in wildland vegetation gets close enough to threaten urban structures.

The major urban/rural interface areas of high-fire risk include Mount Rubidoux, the Santa Ana River Basin, Lake Hills, Mockingbird Canyon/Monroe Hills, Sycamore Canyon, Box Springs Mountain and La Sierra/Norco Hills. Figure PS-7 (High Fire Hazard Areas) identifies areas of urban/rural fire hazard areas. Introduction of residential development into this natural landscape will increase the potential risk of fire damage to people and personal property.



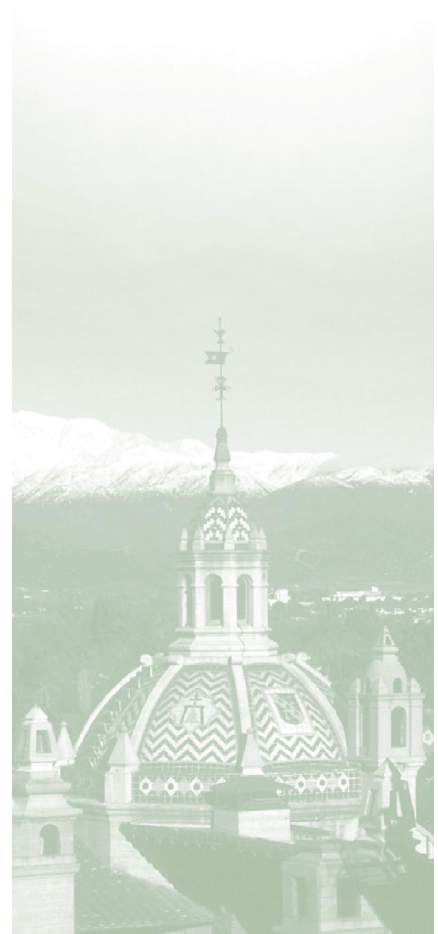
## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT



Approaches to wildfires have changed dramatically with greater understanding of the role of fire in natural processes. For many years, total fire suppression of brush and vegetation was the guiding principle of most areas of the western United States. Contemporary approaches recognize brush and other vegetation as potential fire "fuel" that must be managed in a holistic and ecologically sensitive way to reduce fire threats.



The Fire Department responds to emergencies with trained staff and reliable equipment.





## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT



Figure PS-7 - Fire Hazard Areas



The City of Riverside Fire Department takes proactive and preventative measures to reduce fire risks and is a first responder to fire emergencies. The six divisions of the Fire Department consist of Administration, Fire Prevention, Operations, Special Services, Urban Search and Rescue and Training. The Fire Department utilizes a highly trained work force, progressive technology and responsible fiscal management to provide its diverse services to the community. The Department's major facilities include fire stations located throughout the City, Administration/Prevention offices and a Fire Training Center used for the advanced training of personnel. As part of the Riverside Renaissance Initiative, a new Fire Station 1 facility, which will also house the Public Safety Administration offices, is currently under construction and projected to be completed by August 2012. In addition, the Riverside County Fire Department and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection provide mutual aid to the City and fire protection to unincorporated territory within the City's sphere of influence.

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See the Introduction under "Riverside Renaissance Initiative" for more information on this program.

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The City's Fire Department Operations Division responds to more than twenty-five thousand calls for service annually. Average time for service calls is six minutes. The Fire Department arrives within seven minutes of dispatch over seventy percent of the time, remarkable for a city of Riverside's great geographic size, but slower than the five-minute response time that is generally preferred by fire officials. Ensuring that such a high level of service can be provided over the long term is a community goal.

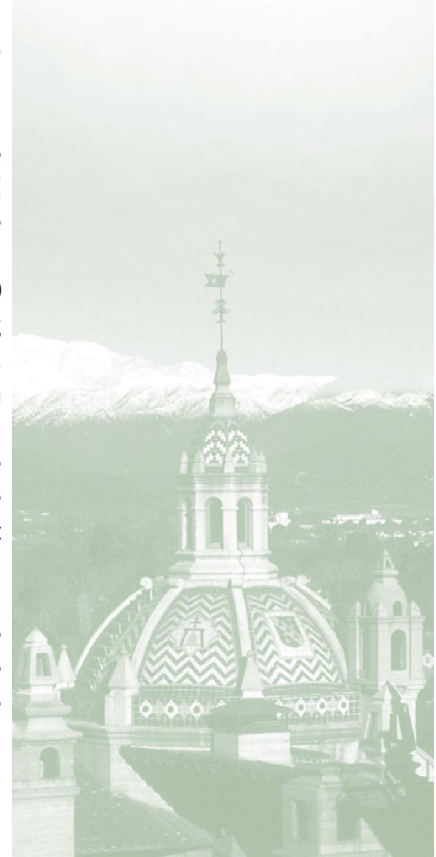
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Adopted by Riverside voters in 2003, Measure G provides financing to upgrade Fire Department Facilities to better meet anticipated needs.

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For purposes of underwriting fire insurance, communities are classified with respect to their fire defenses and physical characteristics. These classifications are referred to as ISO (Insurance Services Office) ratings and range on a scale of 1 to 10. ISO rating 1 represents the highest level of fire protection and ISO rating 10 represents the lowest level of protection. A community's ISO rating takes into account water supply, fire department capabilities, communities, regulations, hazards and climate. The availability of an adequate water supply and delivery system is a major consideration. As of 2004, Riverside had a high ISO rating of 2. For more information on the City's peak load water supply requirements see the Public Facilities Element - Table PF-1 - RPU Projected Domestic Water Supply.

Required roads around structures subject to the fire hazards are required to meet the minimum roadway widths of Title 18, the Subdivision Code, and clearance around any structures will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis as part of the review of the project.





## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT

The level of hazard to life and property is affected not only by a fire in itself but also by road access for evacuation, the number of available firefighters, vegetation clearance around property, availability of water and water pressure and the effectiveness of building/fire codes and inspection of developments in areas of higher fire hazard. Riverside will reduce the destructive potential of fire by providing funding for the Fire Department so that it continues to provide adequate levels of fire protection and fire hazard education. The current California Fire Code will also be used to reduce structural fire hazards. These proactive measures lay out a blueprint to reduce the risks from all types of fires.

### LOCAL PLANS

#### **Office of Emergency Management (OEM) Strategic Plan**

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2007–2010 identifies OEM's key goals and objectives and articulates the agency's core responsibilities, mission and guiding principles.

#### **Riverside Operational Area – Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)**

The Riverside Operational Area – Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) dated October 5, 2004 is Riverside's commitment to reduce risks from natural and other hazards, and serves as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of natural and other hazards. It also serves as a basis for State OES to provide technical assistance and to prioritize project funding.

#### **Emergency Operations Plan**

The Emergency Operations Plan, approved in May 2002, addresses the City's planned response to emergencies associated with natural disasters and technological incidents – including both peacetime and wartime nuclear defense operations.

#### **Hazardous Materials Response Plan**

The Fire Department has two levels of a Hazardous Materials Response Plan. The first level is for all responders and the second is specifically for the City's Hazardous Materials Response Team. In addition, the County has a similar plan for multi-agency response.





**Objective PS-6: Protect property in urbanized and nonurbanized areas from fire hazards.**

- Policy PS-6.1: Ensure that sufficient fire stations, personnel and equipment are provided to meet the needs of the community as it grows in size and population.
- Policy PS-6.2: Endeavor to meet/maintain a response time of five minutes for Riverside's urbanized areas.
- Policy PS-6.3: Integrate fire safety considerations in the planning process.
- Policy PS-6.4: Evaluate all new development to be located in or adjacent to wildland areas to assess its vulnerability to fire and its potential as a source of fire.
- Policy PS-6.5: Mitigate existing fire hazards related to urban development or patterns of urban development as they are identified and as resources permit.
- Policy PS-6.6: Continue to implement stringent brush-clearance requirements in areas subject to wildland fire hazards.
- Policy PS-6.7: Continue to involve the City Fire Department in the development review process.
- Policy PS-6.8: Pursue strategies that maintain and improve the City's Class 2 ISO rating.
- Policy PS-6.9: Provide outreach and education to the community regarding fire safety and prevention.
- Policy PS-6.10: Identify noncontiguous streets and other barriers to rapid response and pursue measures to eliminate the barriers.
- Policy PS-6.11: Promote the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of accidental and arson fires through coordinated investigative and training partnerships with fire and law enforcement agencies and prosecuting authorities.

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For an additional Policy concerning fire hazards, see this Element under Policy PS-9.8.

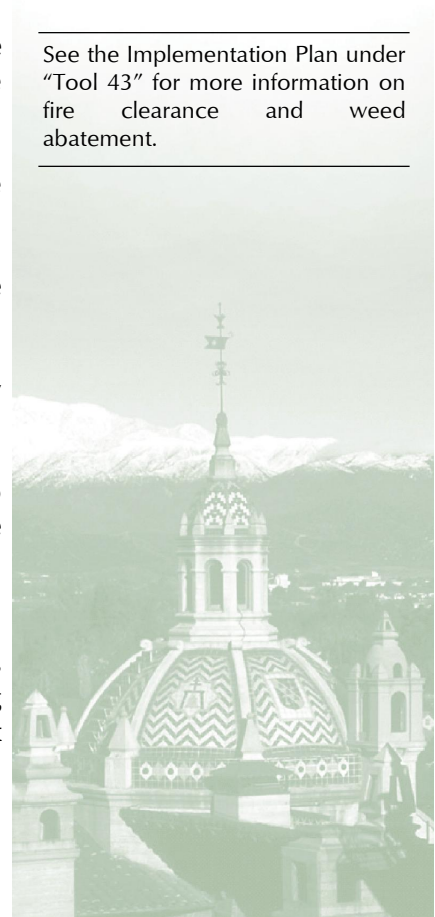
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See the Implementation Plan under "Tool 43" for more information on fire clearance and weed abatement.

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## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT

### POLICE SERVICES

The mission of the Riverside Police Department is to provide a strong partnership between law enforcement and the community, focused on public safety that provides quality, responsive and effective services through valued employees. The Riverside Police Department is a highly valued, positive force in the community, providing effective safety and emergency response services, as well as proactive community programs and educational activities. The Police Department plays an important role in protecting residents and businesses from criminal activity and helping to educate the public about ways to reduce criminal activity.



The Police Department is heavily involved in the community.

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See the Introduction under "Riverside Renaissance Initiative" for more information on this program.

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Historically, Riverside Police Department facilities have largely been centralized, with the headquarters building located at 4102 Orange Street in Downtown Riverside serving as the Department's administrative center and housing the office of the Chief of Police, the administrative division (personnel and training), the records branch, the Communications Bureau and the Community Services Bureau. The Magnolia Neighborhood Policing Center (NPC), opened in 2006 at 10540-B Magnolia Avenue, is the base of operations for Central and West NPC Field Operations, Central and Special Investigations, Special Operations, Community Policing, Training and the Records Bureau. The North and East NPC Field Operations are based at the Fairmount Station at 3775 Fairmount Boulevard. The RPD currently employs 367 sworn officers and 144 civilian personnel. As part of the Riverside Renaissance Initiative, a new Public Safety Administration building, 911 Dispatch and Data Center and Neighborhood Policing Center are proposed.

Additional police facilities are located throughout the City. The aviation building is adjacent to Riverside Municipal Airport at 7020 Central Avenue. The University Neighborhood Enhancement Team (UNET) is housed at 1201 University Avenue. UNET is a cooperative program between the Police Department and the University of California, Riverside (UCR) Police Department. The RPD's Internal Affairs office is located at 10540 Magnolia Avenue, and the Domestic Violence investigation team office is at the Family Justice Center at 4101 Almond Street. The Parole and Corrections Team (PACT) maintains offices at the Fairmount Station and Community Policing officers provide limited services from an office at the Galleria at Tyler.

The Field Operations Division is the largest division of the RPD. The Field Operations Division provides first response to all emergencies, performs preliminary investigations and provides basic patrol services to the City of Riverside. The RPD divides the City into 133 Reporting

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Community Policing is a philosophy, management style and organizational design that promotes proactive problem-solving and police-community partnerships to address the causes of crime and fear, as well as other community issues.

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Districts, grouped into four neighborhood policing centers, shown in Figure PS-8 – Neighborhood Policing Centers. Each of the four areas is assigned a lieutenant Area Commander to oversee the day-to-day policing needs of the community.

A precinct-based system will permanently assign officers to certain districts of the City, enabling officers to gain a better understanding of that particular areas of the community – and for the community to become more familiar with the officers assigned to them. This method of policing, also known as community policing, balances reactive responses to calls for service with proactive problem-solving in an effort to keep crime incidences from occurring.

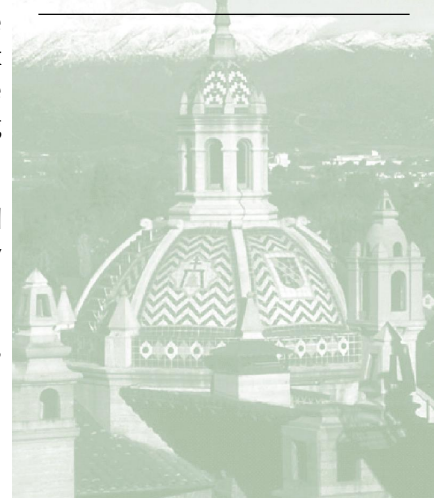
The Police Department sets two essential criteria for patrol response. The first criteria supports police officers' efforts to respond to the most urgent calls from citizens – Priority One calls – within seven minutes from the time calls for service are received. Priority One calls are typically of a life-threatening nature, such as a robbery in process or an accident involving bodily injury. Officers attempt to respond to Priority Two calls, which are less urgent, within twelve minutes. These types of calls are not life-threatening and are incidences such as past burglary, petty theft, shoplifting, etc.

The Police Department will use the Strategic Plan process to implement department-wide objectives, goals and policies.

**Objective PS-7: Provide high-quality police services to all residents and businesses in Riverside.**

- Policy PS-7.1: Deploy human and financial resources to ensure adequate and equitable distribution of police services.
- Policy PS-7.2: Support the transition of the Riverside Police Department from a centralized agency to one built around precincts as a means of providing more rapid, equitable and proactive community policing services.
- Policy PS-7.3: Coordinate police services with college and university campus police forces and private security forces.
- Policy PS-7.4: Coordinate with the Riverside County Sheriff in its efforts to provide law enforcement services within Sphere of Influence areas.

See this Element under “Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)” for more information on Police Services.





## PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT



Figure PS-8 - Neighborhood Policing Centers



- Policy PS-7.5: Endeavor to provide minimum response times of seven minutes on all Priority 1 calls and twelve minutes on all Priority 2 calls.
- Policy PS-7.6: Empower police, public safety personnel and residents to develop innovative methods to reduce or prevent crime.
- Policy PS-7.7: Continue to implement and annually update the Police Department's Strategic Plan by utilizing strategic planning and informed decision-making.

## CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

While many people think that crime prevention is strictly a job for police, community involvement can also play a role. Further, the design of a development can have a major impact on the future potential for crime to occur in the vicinity. Developments that promote natural surveillance reduce hiding places and otherwise promote defensible space can minimize criminal activity.

Recognizing the crime-reducing impact of project design, cities across the nation seek to prevent crime by implementing Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies. CPTED strategies focus on project design that reduces the potential for criminal behavior, in large part by encouraging people to keep an eye out for each other. CPTED approaches the problem of creating a defensible environment by addressing both the physical and the psychological aspects of design. Security concerns are addressed during the design stage of a project rather than added as a second thought after initial development. These concerns are normally addressed by the Planning Division, which seeks input from the Police Department on a case by case basis. CPTED incorporates several strategies to create a defensible space, such as:

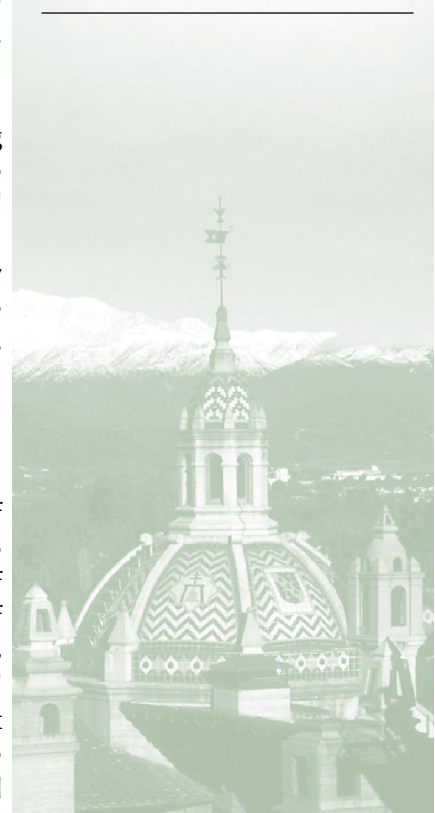
### ❖ Surveillance

Surveillance is the principal weapon in the protection of defensible space by keeping intruders easily observable (the concept of keeping the eyes on the street). The ease of surveillance is promoted by features that maximize visibility of people, parking areas and building entrances. These features may include doors and windows that look out on to streets and parking areas, pedestrian-friendly sidewalks and streets, front porches and adequate nighttime lighting. Many of these features have the added potential to enrich and expand social

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The Riverside Crime Free Multi-Housing Program is designed to help residents, owners, managers and anyone associated with rental properties keep illegal activity off their property.

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networks within the community that helps bring about a greater sense of community cohesion.

### ❖ Territoriality

Fostering a sense of territoriality is important to support defensible space since it encourages individuals to take control of their environment and defend it against attack. Potential offenders recognize this sense of territory and are duly discouraged from engaging in criminal activities there. Territoriality is promoted by incorporation of design features that define property lines and distinguish private spaces from public spaces using landscape plantings, pavement designs, gateway treatments and fences.

### ❖ Natural Access Control

By clearly distinguishing public areas and private areas, access to potential targets is reduced and the perception of risk to potential offenders is increased as a deterrent. Natural access control can be achieved by designing streets, sidewalks, building entrances and neighborhood gateways to clearly indicate public routes, as well as discouraging access to private areas using structural or design elements.

### ❖ Physical Security

The CPTED goal of increasing physical security of areas is not to create an impenetrable fortress, but rather to make it more difficult and time consuming to enter a location. Some simple features that can be used include window locks, dead bolts for doors, and interior door hinges. Features that can be used outside of the home include having an orderly environment where entryways are exposed and well designed. The incorporation of landscaping features is another way to deter intruders and increase security around the home.

**Objective PS-8: Improve community safety and reduce opportunities for criminal activity through appropriate physical design.**

See this Element under "Police Services" for more information on Police Services.

Policy PS-8.1: Maximize natural surveillance in all new development through physical design features that promote visibility.

Policy PS-8.2: Promote land use and design policies and regulations which encourage a mixture of



compatible land uses to promote and increase the safety of public use areas and of pedestrian travel.

Policy PS-8.3: Involve the Police Department in the development review process of public areas relative to building and site plan vulnerabilities to criminal activities.

Policy PS-8.4: Coordinate efforts between the Police Department and Planning Division to develop guidelines for implementation of CPTED-related issues.

Policy PS-8.5: Continue to encourage residents and apartment managers to become involved in the Crime Free Multi-Housing Program as a way to reduce crime in apartment communities.

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Residents and property owners interested in learning more about the Crime Free Multi-Housing program should contact the City Police Department for additional information.

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## MULTI-HAZARD FUNCTIONAL PLANNING AND INTERAGENCY RESPONSE

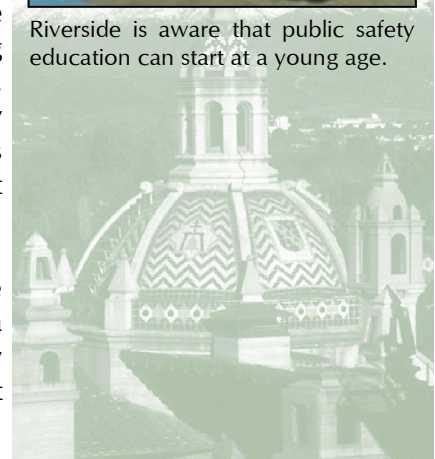
Many emergency situations require the coordinated response of multiple local and regional agencies. For example, fires can be the result of a crime and also result in injury or death. Because so many incidents blur the lines between the City's different first responder agencies, coordination of efforts between these agencies is critical.

The Emergency Management Office within the Riverside Fire Department coordinates emergency response, disaster preparedness and disaster recovery by activating the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The Office prepares an Emergency Operations Plan, essential to the coordination of efforts in response to a major disaster, whatever its origin. Critical components of the plan include the establishment of multiple evacuation routes and the ability to provide emergency services in the swiftest manner possible. Figure PS-8.1 identifies the City's major evacuation routes and existing infrastructure that can influence response times during a major disaster. The Emergency Operations Plan is maintained by the Emergency Manager and is continuously updated. A major update of the plan is accomplished every five years. The plan is available to view at Riverside Public Library, Reference Section.

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is a secure facility where designated City personnel congregate to work in response to a disaster. The EOC, serving as the center of the City emergency operations, is located within the City's Corporation Yard at 3085 Saint Lawrence Street.



Riverside is aware that public safety education can start at a young age.





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Figure PS-8.1 Evacuation Routes

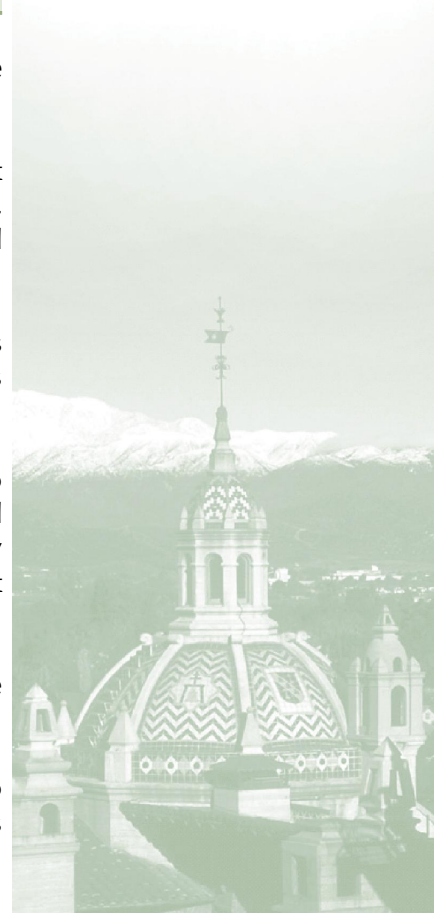


The Emergency Management Office coordinates state-level terrorism preparedness, response and recovery, along with all other designated emergencies that may impact the City. SEMS and NIMS create a system where City, County and State emergency services work in concert to respond to any disaster in a coordinated fashion.

Educating residents and businesses about potential disasters and the Emergency Operations Plan can increase the effectiveness of response efforts. An educated public will know how to prevent injury and property damage during and after emergency events and also know how to find and offer help to their neighbors. The City will work to educate residents and businesses about appropriate actions to safeguard life and property during and after emergencies. Education about emergency preparedness can occur through the distribution of brochures, presentations to residents, instruction in local schools and on the City's website.

**Objective PS-9: Minimize the effects from natural and urban disasters by providing adequate levels of emergency response services to all residents in Riverside.**

- Policy PS-9.1: Maintain an effective, coordinated and up-to-date community-wide emergency response plan.
- Policy PS-9.2: Support the Riverside Emergency Management Office in coordinating the City's response to disasters, providing public outreach and presentations and assisting residents to prepare for major events.
- Policy PS-9.3: Review and test the City's Emergency Operations Plan periodically to note any deficiencies or practices requiring modification.
- Policy PS-9.4: Ensure that equipment and structures designed to provide emergency disaster services are located and designed to function after a disaster or emergency event, or relocate any such structures which are not adequate to provide emergency services.
- Policy PS-9.5: Provide effective and relevant information to the public regarding disaster preparedness.
- Policy PS-9.6: Conduct regularly scheduled disaster exercises to better prepare Police, Fire and other City employees with disaster responsibilities.





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See Objectives PS-1, PS-2 and PS-6 for more information on hazards.

Policy PS-9.7: Identify actions to reduce the severity and probability of hazardous occurrences.

Policy PS-9.8: Reduce the risk to the community from hazards related to geologic conditions, seismic activity, flooding and structural and wildland fires by requiring feasible mitigation of such impacts on discretionary development projects.

**Objective PS-10: Improve the community's ability to respond effectively to emergencies.**

Policy PS-10.1: Ensure that Police and Fire service facilities are strategically located to meet the needs of all areas of the City.

Policy PS-10.2: Consider means to develop joint police and general community facilities within the City.

Policy PS-10.3: Ensure that public safety infrastructure and staff resources keep pace with new development planned or proposed in Riverside and the Sphere of Influence.

Policy PS-10.4: Continue to ensure that each development or neighborhood in the City has adequate emergency ingress and egress, and review neighborhood access needs to solve problems, if possible.

Policy PS-10.5: Coordinate with local agencies and organizations to educate all residents and businesses to take appropriate action to safeguard life and property during and immediately after emergencies.

Policy PS-10.6: Improve communications between public safety agencies and other City departments, particularly with regard to new development or annexation areas.

Policy PS-10.7: Encourage the development of financial programs to improve emergency response services.

Policy PS-10.8: Investigate and pursue additional funding mechanisms available to fund City services for hazard response and recovery.





Policy PS-10.9: Maintain a safe and secure, technologically advanced Emergency Operations Center allowing for room to expand as the City grows.

## SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Riverside's numerous historic homes, buildings and districts are true community treasures. Unfortunately, older buildings are often more susceptible to fire, seismic and other risks due to outmoded or out-of-date construction methods. Similarly, archaeological resources are susceptible to natural disasters such as flooding and wildfires. As a result, special coordinated attention is necessary to ensure that the City's countless historic and archaeological resources are preserved for future generations.

For more information on Historic Resources see the Historic Preservation Element.

**Objective PS-11: Preserve the historic and archaeological resources of the City from demolition, destruction and/or severe damage in the event of natural and human-caused disasters, hazards and/or other emergency events.**

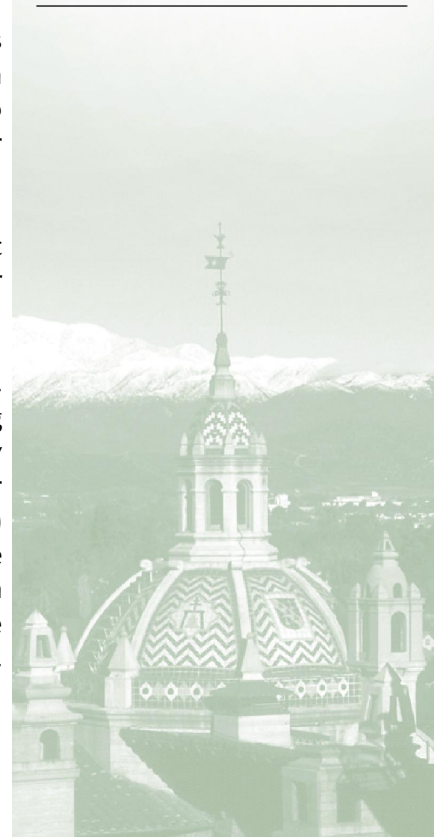
See the Historic Preservation Element for additional information on the protection of historic resources.

In particular review Objective HP-4.0.

Policy PS-11.1: Protect resources listed in the Historical Resources Inventory from premature or inadvertent demolition and encourage retrofitting of these resources to protect them from damage caused by a disaster episode.

Policy PS-11.2: Take reasonable steps to prevent the loss of historic building without endangering public safety or contributing to additional property damage.

Policy PS-11.3: Preserve sensitive and significant archaeological, cultural and historic resources by maintaining coordination between Riverside's Emergency Management Office, the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside (UCR) and Native American Tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to obtain area specific information related to sensitive resources during natural and human-caused disasters, hazards and/or other emergency events.





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